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英语周计划系列丛书
ENGLISH WEEKLY PLAN SERIES

英语专业四级阅读周计划

英语专业四级考试
命题研究组◎编著

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第5版

英语周计划系列丛书

英语专业四级阅读周计划

第 5 版

英语专业四级考试命题研究组　编著

机械工业出版社

“英语周计划系列丛书”是针对我国读者的英语学习特点开发的、以“周”为谋篇布局单位、以“日”为具体实施单元的极具特色的英语辅导用书，具有思维创新、规划科学、目标明确、讲练结合、直击实战等特点。《英语专业四级阅读周计划》是本系列针对 TEM4 的一个分册。

编者从英语专业四级阅读部分的题型特点和设题规律出发，针对考生复习中经常遇到的问题，为考生提供了一个完整的 TEM4 阅读 4 周复习方案。第一周基础过关篇，讲解阅读的基本考点和技巧，并配以专项练习，边讲边练；第二周巩固强化篇，按题材分为 5 个单元，每单元为同一种题材的与真题同样难度的专项练习，在重点词句提炼部分对词汇和长难句进行讲解。第三周难度提升篇，按题材分为 5 个专题，每单元为同一种题材的、难度略高于真题的专项练习，同样也配套词汇和长难句讲解。第四周模拟自测篇，提供 4 套模拟试题，各项标准均等同于真题。4 周的安排，目标明确、科学合理，帮助考生厘清复习思路，最终成功通过考试。

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丛书序

“英语周计划系列丛书”的大学英语四级和六级两个系列自问世以来，以其科学的时间安排、精练的考点讲解、实用的技巧点拨、充足的针对练习、细致的名师点评和贴心的版式编排，赢得了广大读者的好评，屡屡登上业内权威的开卷报告“全国英语国内考试类图书排行榜”的榜单。广大读者对周计划学习形式和编写团队工作的认可为我们增添了无穷的动力。我们觉得，如果能将周计划的学习模式应用到更多的考试中，就会让更多的考生从中受益。正因如此，“英语周计划系列丛书”的“英语专业四级系列”应运而生。

英语专业四级周计划系列图书的编写团队由经验丰富的教师组成，他们有着多年的一线教学和阅卷经验，深知考生在复习备考和应试过程中的“盲区”和“软肋”所在。结合英语专业四级的特点，他们将周计划的学习理念很好地融入了每一天的学习当中。如果考生有过使用周计划四六级系列的经历，那么对这套丛书的使用就会更加得心应手，考生的学习经历也将会变得更加轻松、更有效率。

英语专业四级系列图书有如下特色：

1. 计划明晰，时间性强。每册书都将计划安排在 3 ~ 5 周内进行，并将任务细化到每天。由于每天都有很明确的学习任务，很能方便考生根据自身情况设定复习计划，合理分配备考时间，掌握学习的主动权。这是周计划的时间特性，也是周计划的主要特色。

2. 紧扣大纲，针对性强。严格依托英语专业四级考试大纲，按照考试分值和各部分的比重将本系列分为 5 个分册，分别是听力分册，阅读分册，写作分册，完形、语法和词汇分册以及一个独立的词汇分册。各个分册既有极强的针对性，相对独立，又互相联系，共同组成了英语专业四级周计划的整体复习方案。所配练习题和模拟题，都严格按照专业四级命题要求进行编写，题目的难度、命题的角度、命题陷阱的设置

等仿真性极强，非常有利于考生练习、模拟。

3. 新派方法，创新思维。周计划应用在英语专业四级考试，是专业四级备考图书领域的一个创新。完全从考生复习的角度出发，告诉考生每天应该学什么、练什么、背什么，就像良师一样，时刻在考生旁边细心指导，改变那种缺乏科学规划的传统学习模式。但周计划带给专四考生的将不仅仅是每周细致体贴的备考内容，更是一种新的学习方式，一种新的备考模式，一种新的思维方式。

4. 目标明确，讲求效率。帮助考生一方面厘清复习思路，另一方面提高复习的针对性，提高应试效率。

5. 边讲边练，强化理解。每道真题都有详细的技巧引导和讲解，每套练习都有详细的答案和解析。考生通过以真题为模板的技巧点拨后，立即进行有针对性的训练，理解会更加充分。

6. 练习充分，直击实战。除每天的讲解配有专项练习外，每周复习结束时都有充分的练习，检验一周的复习效果，最后还有综合模拟练习，让考生真正练透、练精。

本丛书在出版前已经由多个辅导班学生使用，结果证明，考生如按照本丛书规划认真复习备考，定能有效提高复习效率，取得更加理想的考试成绩！本丛书是一线辅导教师的倾力之作，凝结了我们的大量心血，辅导精华尽现书中，可谓辅导和图书出版的完美结合。编者衷心希望本丛书能让更多考生受益，如是，将深感欣慰！

编者

2015 年 6 月

于中国人民大学

前　言

英语专业四级（以下简称“专四”）考试中，阅读理解的分值占20%，尽管大部分考生对阅读的题型都比较熟悉，但专四阅读文章长（总长度在1800个单词左右）、考试时间短（25分钟），这就使得阅读成为很多考生通过考试、取得高分的瓶颈。因此，如何科学安排复习、快速提高阅读水平是所有考生必须面对和思考的问题。

考生的问题

通过总结多年的一线教学和阅卷经验以及对考生的多次问卷调查统计，作者发现，考生阅读能力低下、阅读分数不高主要有以下几方面的原因：

一、复习欠缺规划

阅读能力的提高不是一蹴而就的，需要科学的计划和安排，但很多考生的阅读复习都是三天打鱼、两天晒网，没有系统、没有计划，导致复习效率低下。

二、基础掌握不牢

词汇量不够、语法句型掌握不牢、长句难句理解不了，是很多考生提高阅读能力的瓶颈。缺乏基本的词汇语法基础，做再多的练习，花再多的时间，复习效果都不会明显。

三、阅读方法不当

阅读是要讲究方法的，什么时候略读，什么时候精读，并不是千篇一律的。如果只是一味地采用一种阅读方法，必然导致阅读效率低下、做题准确率不高。

四、练习做得不精

很多考生可能都有过这样的感受：阅读练习做了一篇又一篇，成绩就是没有明显的提高，一进考场还是觉得文章难、时间紧。这归根到底还是因为平时的训练方法不当，平时读而不精、读而不思，做完题对自

己的错误原因没有好好分析，对文章中出现的重点词汇和长句难句没有好好掌握，对于解题技巧没有好好运用总结，结果导致同样的错误反复出现。

我们的对策

我们从专四阅读的题型特点和设题规律出发，针对考生复习中经常出现的问题，精心编写了本书。本书内容安排在 4 周进行，每周 5 天，共 20 天。第 1 至 3 周，分项学习，各个击破；第 4 周模拟自测，实战演练，全面提升。

具体来讲，本书具有以下特色：

一、4 周时间，科学规划

第 1 至 3 周：基础过关—巩固强化—难度提升，循序渐进，带领考生夯实基础、掌握技巧，稳步提升阅读能力。第 4 周精心设计了 4 套模拟自测，带你在实战中检验自我、巩固提高。4 周的安排，目标明确、科学合理，帮助考生厘清复习思路，快速提升阅读能力。

二、典型自测，自我诊断

在进入各题型的具体讲解之前，先给出 1 套典型的阅读试题，对题目的解题技巧、错误原因给出详尽的点评分析，并为考生提出合理的复习建议，让考生通过模拟自测，找出自己的弱点，明确努力方向。

三、考点精练，讲解到位

第 1 周基础过关篇，透析考查重点，提炼必备知识，点拨解题技巧，让考生在复习之初就明确重点努力方向，掌握科学的训练方法。

四、长句难句，一一攻克

第 2 周巩固强化篇，总结了阅读中常见的长句难句类型，分配在每一天里逐个讲解，让考生结合该天的练习，将长句难句一网打尽。

五、分类训练，能力升华

第 3 周难度提升篇，根据阅读常考题材的分类，采用了分题材训练的方式，使考生在巩固所学知识和技巧的同时，熟悉阅读常考题材和词汇；在难度上比真题略有提升，让考生在平时便适应这一难度，到考场之上便能从容应对。

六、充分练习，练透练精

具体讲解前先给出1套模拟自测，每天的讲解后都配有1套专题演练，让考生学完一个，练透一个，彻底吃透所学的知识。最后还配有4套阅读模拟试题，全书80篇练习，让考生真正练透、练精。

七、词句提炼，重点突出

每天学习的最后都将练习中出现的重点词句提炼出来，让考生在做练习的同时掌握阅读中的重点词汇和句式，充分利用练习达到巩固知识、拓展知识的目的。

八、全文翻译，标注出处

全书所有阅读练习均配有全文翻译，并将题眼对应的译文标注出来，便于考生彻底理解所读文章，了解设题重点。

编者

目　录

丛书序
前言

专四阅读导学 …… 1

一、专四阅读命题方向 …… 1
二、典型试题自测 …… 5
三、答案及点评 …… 11
四、给考生的复习建议 …… 17

第一周　基础过关篇 …… 19

星期一　熟悉 4 类常考文章结构 …… 19
一、总分模式、总分总模式、分总模式 …… 19
二、问题解决模式 …… 21
三、比较分析模式 …… 22
四、叙事模式 …… 23
五、专题演练 …… 25
六、名师点评 …… 32

星期二　了解 9 大阅读常设题处 …… 42
一、篇首、篇尾、段首、段尾处 …… 42
二、语义转折处 …… 43
三、语义对比或比较处 …… 44
四、并列、列举或举例处 …… 45
五、因果关系处 …… 45
六、观点态度处 …… 46
七、引言处 …… 47
八、特殊标点处 …… 47
九、指代处 …… 48
十、专题演练 …… 49

十一、名师点评 …… 56

星期三　掌握5步阅读解题法 …… 66
一、5大解题步骤 …… 66
二、专题演练 …… 67
三、名师点评 …… 74

星期四　攻克5种常考题目类型（一） …… 82
一、主旨大意题 …… 82
二、事实细节题 …… 84
三、专题演练 …… 88
四、名师点评 …… 95

星期五　攻克5种常考题目类型（二） …… 104
一、语义理解题 …… 104
二、推理判断题 …… 105
三、观点态度题 …… 106
四、专题演练 …… 111
五、名师点评 …… 118

第二周　巩固强化篇 …… 128

星期一　长难句突破——名词性从句 …… 128
一、名词性从句学习 …… 128
二、专题演练 …… 130
三、名师点评 …… 137

星期二　长难句突破——定语从句 …… 146
一、定语从句学习 …… 146
二、专题演练 …… 147
三、名师点评 …… 154

星期三　长难句突破——状语从句、非谓语动词 …… 164
一、状语从句学习 …… 164
二、非谓语动词学习 …… 165
三、专题演练 …… 167
四、名师点评 …… 174

星期四　长难句突破——虚拟语气、倒装、强调 …… 184
一、虚拟语气学习 …… 184

二、倒装结构学习 …… 185
三、强调句型学习 …… 187
四、专题演练 …… 188
五、名师点评 …… 195

星期五　长难句突破——分隔成分、并列、比较 …… 204
一、分隔成分学习 …… 204
二、并列结构学习 …… 205
三、比较结构学习 …… 206
四、专题演练 …… 207
五、名师点评 …… 213

第三周　难度提升篇 …… 224

星期一　科普研究类专题 …… 224
一、提升训练 …… 224
二、名师点评 …… 231

星期二　教育指导类专题 …… 241
一、提升训练 …… 241
二、名师点评 …… 248

星期三　文化风俗类专题 …… 258
一、提升训练 …… 258
二、名师点评 …… 265

星期四　日常叙事类专题 …… 274
一、提升训练 …… 274
二、名师点评 …… 282

星期五　社会热点类专题 …… 291
一、提升训练 …… 291
二、名师点评 …… 299

第四周　模拟自测篇 …… 310

MODEL TEST 1 …… 310
MODEL TEST 2 …… 324
MODEL TEST 3 …… 338
MODEL TEST 4 …… 352

专四阅读导学

一、专四阅读命题方向

专四阅读理解部分一般包括4~6篇文章，每篇文章后设若干个多项选择题目（大多为5道），共计20道题。阅读材料的总长度在1800个单词左右。考试时间为25分钟，所占分值为20%。

（一）测试要求

专四大纲对阅读理解的测试要求如下：

1. 能读懂英美国家出版的中等难度的文章和材料。
2. 能读懂难度相当于美国 *Newsweek*（新闻周刊）的国际新闻报道。
3. 能读懂难度相当于 *Sons and Lovers*（儿子和情人）的文学原著。
4. 能掌握所读材料的主旨大意，了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节；既理解字面意思，又能根据所读材料进行推理和判断；既能理解个别句子的意思，也能理解上下文的逻辑关系。
5. 能在阅读中根据需要自觉调整阅读速度和阅读技巧。

（二）选材原则

专四阅读的体裁多样，包括记叙、描写、说明、议论、广告或新闻报道等。题材也相当广泛，包括社会、科技、文化、经济、日常知识和人物传记等。

（三）题目类型

按照题目考查的重点，我们可以将专四阅读的题型分为以下5类：主旨大意题、事实细节题、语义理解题、推理判断题和观点态度题。

1. 主旨大意题

主旨大意题主要测试考生对文章主题的理解和把握能力以及对文章大意的归纳概括能力。

例（2014 年第 95 题）

原文	题目
For anyone who doubts that the texting revolution is upon us, consider this: The average 13- to 17-year-old sends and receives 3,339 texts a month — more than 100 per day, according to the Nielsen Co., the media research firm. Adults are catching up. People from age 45 to 54 sent and received 323 texts a month in the second quarter of 2010, up 75% from a year ago, Nielsen says. Behind the texting explosion is a fundamental shift in how we view our mobile devices … Part of what's driving the texting surge among adults is the popularity of social media … Economics has much to do with texting's popularity … Texting's rise over conversation is changing the way we interact, social scientists and researchers say. We are now inclined to text to relay difficult information. We stare at our phone when we want to avoid eye contact … Texting saves us time, but it steals from quiet reflection … And the phone conversation will never be completely out …	95. What is the passage mainly about? A) Texting's popularity and effect. B) Role of texting to business. C) Preference to texting over thinking. D) Innovation of mobile devices.

解析：答案为 **A**。主旨大意题。文章第一段通过数据说明发短信日益流行；第三、四段解释流行的原因；第五、六段分析短信流行的影响；第七段指出虽然发短信日益流行，但不会完全取代打电话。A)“短信的流行与影响”最能概括全文，故为答案。其他三项均为文中的细节信息，不足以概括全文。

2. 事实细节题

事实细节题主要测试考生对文章中某项或多项事实内容（如时间、地点、人物、事件、原因、结果等）的辨认和理解能力。

例（2015 年第 88 题）

原文	题目
But when I arrived in the room of 71-year-old Mr Adams, he was sitting up in bed, sweating heavily and *panting*（喘气）. He'd just had a hip operation and looked terrible. I listened to his lungs with my stethoscope, but they sounded clear. Next I checked the log of his vital signs and saw that his respiration and heart rate had been climbing, but his temperature was steady. It didn't seem like heart failure, nor did it appear to be pneumonia. So I asked Mr Adams what he thought was going on.	88. While the author was examining Mr Adams, all the following symptoms caught his attention EXCEPT A）moving difficulty. B）steady temperature. C）faster heart rate. D）breathing problem.

解析：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。根据题干中的 Mr Adams 可在原文中定位。该段第一句作者提到，在他进入 Mr Adams 的病房时，他正坐在床上，大汗淋漓，气喘吁吁（sweating heavily and panting），可见作者注意到了 Mr Adams 的“呼吸问题”，故排除 D。后面第四句作者又提到，他查看了 Mr Adams 的生命体征记录，发现他的呼吸频率和心率都在攀升（respiration and heart rate… climbing），但体温稳定（temperature was steady），可见作者注意到了 Mr Adams 的“心律加快”和“体温稳定”两个症状，故排除 B、C。文中并没有提到 Mr Adams 的“行动困难”，故答案为 A。

3. 语义理解题

语义理解题主要测试考生对文章中出现的关键词、短语或句子含义的理解能力。

例（2014 年第 92 题）

原文	题目
Behind the texting explosion is a fundamental shift in how we view our mobile devices. That they are phones is increasingly ***beside the point***. Part of what's driving the texting surge among adults is the popularity of social media. Sites like Twitter, with postings of no more than 140 characters, are creating and reinforcing the habit of communicating in micro-bursts.	92. According to the context, which of the following is closest in meaning to “***beside the point***”? A）Unimportant. B）Unacknowledged. C）Underestimated. D）Undeniable.

解析：答案为 **A**。语义理解题。前一句说，在短信爆炸的背后是我们对手机看法的根本性转变（shift in how we view our mobile devices）；由常识可知，手机的通话作用（they are phones）是手机最重要的作用，而短信的流行使其发生了转变，由此不难推知，此处应该是说手机作为通话工具的重要作用“正在减弱”，故与 beside the point 意思最接近的应该是 A）Unimportant“无关紧要的”。

4. 推理判断题

推理判断题要求考生根据文章中的细节或局部内容，利用上下文的逻辑关系和内容上的关联，推断出隐含在事实细节中的深层次含义，理解文字所表达的言外之意。

例（2013 年第 91 题）

原文	题目
I was standing in my kitchen wondering what to have for lunch when my friend Taj called. “Sit down,” she said. I thought she was going to tell me she had just gotten the haircut from hell. I laughed and said, “It can't be that bad.” But it was. Before the phone call, I had 30 years of retirement saving in a “safe” fund with a brilliant *financial guru*（金融大亨）. When I put down the phone, my savings were gone. I felt as if I had died and, for some unknown reason, was still breathing.	91. What did the author learn from Taj's call? A）Taj had got an awful haircut. B）They had lost their retirement savings. C）Taj had just retired from work. D）They were going to meet for lunch.

解析：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。文章开头作者通过 Taj 的电话引出主题，到后面第四段才间接交待了电话的内容：打电话之前，我把 30 年的退休金（retirement saving）存到了一个“安全”基金中，放下电话后，我的退休金就没了，由此可推知作者从 Taj 的来电中得知，他们损失了退休金存款，故答案为 B。

5. 观点态度题

观点态度题主要测试考生根据文章内容发现或推断作者对某人或某事物的观点或态度、作者的行文基调或是文中某人或某机构对人或事物的观点或态度的能力。

例（2014 年第 82 题）

原文	题目
To attach the preparatory to the senior school these three classes were known officially, on speech days and in reports, as upper, middle, and lower	82. What was Philip's reaction to his class? A）He thought class was

second. Philip was put in the last. The master, a red-faced man with a pleasant voice, was called Rice; he had a cheerful manner with boys, and the time passed quickly. Philip was surprised when it was a quarter to eleven and they were let out for ten minutes' rest.	too short. B) He found his class surprising. C) He seemed to have enjoyed it. D) He wanted to change class.

解析：答案为 **C**。观点态度题。本段第三句指出，菲利普所在班级的老师叫赖斯，上课时活泼又风趣，菲利普觉得上课时间过得太快（the time passed quickly），他都没有意识到下课了（Philip was surprised when it was a quarter to eleven），由此可推断，菲利普喜欢赖斯老师上的课，所以才会觉得时间过得很快，故答案为 C。“菲利普觉得时间过得快”与“菲利普觉得上课时间短”并不是一个概念，A）是对原文的误解；B）是根据原文中的 surprised 设置的干扰；D）在文中没有提及。

二、典型试题自测

PART V READING COMPREHENSION [25 MIN]

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A

In the case of mobile phones, change is everything. Recent research indicates that the mobile phone is changing not only our culture, but our very bodies as well.

First, let's talk about culture. The difference between the mobile phone and its parent, the fixed-line phone, is that a mobile number corresponds to a person, while a landline goes to a place. If you call my mobile, you get me. If you call my fixed-line phone, you get whoever answers it.

This has several implications. The most common one, however, and perhaps the thing that has changed our culture forever, is the "meeting" influence. People no longer need to make firm plans about when and where to meet. Twenty years ago, a Friday night would need to be arranged in advance. You needed enough time to allow

everyone to get from their place of work to the first meeting place. Now, however, a night out can be arranged on the run. It is no longer "see you there at 8", but "text me around 8 and we'll see where we all are".

Texting changes people as well. In their paper, "Insights into the Social and Psychological Effects of SMS Text Messaging", two British researchers distinguished between two types of mobile phone users: the "talkers" and the "texters" — those who prefer voice to text messages and those who prefer text to voice.

They found that the mobile phone's individuality and privacy gave texters the ability to express a whole new outer personality. Texters were likely to report that their family would be surprised if they were to read their texts. This suggests that texting allowed texters to present a self-image that differed from the one familiar to those who knew them well.

Another scientist wrote of the changes that mobiles have brought to body language. There are two kinds that people use while speaking on the phone. There is the "speakeasy": the head is held high, in a self-confident way, chatting away. And there is the "spacemaker": these people focus on themselves and keep out other people.

Who can blame them? Phone meetings get cancelled or reformed and camera-phones intrude on people's privacy. So, it is understandable if your mobile makes you nervous. But perhaps you needn't worry so much. After all, it is good to talk.

81. When people plan to meet nowadays, they
   A) arrange the meeting place beforehand.
   B) postpone fixing the place till the last minute.
   C) seldom care about when and where to meet.
   D) still love to work out detailed meeting plans.
82. According to the two British researchers, the social and psychological effects are mostly to be seen on
   A) talkers. B) the "speakeasy".
   C) the "spacemaker". D) texters.
83. We can infer from the passage that the texts sent by texters are
   A) quite revealing. B) well written.
   C) unacceptable by others. D) shocking to others.
84. According to the passage, who is afraid of being heard while talking on the mobile?
   A) Talkers. B) The "speakeasy".

C) The "spacemaker". D) Texters.

85. An appropriate title for the passage might be

A) The SMS Effect.

B) Cultural Implications of Mobile Phone Use.

C) Changes in the Use of the Mobile.

D) Body Language and the Mobile Phone.

TEXT B

Over the last 25 years, British society has changed a great deal — or at least many parts of it have. In some ways, however, very little has changed, particularly where attitudes are concerned. Ideas about social class — whether a person is "working-class" or "middle-class" — are one area in which changes have been extremely slow.

In the past, the working-class tended to be paid less than middle-class people, such as teachers and doctors. As a result of this and also of the fact that workers' jobs were generally much less secure, distinct differences in life-styles and attitudes came into existence. The typical working man would collect his wages on Friday evening and then, it was widely believed, having given his wife her "housekeeping", would go out and squander the rest on beer and betting.

The stereotype of what a middle-class man did with his money was perhaps nearer the truth. He was — and still is — inclined to take a longer-term view. Not only did he regard buying a house as a top priority, but he also considered the education of his children as extremely important. Both of these provided him and his family with security. Only in very few cases did workers have the opportunity (or the education and training) to make such long-term plans.

Nowadays, a great deal has changed. In a large number of cases factory workers earn as much, if not more, than their middle-class supervisors. Social security and laws to improve job security, combined with a general rise in the standard of living since the mid-fifties of the 20th century, have made it less necessary than before to worry about "tomorrow". Working-class people seem slowly to be losing the feeling of inferiority they had in the past. In fact there has been a growing tendency in the past few years for the middle-classes to feel slightly ashamed of their position.

The changes in both life-styles and attitudes are probably most easily seen amongst younger people. They generally tend to share very similar tastes in music and clothes, they spend their money in having a good time, and save for holidays or longer-term plans when necessary. There seems to be much less difference than in

previous generations. Nevertheless, we still have a wide gap between the well-paid (whatever type of job they may have) and the low-paid. As long as this gap exists, there will always be a possibility that new conflicts and jealousies will emerge, or rather that the old conflicts will reappear, but between different groups.

86. Which of the following is seen as the cause of class differences in the past?
A) Life-style and occupation. B) Attitude and income.
C) Income and job security. D) Job security and hobbies.

87. The writer seems to suggest that the description of _____ is closer to truth.
A) middle-class ways of spending money
B) working-class ways of spending the weekend
C) working-class drinking habits
D) middle-class attitudes

88. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a typical feature of the middle-class?
A) Desiring for security. B) Making long-term plans.
C) Having priorities in life. D) Saving money.

89. Working-class people's sense of security increased as a result of all the following factors EXCEPT
A) better social security. B) more job opportunities.
C) higher living standard. D) better legal protection.

90. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
A) Changes are slowly taking place in all sectors of the British society.
B) The gap between working-class and middle-class young people is narrowing.
C) Differences in income will remain but those in occupation will disappear.
D) Middle-class people may sometimes feel inferior to working-class people.

TEXT C

For several days I saw little of Mr. Rochester. In the morning he seemed much occupied with business, and in the afternoon gentlemen from the neighborhood called and sometimes stayed to dine with him. When his foot was well enough, he rode out a great deal.

During this time, all my knowledge of him was limited to occasional meetings about the house, when he would sometimes pass me coldly, and sometimes bow and smile. His changes of manner did not offend me, because I saw that I had nothing to do with the cause of them.

One evening, several days later, I was invited to talk to Mr. Rochester after dinner. He was sitting in his armchair, and looked not quite so severe, and much less

gloomy. There was a smile on his lips, and his eyes were bright, probably with wine. As I was looking at him, he suddenly turned, and asked me, "Do you think I'm handsome, Miss Eyre?"

The answer somehow slipped from my tongue before I realized it, "No, sir."

"Ah, you really are unusual! You are a quiet, serious little person, but you can be almost rude."

"Sir, I'm sorry. I should have said that beauty doesn't matter, or something like that."

"No, you shouldn't! I see, you criticize my appearance, and then you stab me in the back! You have honesty and feeling. There are not many girls like you. But perhaps I go too fast. Perhaps you have awful faults to counterbalance your few good points." I thought to myself that he might have too. He seemed to read my mind, and said quickly, "Yes, you're right. I have plenty of faults. I went the wrong way when I was twenty-one, and have never found the right path again. I might have been very different. I might have been as good as you, and perhaps wiser. I am not a bad man, take my word for it, but I have done wrong. It wasn't my character, but circumstances which were to blame. Why do I tell you all this? Because you're the sort of person people tell their problems and secrets to, because you're sympathetic and give them hope."

It seemed he had quite a lot to talk to me. He didn't seem to like to finish the talk quickly, as was the case for the first time.

"Don't be afraid of me, Miss Eyre," he continued. "You don't relax or laugh very much, perhaps because of the effect Lowood school has had on you. But in time you will be more natural with me, and laugh, and speak freely. You're like a bird in a cage. When you get out of the cage, you'll fly very high. Good night."

91. At the beginning Miss Eyre's impressions of Mr. Rochester were all EXCEPT
   A) busy. B) sociable.
   C) friendly. D) changeable.
92. In "...and all my knowledge of him was limited to occasional meetings about the house, ..." (the second paragraph), the word "about" means
   A) around. B) on.
   C) outside. D) concerning.
93. Why did Mr. Rochester say "... and then you stab me in the back!" (the seventh paragraph)?
   A) Because Jane had intended to kill him with a knife.
   B) Because Jane had intended to be more critical.

C) Because Jane had regretted having talked to him.

D) Because Jane had said something else to correct herself.

94. From what Mr. Rochester told Miss Eyre, we can conclude that he wanted to

A) tell her all his troubles. B) tell her his life experience.

C) change her opinion of him. D) change his circumstances.

95. At the end of the passage, Mr. Rochester sounded

A) rude. B) cold.

C) friendly. D) encouraging.

TEXT D

The ideal companion machine — the computer — would not only look, feel, and sound friendly but would also be programmed to behave in a pleasant manner. Those qualities that make interaction with other people enjoyable would be imitated as closely as possible, and the machine would appear to be charming, and easygoing. Its informal conversational style would make interaction comfortable, and yet the machine would remain slightly unpredictable and therefore interesting in its first encounter it might be somewhat hesitant, but as it came to know the user it would progress to a more relaxed and intimate style. The machine would not be a passive participant but would add its own suggestions, information, and opinions; it would sometimes take the initiative in developing or changing the topic and would have a personality of its own.

Friendships are not made in a day, and the computer would be more acceptable as a friend if it imitated the gradual changes that occur when one person is getting to know another. At an appropriate time it might also express the kind of affection that stimulates attachment and intimacy. The whole process would be accomplished in a subtle way to avoid giving an impression of over-familiarity that would be likely to produce irritation. After experiencing a wealth of powerful, well-timed friendship indicators, the user would be very likely to accept the computer as far more than a machine and might well come to regard it as a friend.

An artificial relationship of this type would provide many of the benefits that people obtain from interpersonal friendships. The machine would participate in interesting conversation that could continue from previous discussions. It would have a familiarity with the user's life as revealed in earlier contact, and it would be understanding and good-humored. The computer's own personality would be lively and impressive, and it would develop in response to that of the user. With features such as these, the machine might indeed become a very attractive social partner.

96. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the ideal companion machine?
A) Active in communication.
B) Attractive in personality.
C) Enjoyable in performance.
D) Unpredictable in behavior.

97. The computer would develop friendships with humans in a(n) _____way.
A) quick
B) unpredictable
C) productive
D) inconspicuous

98. Which of the following aspect is NOT mentioned when the passage discusses the benefits of artificial relationships?
A) Being able to pick up an interesting conversation.
B) Being sensitive to earlier contact.
C) Being ready to learn about the person's life.
D) Having a pleasant and adaptable personality.

99. Throughout the passage, the author is _____ in his attitude towards the computer.
A) favorable
B) critical
C) vague
D) hesitant

100. Which might be the most appropriate title of the passage?
A) Artificial Relationships.
B) How to Form Intimate Relationships.
C) The Affectionate Machine.
D) Humans and Computers.

三、答案及点评

TEXT A

81. **寻读定位：**由题干中的线索词 meet，nowadays 定位到第三段最后两句。
答案解析：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。第三段主要论述现在人们不再就约会的时间和地点制订计划，约会可以随时组织。末句提到这种变化是从 see you there at 8（8 点在那里见）到 text me around 8 and we'll see where we all are（8 点左右给我短信，看看我们各自的位置），由此可知，有了手机之后，人们约见的地点是最后确定的，故 B 为答案。
错误原因：曲解第三段第三句而误选 C。对文中过去和现在情况的对比理解不清。

考点分析：本题主要考查对过去和现在情况的对比的理解以及对转折处信息的理解。

82. **寻读定位**：由题干中的线索词 two British researchers 定位到第四段和第五段。

答案解析：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。第四段首句提到，发短信也改变了人们（Texting changes people as well.），接着通过两位英国的研究人员的研究来说明发短信如何改变人们，并提到了他们的论文《透视 SMS 短信的社会和心理效果》（Insights into the Social and Psychological Effects of SMS Text Messaging）。接着，第五段又提到，手机使发短信的人（Texters）表现出完全崭新的外向性格，综合可知，在这两位英国研究者看来，手机在社交和心理上对人们的影响在发短信的人身上表现得最为明显，故答案为 D。

错误原因：没找准原文出处。对段落主题理解不清。

考点分析：本题主要考查对人物观点的理解以及对段落主题的理解。

83. **寻读定位**：由题干中的线索词 Texts 和 Texters 定位到第五段。

答案解析：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。第五段首句指出，手机的个性化和隐私性使得发短信的人（texters）能够表现出完全崭新的外向性格，A 中的 revealing 对应原文中的 express，故为答案。文中只是说发短信的人可能会觉得，他们的家人读到了他们的短信会大吃一惊，是一种可能性，而 C、D 都是完全肯定的语气，故不选。

错误原因：没能理解答案与原文之间的转换。将可能语气理解为完全肯定的语气，误选 C 或 D。

考点分析：本题主要考查对同义转述的理解。

84. **寻读定位**：由题干和选项中的线索词 talking，speakeasy，spacemaker 定位到第六段。

答案解析：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第六段提到，根据人们打电话的方式，可以划分出两种人：一种是 speakeasy，他们总是很自信地与人侃侃而谈；另一种是 spacemaker，他们专注于自己，打电话时远离他人，即通话时害怕别人听到，故答案为 C。

错误原因：没能理解题干与原文的对应关系。主观认为发短信的人害怕被别人听到。

考点分析：本题主要考查对同义转述的理解。

85. **寻读定位**：主旨大意题应首先寻读文章首段。

答案解析：答案为 **B**。主旨大意题。本文首段提到，手机不仅仅给文化带来变化，还改变了我们的身体，之后第二段开头指出了本文的主题：首先，让我们谈谈文化，接下来都是从文化方面谈手机对人们的影响，由此可知答案为 B。C 为强干扰项，C 中的 changes 是指“在手机用途上的改变”，而文中所讲的 changes 是指“手机对人们的改变”，二者不可混为一谈。

错误原因：没有找到全文的主题句。将段落主题误当成文章主题，犯以偏概

全的错误。将不同内涵的 changes 对等而误选 C。

考点分析：本题主要考查对文章主旨的把握。

TEXT B

86. **寻读定位：**由题干中的线索词 in the past 定位到第二段。

答案解析：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第二段首句提到，过去工人阶级的收入（paid）往往比中产阶级的低，而且工人的工作很少得到保障（As a result of this and also of the fact that… much less secure），正因如此，这两个阶级在生活方式和态度上存在明显的差异。由此可知，收入（income）和工作保障（job security）是造成阶级差异的原因，故答案为 C。

错误原因：将原因和结果混淆。没能理解并列关系，只找到了一点原因。

考点分析：本题主要考查对因果关系的理解。

87. **寻读定位：**由题干中的线索词 closer to truth 定位到第三段第一句。

答案解析：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。文章第三段首句在叙述中产阶级的消费方式时提到了 was perhaps nearer the truth，题干中的 is closer to truth 与此同义，A 项中的 ways of spending money 是对该句中 what…did with his money 的同义转述，故为答案。这里说的是人们对中产阶级花钱方式的一贯看法与事实较接近。

错误原因：没能认真阅读题干，找到在原文中的对应信息。只根据选项与原文的对应来选择。

考点分析：本题主要考查对同义转述的理解。

88. **寻读定位：**由题干中的线索词 typical feature，middle-class 定位到第三段。

答案解析：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。本题可采用排除法解题。第三段重点介绍中产阶级的典型特征，包括 take a long-term view（有长远的目光），regard buying a house“as a top priority”（优先考虑买房），provided him and his family with security（为自己和家人带来安全感），由此排除选项 A、B、C。D 项在文中没提到，故为答案。

错误原因：对文章阅读不够仔细，没能将干扰项与原文一一对应起来。审题不清，忽略题干中的 not。

考点分析：本题主要考查对文中多个细节信息的获取和理解。

89. **寻读定位：**由题干中的线索词 sense of security 定位到第四段第三句。

答案解析：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。本题可采用排除法解题。该句提到了 social security（对应 A），laws to improve job security（对应 D），a general rise in the standard of living（对应 C），这些因素都降低了工人阶级对“未来”的担心，即让工人有保障感，而选项 B 在文中没提到，故为答案。

错误原因：对文章阅读不够仔细，没能将干扰项与原文一一对应起来。脱离原文主观推测，觉得 B 也是一个因素。

考点分析：本题主要考查对文中多个细节信息的获取和理解。

90. **寻读定位：**由各选项中的中心词定位到第一、四、五段。

答案解析：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。第一段前两句提到，…British society has changed a great deal — or at least many parts of it have. In some ways, however, very little has changed，由此可知，并非所有领域的变化都是缓慢的，A 项与此矛盾，故为答案。注意包含 all 等绝对含义的选项表意过于绝对，一般与文章内容不符。第四段最后一句提到，在过去几年里中产阶级越来越对自己的地位自惭形秽，由此可排除 D。第五段先是提到，工人阶级和中产阶级年轻人之间的区别日渐缩小，由此可排除 B。接着又提到，无论高收入的人群从事什么样的工作，他们和低收入人群之间的收入差别仍然存在，由此可知，职业上的差别会消失，但收入上的差别仍然存在，由此可排除 C。

错误原因：对文章阅读不够仔细，没能将干扰项与原文一一对应起来。没有看出选项与原文范围的不同，选项说的是全部，文中指的是部分。

考点分析：本题主要考查对文中多个细节信息的获取和理解。

TEXT C

91. **寻读定位：**由题干中的线索词 At the beginning，impressions 定位到第一、二段。

答案解析：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。由首段的描述可知，在简·爱眼里，罗彻斯特先生很忙，而且总是有一些先生们来拜访他，由此可排除 A）busy（忙碌的）和 B）sociable（好交际的）。接着第二段提到，罗彻斯特先生有时对她很冷淡（coldly），有时则会对她微笑点头（smile），由此可知，罗彻斯特先生比较善变（changeable），由此可排除 D。文中只是提到，罗彻斯特先生有时会对简·爱微笑，这并不能说明罗彻斯特先生给简·爱留下了友好（friendly）的印象，故答案为 C。

错误原因：对文章阅读不够仔细，推理能力不强，没能将干扰项中的词语与原文中的细节信息一一对应起来。

考点分析：本题主要考查对文中多个细节信息的获取和理解。

92. **寻读定位：**题干明确指出本题出自第二段第一句话。

答案解析：答案为 **A**。语义理解题。根据 meetings…the house 可知，这里的 about 应为表示方位的介词。about 做方位介词其意思相当于 around，即“在……周围”，故答案为 A。

错误原因：脱离语境只考虑词汇的常规含义而误选 B 或 D。不了解词汇含义主观推测而误选 C。

考点分析：本题主要考查对多义词语在具体语境中含义的理解。

93. **寻读定位：**题干明确指出本题出自第七段第二句。

答案解析：答案为 **D**。语义理解题。题干句虽出自第七段，但答案的依据应在上文中寻找。第四段中简·爱说罗彻斯特先生不帅后，罗彻斯特先生评价她不一般，几乎无礼，但简·爱又说 Sir，I'm sorry. I should have said that beauty doesn't matter.，找借口为自己的直白掩饰，罗彻斯特先生说这话指的就是这一点，故答案为 D。

错误原因：没有充分考虑上文，只根据本句判断答案。对文中和选项中的虚拟含义理解不清。

考点分析：本题主要考查对文中人物说话意图的理解。

94. **寻读定位**：由题干中的线索词 what Mr. Rochester told Miss Eyre，定位到第八段。

答案解析：答案为 **C**。语义理解题。由首段和第二段可知简·爱对罗彻特先生的初步了解有限，认为他喜怒无常。第七段中罗彻斯特先生先生对简·爱讲了自己为什么变成现在这种性格的原因，并且给予简·爱高度评价（别人可以对她诉说秘密，因为她具有同情心，能给人带来希望），由此可知，罗彻斯特先生是在极力改变简·爱对他原有的看法，故答案为 C。

错误原因：没有充分考虑上文，只根据所说话语的内容判断答案。

考点分析：本题主要考查对文中人物说话意图的理解。

95. **寻读定位**：由题干中的线索词 the end of the passage 定位到文章结尾。

答案解析：答案为 **D**。观点态度题。末段中罗彻斯特先生所说的话，尤其是最后两句 You're like a bird in a cage. When you get out of the cage，you'll fly very high. 表明，他希望她可以困鸟出笼，振翅高飞，话语中隐含对简·爱的鼓舞与关切，故答案为 D。

错误原因：没有理解话语中隐含的意思。受末段开头 Don't be afraid of me 影响而误选 C。

考点分析：本题主要考查对文中人物态度的理解。

TEXT D

96. **寻读定位**：由题干中的线索词 a feature of the ideal companion machine 定位到第一段。

答案解析：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。由首段最后一句可知，一个理想的机器伴侣应该 A）Active in communication（积极交流），由首段第二句可知，它还应该 B）Attractive in personality（个性上有魅力）和 C）Enjoyable in performance（运行起来让人愉悦），由此可排除 A、B、C。而首段第三句中的…yet the machine would remain slightly unpredictable 只是说计算机有点不可预测，并不是说这种机器的行为就是不可预测的，D 过于绝对，故为答案。

错误原因：对文章阅读不够仔细，没能将干扰项与原文中的信息一一对应起来。

没有搞清文中的 unpredictable 和 D 中的 unpredictable 所指不同。

考点分析：本题主要考查对文中多个细节信息的获取和理解。

97. **寻读定位：**由题干中的线索词 develop friendships 定位到第二段。

答案解析：答案为 **D**。语义理解题。第二段第三句表明，电脑与人类发展友谊的整个过程以非常微妙的（subtle）方式实现，这样就能够避免给人留下令人烦躁的、过分亲密的印象，D 选项 inconspicuous“不显眼的，不引人注意的”与原文中的 subtle“微妙的，难以察觉的”意思相近，故为答案。

错误原因：没有准确找到答案出处。受第一段中 unpredictable 一词影响而误选 B。对单词含义掌握不够。

考点分析：本题主要考查对词语在具体语境中含义的理解。

98. **寻读定位：**由题干中的线索词 artificial relationships 定位到第三段。

答案解析：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。根据题干中的 Not mentioned 可知，文中未提及的为答案。最后一段第二句提到，该机器能够参与、继续之前讨论中有趣的谈话，participate in interesting conversation that could continue from previous discussions 对应 A Being able to pick up an interesting conversation，故排除 A。接着第三句提到，它会通过早期的联系熟知使用者（have a familiarity with the user's life as revealed in earlier contact）。由此可知，它对早期的联系比较敏感，故排除 B。第三句中还提到，它善解人意，脾性温和，紧接着第四、五句也提到，电脑本身个性鲜明、给人印象深刻，它的个性会依使用者的个性而发展变化，由此可知，电脑具有令人愉悦和适应能力强的个性，故排除 D。文中只是在第三句提到，电脑可以通过之前和用户的接触了解用户，这并不能说明电脑准备了解用户的生活，这属于曲解，故答案为 C。

错误原因：对文章阅读不够仔细，没能将干扰项与原文中的信息一一对应起来。

考点分析：本题主要考查对文中多个细节信息的获取和理解。

99. **寻读定位：**由题干中的线索词 Throughout the passage 定位到整篇文章。

答案解析：答案为 **A**。观点态度题。本文主要谈论电脑与人交际时表现出的人性化特点，末段还介绍了电脑给人们带来的益处，尤其由末段末句 With features…become a very attractive social partner. 可知，作者对电脑持“赞成”态度，故 A 为答案。文中多次出现的表示积极含义的词汇也能说明这一点，如：pleasant，enjoyable，charming，easygoing，interesting，understanding，good-humored，benefits 等。

错误原因：不会根据文中主题词语判断作者的写作态度。

考点分析：本题主要考查对作者写作态度的把握。

100. **寻读定位：**由题干中的线索词 meet，nowadays 定位到第三段最后两句。

答案解析：答案为 **C**。主旨大意题。文章主要介绍的是一种具有“仿真交

际”功能的机器（即电脑）的各种人性化特点，介绍它如何与人类发展友谊，以及这种友谊将给人们带来的益处，C 表达全面，能概括文章意思，故为答案。A、B 均只是文中的一部分内容，故排除；而 D 过于宽泛，不能将文章内容明确表达出来，故也不选。

错误原因：将段落主题误当成文章主题，犯以偏概全的错误。不了解文章标题应以准确概括原文内容为优先选择。

考点分析：本题主要考查对文章主旨的把握。

四、给考生的复习建议

通过上面的自我测评，考生应该对自己在阅读中经常出现的错误和错误原因有所了解，也应该基本掌握了自己在阅读方面的薄弱环节。针对考生在阅读方面经常出现的问题，我们给考生提出如下复习建议：

序　号	问题描述	原因分析	复习建议
1	做题速度慢，考试时注意力不容易集中，时间就变得更加紧张。	集中的强化训练不够。不知道如何快速定位原文。	1）练习时限定时间，临摹考试环境，培养长时间集中注意力的能力。 2）掌握阅读理解的合理做题步骤。 3）学会根据题干中的线索词进行原文定位。
2	有时自己觉得很有把握的题目结果却错了，答案经常与自己想的有出入。	习惯按照自己的思路和常识去判断和理解。	1）要学会从作者的角度考虑问题。 2）一切判断和选择均应以文章内容为依据，不能脱离原文按照自己的思路去判断。
3	针对主旨题：对文章主旨的把握能力不够，经常将文章的部分内容当做文章主旨。	语篇分析能力较差，不能很好地厘清文章框架结构，对各段的主题以及主题之间的联系把握不够。	1）做题时对每篇文章都进行语篇分析，培养自己的框架意识。 2）了解不同类型阅读文章的结构特点，学会把握不同类型文章的基本框架和写作思路。

（续表）

序　号	问题描述	原因分析	复习建议
4	针对细节题和推理题：只能抓住部分细节，总有个别干扰项排除不了。	对文章阅读不够仔细，对线索词的捕捉能力不强，对同义转述和隐含意思的理解不够。	1）对自己做错的细节题和推理题进行分析，总结错误的原因。 2）仔细研究真题中细节题和推理题干扰项的设置，将其与原文进行对照，找出其规律性。
5	针对语义题：感觉明明是这个意思，却经常是错的。	总是按字面意思去理解或根据自己熟悉的意思去选择。脱离上下文去理解。	1）对自己做错的语义题和历年真题中的语义题进行分析，总结错误的原因和干扰项的设置规律。 2）不管是不是熟悉所考查的词汇，都要仔细阅读其前后内容，确认自己的理解是否能够在上下文中讲通。
6	针对观点题：在文中好像总是找不到明确的观点对应信息，即使选对了，自己也不太有把握。	不能透过信息理解作者或文中人物的隐含观点，阅读时只能理解字面意思，不会挖掘字里行间的言外之意。	1）阅读时养成习惯，遇到表达人物或作者观点的地方，就思考或总结一下。 2）学会通过人物的语言、行为等信息推测人物的观点或态度，不要仅凭一两句话而轻易下结论。

第一周
基础过关篇

本周我们的任务是熟悉阅读理解的基本考点和掌握做题技巧，具体包括：熟悉阅读中常见的文章结构模式及写作特点，了解阅读理解常设题处，掌握科学的阅读解题步骤以及攻克阅读理解常考的5大题型。

星期一　熟悉4类常考文章结构

文章结构也就是文章的内容组织形式，掌握了它就能把握作者的写作思路，厘清文章的展开方式和篇章层次，从而更好地理解文章内容。今天我们的主要任务就是了解专四阅读理解中4种常见的结构模式，把握每种模式的基本结构特点。

一、总分模式、总分总模式、分总模式

总分模式的阅读文章最为常见，可能是说明文，也可能是议论文。文章的基本行文思路是先总述事物或观点，然后再分别从几个方面对事物进行说明或对观点进行论述。

总分总模式就是先总述，然后分述，最后再进行总结。

分总模式就是先分述，后总结。

例（2009年 Text B）

（1）Nowadays, a cellphone service is available to everyone, everywhere. Probably thousands of people have already been using it, but I just discovered it, so I'm going to claim it and also name it: Fake Foning. The technology has been working well for me at the office, but there are infinite applications. Virtually in any public space.

（2）Say you work at a big university with lots of talky faculty members buzzing

about. Now, say you need to use the restroom. The trip down the hall will take approximately one hour, because a person can't walk into those talky people without getting pulled aside for a question, a bit of gossip, a new read on a certain line of Paradise Lost.

(3) So, a cellphone. Any cellphone. Just pick it up. Don't dial. Just hold that phone to your face and start talking. Walk confidently down the hall engaged in fake conversation, making sure to tailor both the topic and content to the person standing before you whom you are trying to evade. For standard colleague avoidance, I suggest fake chatting about fake business.

(4) "Yes, I'm glad you called, because we really need to hammer out the details. What's that? Yes, I read Page 12, but if you look at the bottom of 4, I think you can see the problem begins right there."

(5) Be animated. Be engaged in your fake fone conversation. Make eye contact with the people passing, nod to them, gesture keen interest in talking to them at a later time, point to your phone, shrug and move on.

(6) Shoppers should consider fake foning anytime they spot a talky neighbor in the produce department pinching (用手捏) unripe peaches. Without your phone at your face, you'd be in for a 20-minute speech on how terrible the world is.

(7) One important caution about fake foning. The other day I was fake foning my way past a colleague, and he was actually following me to get my attention. I knew he wanted to ask about a project I had not yet finished. I was trying to buy myself some time, so I continued fake foning with my doctor. "So I don't need the operation? Oh, doctor, that is the best news."

(8) And then: Brrrrrrng! Brrrrrmg! Brrrrrmg! My phone started ringing, right there while it was planted on my face. My colleague looked at me, and I at him, and naturally I gasped. "What is the matter with this thing?" I said, pulling the phone away to look at it, and then putting it back to my ear.

(9) "Hello? Are you still there?"

(10) Oops.

结构剖析：本文为说明文，主要介绍了一种用手机来躲避同事和朋友找自己搭讪的方法。本文为总分模式，可分为三个部分，第一部分为总述，第二部分和第三部分为分述：第一部分为第1段，总述手机使用的普遍性，引出其可以用于虚假通话的功能；第二部分为第2~6段，具体介绍了用手机假装谈话来躲避朋友搭讪的细节；第三部分为第7~10段，具体介绍了在用手机假装谈话的过程中应该注意的事项。

二、问题解决模式

这种模式的文章一般是说明文，其基本结构是：先提出问题，并对问题的影响或原因等进行分析，然后再针对该问题提出对策或解决办法。

例（2005 年 Text D）

（1）Psychologists agree that I. Q. contributes only about 20 percent of the factors that determine success. A full 80 percent comes from other factors, including what I call emotional intelligence. Following are two of the major qualities that make up emotional intelligence, and how they can be developed:

1. Self-awareness

（2）The ability to recognize a feeling as it happens is the keystone of emotional intelligence. People with greater certainty about their emotions are better pilots of their lives.

（3）Developing self-awareness requires tuning in to what neurologist Antonio Damasio calls "gut feelings". Gut feelings can occur without a person being consciously aware of them. For example, when people who fear snakes are shown a picture of a snake, sensors on their skin will detect sweat, a sign of anxiety, even though the people say they do not feel fear. The sweat shows up even when a picture is presented so rapidly that the subject has no conscious awareness of seeing it.

（4）Through deliberate effort we can become more aware of our gut feelings. Take someone who is annoyed by a rude encounter for hours after it occurred. He may be unaware of his irritability and surprised when someone calls attention to it. But if he evaluates his feelings, he can change them.

（5）Emotional self-awareness is the building block of the next fundamental of emotional intelligence: being able to shake off a bad mood.

2. Mood Management

（6）Bad as well as good moods spice life and build character. The key is balance.

（7）We often have little control over when we are swept by emotion. But we can have some say in how long that emotion will last. Psychologist Dianne Tice asked more than 400 men and women about their strategies for escaping foul moods. Her research, along with that of other psychologists, provides valuable information on how to change a bad mood.

（8）Of all the moods that people want to escape, rage seems to be the hardest to deal with. When someone in another car cuts you off on the highway, your reflexive

thought may be: That Jerk! He could have hit me! I can't let him get away with that! The more you stew, the angrier you get. Such is the stuff of hypertension and reckless driving.

(9) What should you do to relieve rage? One myth is that ventilating will make you feel better. In fact, researchers have found that's one of the worst strategies. A more effective technique is "reframing", which means consciously reinterpreting a situation in a more positive light. In the case of the driver who cuts you off, you might tell yourself: Maybe he had some emergency. This is one of the most potent ways, Tice found, to put anger to rest.

(10) Going off alone to cool down is also an effective way to refuse anger, especially if you can't think clearly. Tice found that a large proportion of men cool down by going for a drive — a finding that inspired her to drive more defensively. A safer alternative is exercise, such as taking a long walk. Whatever you do, don't waste the time pursuing your train of angry thoughts. Your aim should be to distract yourself.

(11) The techniques of reframing and distraction can alleviate depression and anxiety as well as anger. Add to them such relaxation techniques as deep breathing and meditation and you have an arsenal of weapons against bad moods.

结构剖析：本文为说明文，主要介绍了如何通过构成情商的两个重要因素来努力提高情商。本文为问题解决模式，可分为两个部分，第一部分提出问题，第二部分提供解决办法。第一部分为第1段，提出如何发展情商的问题；第二部分为第2~11段。该部分又分为两小部分，分别讲述了如何从自我意识（小标题1）和情绪控制（小标题2）这两方面来提高情商。

三、比较分析模式

这种模式的文章可能是说明文，也可能是议论文。

一般来说，比较分析类说明文可能是说明一种事物的利弊或优缺点，也可能是比较说明两种或两种以上的事物。

而比较分析类议论文则是针对人们对某一话题存在的不同观点或不同做法进行说明，最后还可能涉及个人的态度或看法。

例（2007年 Text A）

(1) If you like the idea of staying with a family, living in a house might be the answer. Good landladies — those who are superb cooks and launderers, are figures as popular in fiction as the bad ones who terrorize their guests and overcharge

them at the slightest opportunity. The truth is probably somewhere between the two extremes. If you are lucky, the food will be adequate, some of your laundry may be done for you and you will have a reasonable amount of comfort and companionship. For the less fortunate, house rules may restrict the freedom to invite friends to visit, and shared cooking and bathroom facilities can be frustrating and row-provoking if tidy and untidy guests are living under the same roof.

(2) The same disadvantages can apply to flat sharing, with the added difficulties that arise from deciding who pays for what, and in what proportion. One person may spend hours on the phone, while another rarely makes calls. If you want privacy with a guest, how do you persuade the others to go out, how do you persuade them to leave you in peace, especially if you are a student and want to study?

(3) Conversely, flat sharing can be very cheap, there will always be someone to talk to and go out with, and the chores, in theory, can be shared.

结构剖析：本文为说明文，主要是针对寄宿和合租的利弊进行比较说明。本文为比较分析结构，可分为两个部分。第一部分为第1段，说明寄宿的利和弊；第二部分为第2~3段，说明与人合租的利和弊。

四、叙事模式

这种模式的文章一般是记叙文，大多是叙述个人经历，但纯粹的叙事文章并不常见，中间往往也会穿插议论和说明的内容。阅读叙事类的文章时，要注意抓住中心事件和中心人物，并留意文中的时间线索。

例（2011年 Text D）

(1) Cordia Harrington was tired of standing up all day and smelling like French fries at night. She owned and operated three McDonald's shops in Illinois, but as a divorced mother of three boys, she yearned for a business that would provide for her children and let her spend more time with them.

(2) Her lucky moment came, strangely enough, after she was nominated in 1992 to be on the McDonald's bun committee. "The company picked me up in a corporate jet to see bakeries around the world," she recalls. "Every time I went to a meeting, I loved it. This was global!"

(3) The experience opened her eyes to business possibilities. When McDonald's

decided it wanted a new bun supplier, Harrington became determined to win the contract, even though she had no experience running a bakery.

(4) Harrington studied the bakery business and made sure she was never off executives' radar. "If you have a dream, you can't wait for people to call you," she says. "So I'd visit a mill and send them photos of myself in a baker's hat jacket, holding a sign that says 'I want to be your baker.'" After four years and 32 interviews, her persistence paid off.

(5) Harrington sealed the deal with a handshake, sold her shops, and borrowed $13.5 million. She was ready to build the fastest, most automated bakery in the world.

(6) The Tennessee Bun Company opened ahead of schedule in 1997, in time for slump in U. S. fast-food sales for McDonald's. Before Harrington knew it, she was down to her last $20,000, not enough to cover payroll. And her agreement with McDonald's required that she sell exclusively to the company. "I cried myself to sleep many nights," she recalls. "I really did think, I am going to go bankrupt."

(7) But Harrington worked out an agreement to supply Pepperidge Farm as well. "McDonald's could see a benefit if our production went up and prices went down, and no benefit if we went out of business," she says. "That deal saved us."

(8) Over the next eight years, Harrington branched out even more: She started her own trucking business, added a cold-storage company, and now has three bakeries producing fresh buns and frozen dough — all now known as the Bun Companies. Speed is still a priority: It takes 11 people at the main bakery to turn out 60,000 buns an hour for clients across 40 states, South America, and the Caribbean.

(9) Grateful for the breaks she's had, Harrington is passionate about providing opportunities to all 230 employees. "Financial success is the most fun when you can give it away," she says.

(10) The current economy is challenging. Some of her clients' sales have declined, but she's found new clients and improved efficiencies to help sustain the company's double-digit growth.

(11) Cordia Harrington doesn't have to stand on her feet all day anymore. Two of her three sons now work for her. And she's remarried — her husband, Tom, is now her CFO.

(12) "This is more than a job," says Harrington. "It's a mission. I'm always thinking. How can we best serve our employees? If we support them, they'll do their best to look after our clients. That's how it works here."

结构剖析：本文为记叙文，主要讲述了科迪娅·哈林顿的经商之路。本文为叙事结构，主要可分为四个部分。第一部分交代事件背景，第二部分和第三部分具体叙述事件的经过和结果，第四部分讲述事件带来的感悟。第一部分为第1段，主要介绍哈林顿曾经的生活状况和她当时所向往的生活；第二部分为第2～5段，讲述哈林顿有了改变的机会，并为经营自己的面包房做好了准备；第三部分为第6～11段，讲述哈林顿在经营中遇到的困难，而后又起死回生，最终获得成功；第四部分为第12段，讲述哈林顿商场成功的感悟。

五、专题演练

Text A

文章长度：483 words　　**建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

If you are running a Windows computer, you must install an array of security software to prevent an international collection of crooks, hackers, vandals and sleazy business people who aim to invade your PC through the Internet.

You need a good antivirus program, a strong firewall program, an effective antispam program, and a program that specializes in stopping spyware and adware. But the fastest-growing computer security problem isn't viruses or other traditional malicious programs, and it can't be entirely defeated by using security software. It's called "social engineering", and it consists of tactics that try to fool users into giving up sensitive financial data that criminals can use to steal their money and even their identities.

Here are a few tips to help you avoid these schemes:

1. Don't trust email from financial institutions. Email is so easily manipulated by crooks that you simply should never, ever consider any email from a financial institution as legitimate. The message may bear a bank's or a broker's logo, but you should never respond to such an email, and never click on any link it contains.

2. Never respond to unsolicited commercial email, or spam, or even click on a link in an unsolicited commercial email. In the old days, responding to spam just got you on more spam email lists. Today, it might also result in the secret installation of a key logger or other malicious software.

Besides, any company that has to resort to spam as a sales tool isn't likely to have a very good product to offer. Do you really think that if someone had invented a pill that enlarged breasts, he would be selling it through spam? He would have sold it to a big drug company for billions.

The only safe response to spam is to ignore it and delete it.

3. Don't download or use free software unless you are sure it's legitimate. Sites offering free cursors, for instance, can secretly install all sorts of bad stuff on your PC. This is especially true of free security software, which is sometimes just malicious software posing as a security program.

There are many legitimate free programs, but check them out before downloading. Look them up on the CNET or PC Magazine websites, which review most software. If they are not covered there, assume they are not legitimate.

There are some new security programs aimed directly at social-engineering cheats. A new add-on for the Firefox web browser, called Shazou, can tell you where a website's server is located. If you think you are on the Bank of America website, but Shazou tells you the server is in Russia, that is a clue that you are being cheated. And Symantec plans a new product called Norton Confidential that will tell you if a website appears to be a fake.

The best defense against social engineering, however, is to be smart and careful.

81. To prevent your PC from being invaded, you must
A) use a Windows system.
B) install all kinds of security software.
C) look out for vandals and business people.
D) not surf the Internet.

82. We can infer from the second paragraph that computer-security problems
A) are caused by viruses and malicious programs.
B) can be solved by installing a range of security software.
C) make PC users let out private financial information.
D) may be made use of by criminals to steal PC users' computers.

83. If you get an email bearing a bank's logo, you should
A) trust it.
B) consider whether it is legitimate.
C) respond to it immediately.
D) click on the link it contains.

84. We learn from the passage that
A) opening an unsolicited commercial email will lead to more spam.
B) products sold by companies through spam are unlikely to be good.
C) there is no safe way to deal with spam.
D) there is no necessity to download free software because it's too dangerous.

85. If you want to make sure whether a free program is legitimate or not, you should

A）turn to the CNET or PC Magazine websites.
B）install a new Firefox web browser.
C）turn to Shazou for help.
D）use Norton Confidential to identify.

Text B

文章长度：478 words　　**建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Credit card rewards programs have traditionally featured airline miles, gift certificates, and cash back for customers who spend enough on their cards to rack up points. But recently, credit card companies have started offering a different kind of gift: They're handing out lower interest rates, refunding interest payments, and using other strategies to provide incentives for cardholders to pay down their debt and make on-time payments. The deals, however, don't always work in consumers' favor.

The new Citi Forward card gives cardholders points and reduces their annual interest rate for making on-time payments and for staying under their credit limit. TD Bank's Simply Flexible card changes customers' interest rates depending on how much of their balance they pay off. If they pay off 10 percent or more of their balance, then they get the lowest available interest rate; paying between the minimum payment and 5 percent of the balance gets them the highest interest rate. And Discover's Motiva card gives cardholders one month's worth of interest back after six consecutive on-time payments.

Card companies say the idea behind the new rewards is to help customers get on top of their finances. "It's all about promoting financial fitness and giving customers the choices they need to help them manage their debt," says Michael Copley, senior vice president of retail lending for TD Bank. He says he thinks the Simply Flexible card motivates cardholders to pay off more of their debt and attributes the company's relatively low delinquency rate to the product.

Because of the continuing recession, companies have an incentive to keep their customers from sliding further under water. "This is in response to recognition on the part of issuers that they have to help their cardholders do a better job of managing their money so customers keep those cards for a long time," says Ron Shevlin, senior analyst at Aite Group, a research and advisory firm. The challenge for companies, he says, is to balance the profitability of consumers who maintain a balance, and therefore pay interest fees each month, against the increased risk that those cardholders pose because they are more likely to default on their debt. Rewards programs that encourage customers to maintain a balance while paying on time, such as the Motiva card, may help them strike that balance.

According to consumer advocates and credit card experts, consumers who carry a balance may be better off selecting a card with the lowest interest rate rather than participating in one of these rewards programs, although they can help consumers improve their credit. "In general, I think these cards are great for people who don't have great credit and regularly carry a balance on their cards," says Adam Jusko, founder of www. IndexCreditCards. com. "Customers who only occasionally carry a balance, on the other hand, would be better off finding a card with a more appealing rewards program," he adds.

86. The recent credit card rewards programs include
   A) air miles.
   B) gift certificates.
   C) cash back.
   D) lower interest rates and interest payment refund.
87. A cardholder of Simply Flexible Card will get the lowest interest rate if he
   A) makes six successive on-time payments.
   B) pays off the balance on time and stay under his credit limit.
   C) pays off 15 percent of his balance.
   D) pays off 5 percent of his balance.
88. Michael Copley holds that rewards programs
   A) don't always work in customers'favor.
   B) can help the customers pay off more of their debt.
   C) will help the cardholders manage their finance.
   D) can result in a relative low delinquency rate to the credit card.
89. The phrase "to keep from sliding further under water" (Line 1 ~ 2, Para. 4) implies that
   A) the companies aim to help their customers during the recession.
   B) the companies are going to manage the money of their cardholders.
   C) the companies help the customers manage their finance better so they keep the cards longer.
   D) the companies want to give the customers more choices in the recession.
90. The consumer advocates and credit card experts suggest that
   A) the lowest interest card is a better choice for those who carry a balance.
   B) the customers who pay off the balance should not participate in any rewards program.
   C) it is better for those who pay off the balance to select a lower interest card.
   D) customers who carry a balance should select a card with some rewards programs.

Text C

文章长度：444 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Elizabeth I has been dead for more than 400 years, and Mary Queen of Scots was *beheaded*（砍头）16 years earlier in 1587. Yet today's women still identify with these two powerful queens.

Elizabeth is frequently mentioned in opinion polls about great leaders, and many successful women have been inspired by her. Meanwhile, Elizabeth's self-willed cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, also has legions of fans. She is often cited as the ultimate romantic heroine who followed her heart and was undone by love.

Elizabeth and Mary were celebrity queens in their own lifetimes, and part of their enduring fascination is that they embody the female dilemma we all share — whether we should follow our head (Elizabeth) or our heart (Mary). Even today, we feel we have to choose between the two as it often seems impossible to reconcile demanding work and duty to others with expressing our needs for love and personal fulfillment.

Elizabeth and Mary's lives as queens were rich, complex and dangerous, and the prize that divided them was nothing less than the English crown itself. Yet their opposing responses to love and loss, rivalry and danger, hope and frustration of desire still strike a chord with 21st-century women.

Elizabeth was an intellectual and pragmatist（实用主义者）who was largely in control of her emotions, while Mary, a courageous woman of action, was a reckless romantic who followed her heart. Elizabeth made personal sacrifices in order to be a great queen and effective ruler. She never married, but often spoke about being "mother and wife" of her people. Mary, on the other hand, married Bothwell against all advice and faced the subsequent wreckage of her reign.

Mary was a reckless romantic but was by no means a fool. She was an intelligent, respected ruler, but her failing was her lack of insight into the consequences of her actions. Her rashness left her vulnerable and eventually led to her downfall. On the contrary, Elizabeth was far more politically adept and knew how to play the game. Mary's primary concern was her own immediate desire.

Of course, it is possible that there's a bit of both Mary and Elizabeth in every woman. Similarly, the queens' public images were not always so clear-cut. Until the scandal following her second husband's murder, Mary was considered the "good" queen, the woman who had done what was expected of her by marrying and producing a son. Elizabeth was generally considered wanton（放荡的人）, with her bold flirtation（调情）with Lord Dudley, her refusal to marry and her resistance to being managed by the men who surrounded her. Mary, though the tragedy of her death,

became a Catholic martyr, while Elizabeth, leading her people against Spain's great Armada, became England's greatest queen.

Just as Mary and Elizabeth's public images could be overturned by a murder and a marriage, or an execution and a naval victory, so we can be deceived about ourselves and others.

91. Today's women still identify with Elizabeth and Mary because
   A) they were intelligent and powerful queens.
   B) they were great and successful leaders.
   C) they embodied the female dilemma all women share.
   D) they successfully reconciled duty to others with personal fulfillment.
92. It is _____that turned these two queens against each other.
   A) their totally different personalities
   B) their opposing political opinions
   C) the fight for the English crown
   D) the preference of English people
93. What was Mary's weakness?
   A) Her arrogance. B) Her foolishness.
   C) Her lack of insight. D) Her flirtation.
94. "There's a bit of both Mary and Elizabeth..." in paragraph 7 means
   A) every woman likes both Mary and Elizabeth.
   B) every woman has the desire to be Mary or Elizabeth.
   C) every woman have the traits of both Mary and Elizabeth.
   D) every woman may become a Mary or an Elizabeth.
95. What's the major difference between Mary and Elizabeth?
   A) Their personal traits. B) Their love stories.
   C) Their life styles. D) Their political ideas.
96. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
   A) Mary had little control over her emotions.
   B) Mary was less proficient in politics than Elizabeth.
   C) Elizabeth sacrificed to be a great "mother and wife" of her people.
   D) Elizabeth was a perfect queen who could withstand criticizes.

Text D

文章长度：457 words **建议做题时间：**6 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

Police Officer Tidwell left the station just after 8 a. m. on Sunday June 4. He had spent an uneventful night on duty and was looking forward to his day of rest. By habit

he took a short cut down the path behind Dugby Hall road and after a minute or two he saw a man climbing down a drainpipe from an open bedroom window of number 29. In silence Tidwell crept into the garden. The man reached the ground and was dusting himself down when he felt his arm gripped.

"It's 8:15 on a Sunday morning," said the officer, "and this sort of thing seems an unlikely adventure at such a time. Would you mind explaining?"

The man was obviously startled but kept calm. He said, "I know what you're thinking, Officer, but it isn't true. This is a funny mistake." "It's part of my job to take an interest in unusual events. I think you've just left this house in a manner other than the customary one. That may be quite innocent, but I'd like to make sure." Tidwell took out his notebook and a pen. "Name, address and occupation and then, please, tell me your story."

"Charlie Crane, lorry driver, from Nottingham, 51 Breton Street. My story..." "Yes. What were you doing like a fly on that wall, Mr. Crane?" "Well, I had a breakdown yesterday and had to stay the night here. Bed and breakfast. The landlady's name is Mrs. Fern. She gave me breakfast at seven, and I was out of here in the right way and down at the lorry by half past seven. Only when I felt around for a cigarette, did I realize I'd left $80 in my envelope under the pillow here at number 29. I always put it under my pillow at night. It's a habit I've got into. I even do it at home..."

"I see. Why didn't you miss it when you went to pay Mrs... What's her name?" "I'd paid her last night. You've got to pay when you take the room, see? So I came rushing back, but it's Sunday, and she'd gone back to bed, and could I wake her? I rang the bell and banged on the front door for ten minutes before I came round here to the back and spotted my bedroom window still open. Up I went, then, up this pipe. It's a trick I learnt in the army. She didn't make the bed, and the money was still there. You know the rest, and I hope you believe it because..."

"Mr. Crane, whatever are you doing here? I thought you'd gone an hour ago." It was Mrs. Fern, speaking from the kitchen window at the corner of the house.

97. Why was Tidwell walking along the path behind Dugby Hall road?
    A) He usually discovered something suspicious along that way.
    B) He had an appointment with a man at number 29 there.
    C) He chose to go that way by chance.
    D) He knew he would get home quicker that way.
98. The police officer questioned the man because
    A) he had seen him do a strange thing.
    B) he thought he knew him.
    C) the man had fallen and needed attention.

D）the man had tried to escape from a window.

99. Crane stayed the night at number 29 because

A）he had lost his way in the dark.

B）there was something wrong with his lorry.

C）Nottingham was too far for him to drive that night.

D）he had suddenly fallen ill that night.

100. In the end, Officer Tidwell would probably

A）take Crane back to his office.

B）accuse Crane of misbehaving.

C）just leave Crane alone.

D）force Crane to pay Mrs. Fern some money.

六、名师点评

Text A

结构剖析：本文为问题解决结构，主要说明了如何解决电脑安全问题。本文可分为2个部分。第一部分为第1~2段，总体提出问题——电脑安全问题及其危害性；第二部分为第3~11段，从几个方面针对该问题给出了具体的解决办法。

81. **解析：**答案为**B**。事实细节题。文章首段首句说，如果你用的是装有Windows系统的电脑，你就必须安装一系列防毒软件，以阻止全世界的骗子、黑客、恶意破坏者和不良商人企图通过互联网对你的电脑进行侵犯，由此可知B“安装各种防毒软件”为答案。A“使用Windows操作系统”、C“留意恶意破坏者和商人”均是对首段首句的错误理解；D“不上网”文中未提及。

82. **解析：**答案为**C**。事实细节题。第二段从第二句起开始谈论电脑安全问题，其中该句明确提出“安全问题已不局限于病毒或传统的恶意程序”，而且“使用防毒软件也无法彻底解决”，故A、B错误；第三句说，可以诱使电脑用户交出敏感的财务数据，选项C表达的正是此意，故为答案。犯罪分子利用电脑出现的安全问题，盗取的是用户的数据而不是电脑，故D不正确。

83. **解析：**答案为**B**。推理判断题。文章第四段说，不要轻易相信来自金融机构的邮件，千万不要想当然地认为来自某家金融机构的邮件是合法的。邮件可能标有某家银行或证券商的标志，但是永远不要回复此类邮件，由此判断，当接到带有银行标志的邮件的时候，应当考虑它的合法性，故答案为B。

84. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。文章第六段首句谈到，任何一个通过群发垃圾邮件来兜售产品的公司都不太可能提供什么好产品。B 正是原文的同义转述。由第五段第二句可知，A 说的是过去的现象，故不正确；C 的说法与第七段正好相反；文章第八、九段的首句都告诉我们免费软件是可以使用的，只要你能确定它合法，故 D 不正确。
85. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。文章第九段指出，有很多合法的免费软件可以使用，但在下载前要弄清楚，你可以到 CNET 或 PC Magazine 网站上去查，由此可知 A 正确。B、C、D 涉及的内容在第十段都提到过，但它们是用来对付具有“社会工程”性质的骗局的，故不选。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

malicious 恶意的；恶毒的	scheme 阴谋，伎俩；方案
tactic 方案，策略；战术	manipulate 操纵，控制
legitimate 合法的；合情合理的	resort to 依靠，凭借

句式提炼

1. If you are running a Windows computer, you must install an array of security software to prevent an international collection of crooks, hackers, vandals and sleazy business people who aim to invade your PC through the Internet.
   注释：本句的主干为 you must install security software；If 引导条件状语从句，不定式短语 to prevent…做目的状语；其中包含 who 引导的定语从句，修饰其前的并列名词短语 crooks, hackers, vandals and sleazy business people。
2. It's called “social engineering”, and it consists of tactics that try to fool users into giving up sensitive financial data that criminals can use to steal their money and even their identities.
   注释：本句由 and 连接的两个并列分句构成；后一分句中，第一个 that 引导定语从句，修饰 tactics；其中又嵌套了另一个由 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 data。

Text A 全文翻译

(81) 如果你用的是装有 Windows 系统的电脑，你就必须安装一系列防毒软件，以阻止全世界的各种骗子、黑客、恶意破坏者和不良商人企图通过互联网对你的电脑进行侵犯。

你要有好用的防病毒程序、强有力的防火墙、有效的反垃圾邮件程序，还要

有专门用于阻挡间谍软件和广告软件的程序。但是，快速增长的电脑安全问题已经不局限于病毒或其他传统的恶意程序了，而且使用防毒软件也无法彻底解决。

(82) 这已经被称为是一项“社会工程”，运用其中的一些策略甚至可以诱使电脑用户交出敏感的财务数据，犯罪分子可以用这些数据盗窃用户的钱财乃至身份。

下面是帮助你避免上当的几点提示：

(83) 1. 不要轻易相信来自金融机构的邮件。骗子们很容易操纵电子邮件，因此千万不要想当然地认为来自某家金融机构的邮件是合法的。邮件可能标有某家银行或证券商的标志，但是永远不要回复此类邮件，也不要单击上面的任何链接。

2. 不要回复不请自到的商业邮件或垃圾邮件，也不要单击上面的链接。过去，回复垃圾邮件最多也就是招来更多的垃圾邮件。而现在，很有可能就是在你的电脑上秘密安装跟踪软件或者其他恶意软件。

(84) 而且，任何一个通过群发垃圾邮件来兜售产品的公司都不太可能提供什么好产品。你真的相信如果有人发明了丰胸药丸，他会通过垃圾邮件来销售？他早就把它卖给大制药公司换取数十亿美元了。

对付这些垃圾邮件最保险的办法就是不理它们，马上删除。

3. 不要下载或使用免费软件，除非你能确定它是合法的。例如，某些提供免费光标软件的网站会在你的电脑上秘密安装不当程序。这在免费防毒软件上尤其常见，有时候它看似防毒软件，实际上却是恶意软件。

(85) 有很多合法的免费软件可以使用，但在下载之前一定要查清楚。你可以到 CNET 或 PC Magazine 网站上去查，这些网站对大多数软件都有评论。如果这些网站上没有，最好将其视为非法软件。

有一些新防毒程序专门用来对付具有“社会工程”性质的骗局。火狐网络浏览器有一种新的附加功能，名为 Shazou，可以帮助你找出网站服务器的所在地。如果你觉得你正在访问美国银行的网站，而 Shazou 却告诉你它的服务器在俄罗斯，那就证明你可能被骗了。Symantec 将推出名为 Norton Confidential 的新产品，它将帮助你辨别网站的真伪。

不过，对付这种“社会工程”骗局的最好办法是：精明加谨慎。

Text B

结构剖析：本文为总分总结构，主要说明了在经济危机形势下各大信用卡公司为吸引消费者并激励信用卡持有者按时还款而推行的新的优惠方案。本文可分为三个部分。第一部分为第 1 段，总体说明现象——经济危机形势下各大信用卡公司纷纷推出新的优惠方案；第二部分为第 2 ~ 4 段，具体说明各大信用卡公司的优惠办法，分析他们推出这些优惠方案的原因；第三部分为第 5 段，提出建议，总结全文。

86. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。文章首段前两句通过 But 以及 traditionally 和 recently 形成对比，说明了传统的优惠方案和最新的优惠方案的措施。A“里程奖”，B“礼券”和 C“现金返还”都属于传统的优惠方案。只有 D“更低的利率和返还利息”是最近许多信用卡公司的做法，故为答案。
87. **解析**：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。题干问使用该信用卡的持卡人在何种情况下还款的利率最低，通过第二段第二、三句可知，还款额占欠额的比例越大，利率越低，由此可以推断 C 项“按欠额的 15% 还款”为答案。A“连续六个月按期还款”是 Motiva 信用卡的优惠措施；B“按时还款并不超出其信用额度”是花旗银行的 Forward 信用卡的优惠措施；D“按欠额的 5% 还款”，从第二段第三句可知，按 5% 还款时的利率是最高的。
88. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第三段第一句说明了本段主题，即信用卡公司认为推行新的优惠策略是为了帮助消费者更好地控制收支，C“帮助消费者更好地管理财务”与原文意思相符合，故为答案。A“不总是为了消费者的利益”是作者的观点而不是 Copley 的观点；B“可以帮助消费者还掉更多的欠款”，原文中只是说明优惠方案可以激励持卡人还款，并不能帮助消费者还款；D“结果是使信用卡产品拥有相对较低的过期还款率”与文中说明的“将有利于降低过期还款率”不符。
89. **解析**：答案为 **C**。语义理解题。我们能够从第四段的其他内容推出第一句话中短语暗含的意思。该段指出信用卡公司推行优惠方案的目的是帮助消费者理财而使得他们能更长久地使用信用卡，C 项与此相符，故为答案。而 A“这些信用卡公司以帮助消费者渡过经济危机为目标”、B“这些信用卡公司准备管理好持卡人的钱”和 D“这些信用卡公司希望在危机的形势下给其消费者更多的选择”这三项都不符合原文的意思。
90. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。从题干中的 consumer advocates and credit card experts 定位到原文第五段。该段中把持卡人分为两类：总是逾期还款的人和总能按时还款的人，并建议前者最好选择利率最低的信用卡，而后者选择带有优惠方案的信用卡。据此可知，A“对于总是逾期还款的人选择利率最低的信用卡是比较好的选择”符合原文意思。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

rack up 取得（数目或数量）	incentive 刺激；动力；鼓励
refund 归还；退（款）	advisory 顾问的，咨询的
balance 余款	profitability 收益率
delinquency 逾期债款；失职	default 违约；拖欠债务

句式提炼

1. The challenge for companies, he says, is to balance the profitability of consumers who maintain a balance, and therefore pay interest fees each month, against the increased risk that those cardholders pose because they are more likely to default on their debt.

   注释：本句的主干为 The challenge is to balance the profitability；he says 是插入语；who 引导定语从句，修饰 consumers，其谓语是由 and 连接的并列动宾短语构成的；介词短语 against the increased risk 充当伴随状语；其中 that 引导定语从句，修饰 risk；because 引导原因状语从句。

2. According to consumer advocates and credit card experts, consumers who carry a balance may be better off selecting a card with the lowest interest rate rather than participating in one of these rewards programs, although they can help consumers improve their credit.

   注释：本句的主干为 consumers may be better off selecting a card rather than participating in one；who 引导定语从句，修饰主语 consumers；rather than 连接并列的动名词短语 selecting… rate 和 participating…programs；although 引导让步状语从句。

Text B 全文翻译

信用卡优惠方案一般包括对用信用卡消费而赢得足够积分的持卡人赠送航空里程奖、礼券以及现金返还。(86) 然而最近许多信用卡公司也已开始提供其他类型的优惠：通过发行低利率、返还利息以及采用其他的策略来刺激持卡人支付他们的信用卡款项，使他们能按时还款。尽管如此，这类做法并不完全是为了持卡人的利益。

花旗银行新发行的 Forward 信用卡的持卡人如能按时还款并不超出其信用额度，便可获积分，年费率也可降低。(87) 多伦多道明银行发行的 Simply Flexible 卡根据持卡人还款的多少来收取利率。如果他们每次能还 10% 或以上的欠款，则还款利率最低；如果是最小还款额到欠额的 5% 之间的话，则还款利率最高。Discover 公司 Motiva 卡的持卡人如连续 6 个月按时还款，便能得到一个月的利息返还。

(88) 信用卡公司称新的优惠政策是为了帮助消费者管理好他们的资金。“这全是为了提高收支平衡，并为消费者提供他们所需要的建议来帮助他们管理债务。”多伦多道明银行负责零售贷款业务的高级副总裁迈克尔·科普利如是说。他认为 Simply Flexible 卡鼓励持卡人超额还款使信用卡产品拥有相对较低的过期还款率。

(89) 由于持续的经济萧条，各公司为了防止他们的客户进一步被拖下水而采用了激励方法。“这是信用卡的发行者意识到他们必须帮助持卡人更好地管理

他们手里的钱这一事实之后作出的反应……这样做是为了让持卡人更久地使用他们手里的信用卡，”美国咨询公司 Aite Group 的资深分析师罗恩·谢夫林说道。他认为对于各个公司来说，最大的挑战有两个：一是结算那些可以保持收支平衡，然后每个月支付利息费的持卡人的收益；二是抵御那些可能拖欠还款的持卡人带来的更大的风险。优惠方案鼓励消费者保持收支平衡并及时还款，正如 Motiva 卡竭力帮助持卡人达到这种平衡。

（90）消费者权益倡导者和信用卡专家认为，那些总是逾期还款的消费者最好选择利息最低的信用卡，而不是带有优惠方案的信用卡，尽管后者能有助于这些消费者改善自己的信用度。“一般来说，我认为这些卡更适合那些信用额度不高并经常逾期还款的消费者，” www. IndexCreditCards. com 网站的创始人亚当·加斯科说。“另一方面，那些只是偶尔逾期还款的持卡人最好选择带有较多诱人的优惠方案的信用卡，”他补充道。

Text C

结构剖析：本文为比较分析结构，主要介绍了伊丽莎白和玛丽这两位英国历史上著名的女王。本文可分为三个部分。第一部分为第 1 段，概括指出尽管两位女王已经去世多年，当今的女性仍对她们有很多的认同感；第二部分为第 2 ~ 6 段，从两人的性格、命运等多方面进行比较说明；第三部分为第 7 ~ 8 段，总结全文。

91. **解析：**答案为 **C**。事实细节题。文章开篇即提到“当今的女性对两位颇具影响力的女王仍然有相当多的认同感”。接着在第三段解释了原因：“……她们之所以至今魅力不减，部分原因在于她们身上体现了当今女性依然面临的两难选择……”；综合两处的信息得出 C 正确。A、B 不是当代女性对这两位女王仍有认同感的根本原因；从后面伊丽莎白一生未嫁，玛丽因追求浪漫而葬送了自己的王位可知，D 与原文不符。
92. **解析：**答案为 **C**。事实细节题。文章第四段首句说：“她们努力追求而又令她们反目成仇的就是英国王位”，因此选项 C 是正确的。文章只谈到她们完全不同的个性是导致她们命运不同的原因，而不是反目成仇的原因，故 A 错误；文章并未提及她们的政治观点相反，故 B 也不正确；D“英国人民的偏爱”使她们反目，属胡乱编造，故错误。
93. **解析：**答案为 **C**。事实细节题。根据题干关键词，将信息定位于第六段，题干中的 weakness 是该段第二句中 failing 的近义词，由该句看出 C 正确。A“傲慢”文中未提及；作者在该段第一句提到玛丽是个轻率的浪漫主义者，但不愚蠢，故 B 与原文不符；由第七段可知，D 所指的对象是伊丽莎白，故与题干不符。

94. **解析**：答案为 **C**。推断判断题。题干中的句子随后谈到“同样，两位女王的公众形象并不总是如此分明”，这里的“同样”提示我们，前面提到的“每个女人”的情况也一样，她们也许兼备伊丽莎白和玛丽的特征，因此 C 正确。其他三个选项都是对原文内容的字面理解，故均可排除。

95. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。文章通过对比的手法，主要描述了两位英国女王的“个性特征”。正因为她们一个理性，一个浪漫，才导致她们对个人感情、对事业的态度截然不同，因此答案为 A。

96. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。文章第二段即提到玛丽是一个 self-willed，romantic 的人，她做一切事情都 follow her heart，由此看出 A 的说法正确，不选；而 B“玛丽没有伊丽莎白精通政治”也可以由第六段倒数第二句得出；文章第五段第二、三句提到“为了成为杰出的女王和强有力的统治者，伊丽莎白作出了个人牺牲——终生未婚，然而她常常说自己是臣民们的‘母亲和妻子’”，由此看出 C 也是原文的同义转述；文中虽然曾谈到伊丽莎白是一个杰出的女王，但文章第七段第四句说“她仍然被看成是水性杨花的女人”，因此不能说她 perfect，故 D 为本题答案。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

legion 大批的人；军团	pragmatist 实用主义者
reconcile 使一致；使和解；调解	adept 熟练的，拿手的
strike a chord with sb. 引起某人共鸣	overturn 推翻，颠覆

句式提炼

1. Elizabeth and Mary were celebrity queens in their own lifetimes, and part of their enduring fascination is that they embody the female dilemma we all share — whether we should follow our head (Elizabeth) or our heart (Mary).

   注释：本句由 and 连接的两个并列分句组成；在第二个分句中，that 引导表语从句，其中 we all share 是省略 that 的定语从句，修饰 dilemma；破折号后是 whether 引导的同位语从句，对 dilemma 进行解释说明。

2. Until the scandal following her second husband's murder, Mary was considered the “good” queen, the woman who had done what was expected of her by marrying and producing a son.

   注释：until 引导时间状语从句；现在分词短语 following her second husband's murder 做后置定语，修饰 scandal；the woman 是 the “good” queen 的同位语，其后跟了一个由 who 引导的定语从句；在该定语从句中又包含一个由 what 引导的宾语从句。

Text C 全文翻译

伊丽莎白一世已经去世400多年，而苏格兰的玛丽女王则先于她16年于1587年被斩首。(91①) 然而当今的女性对这两位颇具影响力的女王仍有相当多的认同感。

在有关杰出领导人的民意测验中，人们经常提起伊丽莎白，很多成功女性都受到过她的鼓舞。(96①) 与此同时，伊丽莎白那位任性的表妹——苏格兰的玛丽女王，也有众多的崇拜者。她经常被称为是最浪漫的女性，感情至上，毁于爱情。

(91②) 伊丽莎白和玛丽在各自的一生中都是名声显赫的女王，她们之所以至今魅力不减，部分原因在于她们身上体现了当今女性依然面临的两难选择——是应该头脑理智（伊丽莎白），还是感情至上（玛丽）。即使在今天，我们意识到必须在两者之间作出选择。究竟是完成高难度的工作并负起对他人的责任，还是表达自己对爱情以及自我实现的需要，两者似乎常常不可调和。

作为女王，伊丽莎白和玛丽的生活富足，人际关系复杂，周围危机四伏，(92) 她们努力追求而又令她们反目成仇的就是英国王位。(95①) 然而，她们对爱情和失败、竞争和危险、希望和失望所持的截然相反的态度，仍在21世纪的女性中引起共鸣。

(95②) 伊丽莎白是一位理智的实用主义者，在很大程度上能够控制自己的情感；而玛丽是一位勇于行动的女性，她感情至上，不计后果地追求浪漫生活。(96②) 为了成为杰出的女王和强有力的统治者，伊丽莎白作出了个人牺牲——终生未婚，然而她常常说自己是臣民们的“母亲和妻子”。与伊丽莎白不同，玛丽不顾众人的规劝嫁给了博斯威尔，面临的是随之而来的统治的毁灭。

(93) 玛丽是轻率的浪漫主义者，但绝不是傻瓜。她是一个拥有智慧、受人尊敬的统治者，然而她的弱点是对自己的行动将会带来什么后果缺乏洞察力。她的冲动使她容易受到攻击，并最终导致她的垮台。(96③) 与此相反，伊丽莎白在政治上更为老练，知道如何待人处世，而玛丽关心的主要是自己眼前的欲望。

(94) 当然，每个女人都可能同时兼备一点玛丽和伊丽莎白的特征。同样，两位女王的公众形象并不总是如此界线分明。在玛丽第二任丈夫被谋杀的丑闻发生之前，人们认为玛丽是个“不错的”女王，她如人们所期望的那样结了婚，并生了一个儿子。(96④) 伊丽莎白通常被看成水性杨花的女人，她与达德利勋爵放纵地调情，拒绝结婚，不愿为身边的男人所左右。悲剧性的死亡使玛丽成为天主教的殉教者，而伊丽莎白则率领她的人民抵抗西班牙强大的无敌舰队，成为英国历史上最伟大的女王。

正如一场谋杀和一次婚姻或一次死刑和一场海战的胜利可以推翻玛丽和伊丽莎白的公众形象一样，我们也很可能被自己和别人所欺骗。

Text D

结构剖析：本文为叙事结构模式，文章按事情发生的先后顺序展开。本文可分为三个部分，第一部分为第1~2段，事情的开端——警官在早上下班途中看到一名男子顺着排水管从一间屋子出来，并出于职业敏感而上前问讯；第二部分为第3~5段，事情的发展——男子向警官解释自己的行为；第三部分为第6段，事件的结果——男子的解释得到了证实。

97. **解析：**答案为**D**。事实细节题。文章第一段第三句，By habit he took a short cut down the path…是关键信息，意思为“他是出于习惯抄近道”，D是原文的同义转述。而A“在那条路上经常发现一些可疑的事情”文章未提及；B“他和一个男士约好在那里见面”也不符合文章内容；C“他偶然选择走那条路”，和by habit不符。
98. **解析：**答案为**A**。推理判断。警官发现一名男子在星期天一大早从一栋房子的窗户爬下来，显然，他心里所想的正如他对男子所说的，那是一件“不太可能发生的事情”，因而上前质问，故A为答案。B、C文章未提及；在询问男子前，他并不知道男子到底想做什么，故D也不正确。
99. **解析：**答案为**B**。事实细节题。文章第四段第三句克莱恩先生曾说到I had a breakdown yesterday and had to stay the night here，由此可知，男子住在29号是因为had a breakdown，联想男子的职业，不难判断是卡车出了故障，因此答案为B。
100. **解析：**答案为**C**。推理判断题。要知道警官最后会做什么需要根据故事发展作出判断。一个重要依据是文章最后房东太太的话，可以看出房东太太对克莱恩先生是熟悉的，而且她说克莱恩先生本应一个小时之前就走的，所提供的时间和克莱恩先生交代的是吻合的。因此，她最可能的就是不再管克莱恩先生了，故答案为C。A“把克莱恩带回办公室”、B“起诉克莱恩的行为”、D“强迫克莱恩给房东太太钱”都与文意不符。

Text D 练习中重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

uneventful 无重大事件的，平静的	grip 紧握，抓牢
by habit 出于习惯，习惯使然	startle 使惊愕，使吃惊
dust down 除去……的灰尘	spot 认出，发现；弄脏

句式提炼

1. Only when I felt around for a cigarette, did I realize I'd left $80 in my envelope under the pillow here at number 29.
   注释：本句是一个倒装句，当“only + 状语”置于句首时，主句或句子主干要进行部分倒装。本句由助动词 did 提前构成倒装。
2. I rang the bell and banged on the front door for ten minutes before I came round here to the back and spotted my bedroom windowsill open.
   注释：本句主句的谓语部分由 and 连接的并列动词短语构成；before 引导的时间状语从句，其谓语部分也是由 and 连接的并列动词短语构成的。

Text D 全文翻译

7 月 4 日，星期天的上午，8 点刚过，警官提德威尔离开警察局。头天晚上他值勤，一晚上都没什么事情发生，就盼着回去休息一天。(97) 他习惯性地从杜格比厅路后面的那条路抄近道回去，走了一两分钟，他就看见有个男子正顺着排水管从 29 号开着的卧室窗户爬下来。提德威尔蹑手蹑脚地进了花园。那名男子着地后，正拍着身上的灰尘，突然感觉到他的胳膊被人紧紧抓住了。

“现在是星期天早上 8:15，”警官说道，(98) “你在这个时间做这种事，看起来不寻常呢，你不介意解释一下吧?”

那名男子明显吓了一跳，但仍保持镇定。他说：“我知道你在想什么，警官，但不是那么回事，这仅仅是个可笑的误会。”“我的职责的一部分就是对任何不寻常的事情感兴趣。我认为你刚才离开这栋房子的方式绝不算寻常。也许你是清白的，但是我还是想弄清楚。”提德威尔说着就掏出了他的笔记本和笔。“名字、住址和职业，然后，请给我讲讲你的故事。”

“查理·克莱恩，卡车司机，来自诺丁汉，布雷敦街 51 号。我的故事……”“对。你刚才像只苍蝇一样在那墙上到底是怎么回事，克莱恩先生?”(99) “哦，我昨天车子出故障了，所以被迫在此过夜，睡一宿并吃早饭。女房东叫费恩太太。她早上七点给我准备了早饭，然后我 7 点半从这儿出来回到我的卡车上。我摸索着要找烟时才发现我把装着 80 美元的信封放在了枕头底下，就在这 29 号房间里。我晚上总是把它放在我的枕头底下，这是我的一个习惯。甚至在家我都是这么干的……”

“我知道了。但你为什么在想付钱给那位……叫什么来着的那位太太时没发现信封已经遗失呢?”“我昨晚已经付过钱了。你要房间的时候就必须付钱的，明白吗? 所以我飞快地跑回来，但是因为是星期天，她已经回去睡觉了，我怎么才能把她叫起来呢? 我按门铃，使劲敲前门，足足有十分钟。后来我就到了这屋子的后面，发现我卧室的窗开着。然后，我就上去了，沿着排水管上去的。这是我在部队学会的本领。她没整理床，钱还在那儿。接下来发生的事你都知道了。我希望你相信我的话，因为……”

(100) “克莱恩先生，你还在这儿干吗呢? 我以为你一个钟头前就走了呢。”那是费恩太太，从屋子角上的厨房窗户探出头来说话。

星期二　了解9大阅读常设题处

今天我们的任务是熟悉专四阅读理解的常设题处，明确阅读的重点，快速定位问题出处，提高答题的速度和准确率。

一、篇首、篇尾、段首、段尾处

文章的主题句经常出现在首段，段落的主题句经常出现在段首。另外，首段的末句和第二段的首句也是文章主题句的高发点。文章的尾段或段落的结尾一般会是概括或总结性的陈述，经常会得出某种结论或提出某项建议。

因此，文章的篇首、篇尾、段首、段尾处经常被作为篇章阅读题设题的重要题眼，而且大多是考查对文章或段落主旨的理解。

例1（2015年第86题）

原文	题目
I was a second-year medical student at the university, and was on my second day of rounds at a nearby hospital. My university's philosophy was to get students seeing patients early in their education. Nice idea, but it overlooked one detail: second-year students know next to nothing about medicine.	86. Why was the author doing rounds in a hospital? A) He himself wanted to have practice. B) Students of all majors had to do so. C) It was part of his medical training. D) He was on a research team.

解析：答案为**C**。推理判断题。篇首处及因果处命题。作者在文章开头介绍了事件的相关背景，他在第一句提到，事情发生当天是他在附近一所医院做例行查房工作的第二天（second day of rounds at a nearby hospital），接着第二句作者指出自己大学的理念是让学生在接受教育的早期就见到病人（seeing patients early in their education），两句之间存在隐含的因果关系。由第二句可知，作者去医院查房是因为学校要求，即那是他所接受的医疗训练的一部分，故答案为C。

例2（2013年第84题）

原文	题目
… Great speaking ability is not something we're born with. Even Barack Obama works hard to perfect every	84. According to the passage, which of the following best explains the author's view on "great speaking ability"? A) It comes from observing rules.

speech. For a brilliant speech, there are rules that you can put to good use. To learn those rules you have to practice and learn from some outstanding speeches in the past.	B) It can be perfected with easy effort. C) It can be acquired from birth. D) It comes from learning and practice.

解析：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。篇尾处命题。最后一段指出，优秀的演讲能力（great speaking ability）并不是与生俱来的，要做一场精彩的演讲，你可以利用许多规则，而要掌握这些规则，你就必须多加练习并从过去的一些优秀演讲中学习经验（practice and learn from some outstanding speeches），由此可知，优秀的演讲能力来自于学习和锻炼，故答案为 D。

二、语义转折处

作者常常会借用转折连词或副词来引出某项重要的事实或观点，转折词之后的内容往往表达的是作者真实的写作目的、观点或态度，因此出题人经常会围绕转折词前后的内容来设题。

常见的表示转折关系的连词或副词有 however，but，yet，nevertheless，while，though，although，at the same time 等。此外，indeed，in fact，virtually，practically 也常常用来表示前后语义的转折。

例（2014 年 83 题）

原文	题目
The old boys ran from wall to wall while the new boys tried to catch them: when one was seized and the mystic words said — one, two, three, and a pig for me — he became a prisoner and, turning sides, helped to catch those who were still free. Philip saw a boy running past and tried to catch him, but his limp gave him no chance; and the runners taking their opportunity, made straight for the ground he covered.	83. In the game Philip lost his ground because A) the game wasn't fit for new boys like him. B) the playground wasn't big enough for the game. C) he did not know the rules of the game. D) he could not run as quickly as other boys.

解析：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。转折处命题。该段第二句先是指出，菲利普想要上前抓住一个从身边跑过的孩子，然后通过 but 转折指出：但因为他一瘸一拐所以没有抓住（his limp gave him no chance），这样，奔跑着的孩子们就趁机全向他管辖的地盘跑来。由此可知菲利普失去了自己的地盘是因为他的腿部残疾导致他不能跑得和其他孩子一样快，故答案为 D。

三、语义对比或比较处

阅读文章中，经常会出现新老观点的对比、错误与正确观念的对比、新事物与旧事物的对比，以及两种或多种事物的优点、缺点、用途、功能、原理等的比较，这些对比或比较处也常常会成为设题点。

有时句中会有明确地表示对比或比较关系的词语，有时也可能没有这些词语，而是暗含的对比或比较。常见的表示对比或比较关系的词或短语有 while，whereas，than，compared with，in contrast to 等。解题时要留意这些词或短语，并注意出现比较级、最高级的地方，另外要注意弄清对比或比较的对象。

例（2012 年第 99 题）

原文	题目
Cairo, a dusty city of 20 million people, is a place where time seems to both stand still and rush into utter chaos. It is a place where the ancient and contemporary happily go along on parallel tracks. Take the Great Pyramids of Giza, sitting on the western edge of the city. Even as the setting sun silhouettes these gigantic structures against the great desert expanse, a call for prayer floats over semi-finished apartment blocks filled with the activity of city life. While careful planning for the afterlife may lie buried underground in Cairo, it is noise and confusion on the streets. Donkey carts battle for space with pedestrians and the only operative road rule is "might is right". But it is a city that is full of life — from the small roadside restaurants to the coffee shops where men and women smoke the shisha（水烟壶）.	99. Which pair of words/phrases indicates contrast? A）Gigantic structure; great desert expanse. B）A call for prayer; men and women with the shisha. C）Chaos; maddening. D）Coffee shops; pyramids.

解析：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。对比处命题。第六段指出，开罗是一个现代与古代并存的城市（ancient and contemporary），接着第七段描述了庄重肃穆的埃及金字塔（pyramids），第八段描述了喧嚣吵闹的城市生活。金字塔（pyramids）是古代的标志，咖啡馆（coffee shops）是现代的象征，二者正好形成古今对照（contrast），故答案为 D。Gigantic structure（巨大的建筑物）存在于 great desert expanse（广大的沙漠）中，二者不存在对比关系，故排除 A；call for prayer（祈祷声）以及 men and women with the shisha（抽水烟的男女）均是城市生活的体现，二者不存在对比关系，故排除 B；chaos 与 maddening 两者表达的意思相近，二者不能形成对比，故排除 C。

四、并列、列举或举例处

并列、列举处是指用 First(ly) …, Second(ly) …, Third(ly) …, Finally …, Not only… but also, In addition, Furthermore, Moreover, Above all, On the one hand…, on the other hand…等表示顺承或并列关系的词语列举出的一系列并列的事实情况。

为了使自己的观点更有说服力、更加明确，作者还经常会使用举例的方法来进行论证，常由 as, such as, for example, for instance, take… as an example 等引出。

例（2009 年第 88 题）

原文	题目
One important caution about fake foning. The other day I was fake foning my way past a colleague, and he was actually following me to get my attention. I knew he wanted to ask about a project I had not yet finished. I was trying to buy myself some time, so I conti-nued fake foning with my doctor. "So I don't need theoperation? Oh, doctor, that is the best news." And then: Brrrrrrng! Brrrrrmg! Brrrrrmg! My phone started ringing, right there while it was planted on my face. My colleague looked at me, and I at him, and naturally I gasped. "What is the matter with this thing?" I said, pulling the phone away to look at it, and then putting it back to my ear.	88. What does the last example show? A) One effective way is to fake fone one's doctor. B) One has to be careful while fake foning. C) Fake foning may not deceive people. D) Fake foning is always quite successful.

解析：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。举例处命题。第七段第一句提到，"虚假通话"需要谨慎，接下来就举例说明这一点，由此可知，作者举例是为了说明在"虚假通话"的时候应该谨慎。

五、因果关系处

一般来说，考查因果关系的题有两种形式：给出原因推结果，或是给出结果找原因。

例（2008 年第 91 题）

原文	题目
After an hour and a half, I pulled my cell phone out to call	91. She was not allowed to call her friends because

the friends I was supposed to meet that evening. An officer rushed over. "No phones!" he said. "**For** all we know you could be calling a terrorist cell and giving them information."	A) her identity hadn't been confirmed yet. B) she had been held for only one hour and a half. C) there were other families in the waiting room. D) she couldn't use her own cell phone.

解析：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。因果处命题。第九段提到，作者拿出手机想给他要见的朋友打电话，但是移民局官员不准许（rushed over），因为他认为作者可能正在给恐怖分子打电话，给他们散布消息。由此可推测，他不准作者打电话的原因是她的身份还未确认，故 A 为答案。

六、观点态度处

文章中作者对某人或某事物的观点或态度以及文章中涉及的其他人或组织机构的观点或态度也常常受到出题人的青睐。解题时要留意文章中出现 doubt，appreciate，hate，against，worried，fearful 等表达观点态度的词语，还要留意一些带有感情色彩的特殊句式（祈使句、感叹句、反问句等）。

例（2014 年第 85 题）

原文	题目
The game was forgotten in the entertainment of Philip's deformity. Philip was completely scared. He could not make out why they were laughing at him. His heart beat so that he could hardly breathe, and he was more frightened than he had ever been in his life. He stood still stupidly while the boys ran round him, mimicking and laughing; they shouted to him to try and catch them; but he did not move. He did not want them to see him run any more. He was using all his strength to prevent himself from crying.	85. How did Philip feel in the end? A) He was ashamed of himself. B) He was very nervous. C) He was really horrified. D) He felt himself stupid.

解析：答案为 **B**。观点态度题。态度处命题。文中提到，一个微博群给它的成员提供名著的一句话摘要，作者通过反问句"把《战争与和平》浓缩成一句话?"表示他觉得这样做很离谱，继而又进一步解释说，我们应当对断章取义的阅读感到忧虑（fear）。由此可见作者对一句话小说摘要感到担忧，故答案为 B。注意不要根据作者的反问语气和 joking 误选 A 或 C。

七、引言处

作者在论证自己的观点或描述别人的观点时，常会引用其他人或组织机构的话语、论断或发现，出题人常会在此处设计题眼。

例（2013 年第 86 题）

原文	题目
Every business needs two things, says Skullcandy CEO Rick Alden: inspiration and desperation. In 2001, Alden had both. He'd sold two snowboarding businesses, and he was desperately bored. But he had an idea: He wanted to make a new kind of headphone. "I kept seeing people missing their cell phone calls because they were listening to music," he explains. "Then I'm in a chairlift（索道）, I've got my headphones on, and I realize my phone is ringing. As I take my gloves off and reach for my phone, I think, 'It can't be that tough to make headphones with two plugs, one for music and one for your cell phone.'" Alden described what he wanted to a designer, perfected a prototype, and outsourced（外包）manufacturing overseas.	86. Alden came up with the idea of a new kind of headphone because he A）was no longer in snowboarding business. B）had no other business opportunities. C）was very fond of modern music. D）saw an inconvenience among mobile users.

解析：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。引言处命题。第一段末尾提到，Alden 想发明一种新型的头戴式耳机，接着第二段引用他的话给出了原因："我总是看见人们因为戴着耳机听音乐而错过了电话，……我想，'让耳机有两个插头应该不会太难，一个听音乐，另一个接电话。'"由此可推知，Alden 是因为看到大家听音乐时接电话不方便才产生了发明新型耳机的想法，故答案为 D。

八、特殊标点处

特殊标点符号主要包括：破折号（主要表示解释或补充说明）；括号（主要表示解释）；冒号（主要表示解释或列举）；引号（主要表示引用或引号内内容有特殊含义）；分号（主要表示并列或进一步解释说明）等。出题人经常会针对这些特殊标点的前后内容设题，考查考生对特殊标点的含义及其前后内容关系的准确理解。

例（2010 年第 82 题）

原文	题目
What are these special methods of thinking and acting? First of all, it seems that a successful scientist is full of curiosity — he wants to find out how and why the universe works. He usually directs his attention towards problems which he notices have no satisfactory explanation, and his curiosity makes him look for underlying relationships even if the data available seem to be unconnected. Moreover, he thinks he can improve the existing conditions, whether of pure or applied knowledge, and enjoys trying to solve the problems which this involves.	82. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about curiosity? A) It gives the scientist confidence and pleasure in work. B) It gives rise to interest to problems that are unexplained. C) It leads to efforts to investigate potential connections. D) It encourages the scientist to look for new ways of acting.

解析：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。破折号处命题。破折号后面都是对 curiosity 的解释说明，本题主要是考查对破折号后细节内容的理解。B 对应文中的 He usually directs his attention towards problems which he notices have no satisfactory explanation（科学家通常会关注那些没有得到满意解释的问题）；C 对应文中的 his curiosity makes him look for underlying relationships even if the data available seem to be unconnected（好奇心让科学家寻找潜在的联系，即便可获得的信息之间看起来毫无联系）；D 对应文中的 he thinks he can improve the existing conditions, …, and enjoys trying to solve the problems which this involves（科学家相信自己能改善现有条件……从努力解决问题中得到享受），故 B、C、D 三项都能排除，只有 A 在文中未有体现，故为答案。

九、指代处

为了简洁明了地表达人、物或事及其逻辑关系，作者常会利用各种代词来代替前面提到过的人、物或事。当代词前后的句子结构比较复杂、代词与其代替的人、物或事相隔较远或代词周围出现多个事物时，这种指代关系往往不容易一下就区分清楚，因而常被作为设题点。

例（2015 年第 92 题）

原文	题目
As a whole, the country has made amazing progress. In 1964, four in ten adults in the US smoked; today fewer than two in ten do. But some states — Kentucky, South Dakota and Alabama, to name just a few — seem to have missed the message that smoking is deadly. ***Their failure*** is the greatest disappointment in an effort to save lives that was started on Jan. 11, 1964, by the first Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health. Its finding that smoking is a cause of lung cancer and other diseases was major news then. The hazards of smoking were just starting to emerge.	92. According to the context, "Their failure" refers to A）those adults who continue to smoke. B）those states that missed the message. C）findings of the report. D）hazards of smoking.

解析：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。指代处命题。本题考查指代关系，故我们应该从上文寻找答案。上段最后一句提到，有些州似乎没有接收到吸烟致命这一信息（some states… missed the message that smoking is deadly）；接着下一段承接上文指出，"他们的失败"（Their failure）是最令人失望事，由此可知"他们的失败"指的就是"一些州没有接收到吸烟致命这一信息"这件事，their 指代的就是 some states，failure 指代的就是 missed the message，故答案为 B。解答名词或代词的指代这类题，要注意从紧挨着该名词或代词的信息入手，并注意不要受离其不远的信息的干扰。本题中其他三项都是针对上下文中其他无关信息设置的干扰，并不是 their failure 的指代内容。

十、专题演练

Text A

文章长度：456 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Left unfettered（无拘无束的），Anthony Konieczka，9 years old，would happily thumb away at his Game Boy Advance or PlayStation 2 from the minute he gets up to the moment he crawls into bed，14 bleary-eyed（睡眼惺忪的）hours later.

Anthony's basement is stocked with traditional toys — board games, puzzles, art supplies — and as far as he is concerned, they are relics of Christmases past. His sister Michaely, 6 years old, still likes dressing her Barbies. But once she starts playing Game Boy it's hard to get her away.

Play patterns like this could grab another Christmas for the toy department. Through September, toy sales were down 5% compared with the first nine months of last year, according to the NDP Group. Meanwhile, the video-game industry is heading for another record year. Thanks to hot new games like Halo 2 for the Xbox, the industry is light-years ahead of the toy business when it comes to buzz.

While some hard-to-find toys emerge every holiday season, toymakers are heading into this one without a monster hit. Indeed, there has not been a Furby-style frenzy in years. Of 10 toy segments only two, arts and crafts and dolls, have generated sales growth over a recent 12 month period. Some of the weakest categories like construction sets and action figures are the ones aimed at boys, who suffer the most blisters from the video games. Analysts expect one of the top stocking stuffers this season to be not a traditional toy but the new generation of Nintendo's Game Boy, the DS, which hit stores last week.

The deeper issue is that shifts in play patterns are forcing toymakers to fight for shelf space in a tightening market. Boys in particular seem to be abandoning traditional toys at earlier ages in favor of consumer electronics, trendy video games, PC software and the Internet. The notion that kids are growing more sophisticated and tech-savvy (懂技术的), a trend called "age compression", has bedeviled toy companies for at least a decade. Action figures, for instance, used to be considered healthy for boys up to age 12. Now the items are mainly marketed to boys 4 to 6. A recent study found that nearly half of the U. S. children start on video games at 4 to 5 years old — and 20% at age 3 or younger.

Toy companies, of course, have long seen this coming. Several of the toys expected to sell well this season are, in fact, those that incorporate video gaming and DVD technologies. Mattel's Fisher-Price introduced a game system called InteracTV this year, featuring DVDs with characters like Dora the explorer. Hasbro came out with a portable color video player called VideoNow and has been putting classic games like Battleship and Yahtzee into hand-held electronic format.

81. At the beginning of the passage, the author implies that
   A) video games are designed only for boys.
   B) girls are usually not interested in video games.
   C) both Anthony and Michaely are good at playing PlayStation 2.
   D) children would not like to stop playing Game Boy once they start.
82. We learn from the passage that in this holiday season
   A) it is hard to find traditional toys in the market.
   B) toymakers are planning to design monster toys.
   C) no hit toys will come onto the market.

D）Furby will become popular among children.

83. The sales of construction sets are decreasing because

A）they are not healthy toys for children.

B）they are very weak and easily broken.

C）they are hard to find on shelves of toy stores.

D）they are aimed at boys who are easily attracted by the video games.

84. What has been bothering toymakers for almost ten years?

A）The Internet addiction.　　B）The trend of age compression.

C）The sales of action figures.　　D）The new generation of Game Boy.

85. It is predicted that in this season the popular toys would be

A）hot new game Halo 2 for the Xbox.

B）arts and crafts and dolls.

C）action figures designed for boys aged from 4 to 6.

D）toys that integrate video gaming with DVD technologies.

Text B

文章长度：465 words　　**建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

His palms were sweating. He needed a towel to dry his grip. A glass of ice water quenched his thirst, but hardly cooled his intensity. It was as hot as the competition he faced today at the National Junior Olympics. The pole was set as 17 feet. That was three inches higher than his personal best. Michael Stone confronted the most challenging day of his pole-vaulting career.

As long as Michael could remember, he had always dreamed of flying. Michael's mother read him numerous stories about flying when he was growing up. Michael had this one recurring dream. He would be running down a country road. He could feel the rocks and chunks of dirt at his feet. As he raced down the golden-lines wheat fields, he always out-ran the locomotives passing by. It was at the exact moment he took a deep breath that he lifted off the ground. He would soar like an eagle.

From the age of 14, Michael began a very careful and regimented weight-lifting program. The program was carefully monitored by his father. All of Michael's vaults today seemed to be the reward for his hard work. But he wasn't surprised or thrilled about clearing the bar at 17 feet, which made him one of the final two competitors.

When he cleared the bar at 17 feet 2 inches and 17 feet 4 inches, again he showed no emotion. Now the bar was set at nine inches higher than his personal best. As he lay on his back and heard the crowd moan, he knew the other vaulter had missed his final jump. It was time for his final jump. Since the other vaulter had fewer misses, Michael needed to clear this vault to win. A miss would get him second place. Nothing to be ashamed of, but Michael would not allow himself the thought of not winning first place.

He rolled over and did his ritual of three finger-tipped push-ups（俯卧撑）along with three Marine-style push-ups. He found his pole, stood and stepped on the runway that led to the most challenging events of his 17-year-old life.

As he began sprinting down the runway, something felt wonderfully different, yet familiar. The surface below him felt like the country road he used to dream about. The rocks and chunks of dirt, the visions of the golden wheat fields seemed to fill his thoughts. When he took a deep breath, it happened. Michael began to fly, just like in his childhood dreams. Only this time he knew he wasn't dreaming.

With all the media attention, endorsement possibilities and swarming herds of heartfelt congratulation, Michael's life would never be the same. It wasn't just because he won the National Junior Olympics and set a new world record. And it wasn't because he had just increased his personal best by 9 inches. It was simply because Michael Stone is blind.

86. What's Michael's personal best before the National Junior Olympics?
A) 17 feet 3 inches. B) 16 feet 7 inches.
C) 17 feet 4 inches. D) 16 feet 9 inches.

87. Michael chose pole-vaulting as his career partly due to
A) his recurring dream of eagle.
B) his mother's affect.
C) his ability to out-ran locomotive.
D) his father's monitoring.

88. According to the passage, we can know that Michael Stone
A) likes daydreaming. B) runs very fast.
C) is indifferent to the result. D) is cool-headed.

89. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) Only Michael and the other vaulter cleared the bar at 17 feet.
B) Michael's rival cleared the bar at 17 feet 2 inches and 17 feet 4 inches.
C) Before his final jump, Michael got fallen down and lay on his back.
D) When running down the runway, Michael felt as if he were dreaming.

90. The best title for this passage is
A) A Dream of Flying. B) A New World Record.
C) A Dream of a Blind Boy. D) A Blind Vaulter.

Text C

文章长度：469 words **建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

As government agencies and corporations scramble to cut expenses, one idea gaining widespread attention involves cutting something most employees wouldn't mind losing: work on Fridays. Regular three-day weekends, without a decrease in the actual hours worked per week, could not only save money, but also ease pressures on the environment and public health, advocates say.

The economic downturn started the trend, as companies looked to avoid laying off employees, notes John Langmaid, organizer of an upcoming symposium on the issue for the Connecticut Law Review. Firms soon realized that when they closed on Fridays they could save money without having to reduce weekly hours. Indeed, Langmaid remarks, the idea of a four-day, 40-hour workweek "has been out there for quite some time as a response to environmental issues, commuting pressures, as well as work-family balance."

Local governments in particular have had their eyes on Utah over the last year; the state redefined the workday for more than 17,000 of its employees last August. For those workplaces, there's no longer a need to turn on the lights, elevators or computers on Fridays — nor do janitors need to clean vacant buildings. Electric bills have dropped even further during the summer, thanks to less air-conditioning: Friday's midday hours have been replaced by cooler mornings and evenings on Monday through Thursday. As of May, the state had saved $1.8 million.

Perhaps as important, workers seem all too ready to replace "TGIF" (Thank God it's Friday) with "TGIT". "People just love it," says Lori Wadsworth, a professor of public management at Brigham Young University in Provo. She helped survey those on the new Working 4 Utah schedule this May and found 82 percent would prefer to stick with it.

The environment seems to like it, too. "If employees are on the road 20 percent less, and office buildings are only powered four days a week," Langmaid says, "the energy savings and congestion savings would be enormous." Plus, the hour shift for the Monday through Thursday workers means fewer commuters during the traditional rush hours, speeding travel for all. It also means less-time spent idling in traffic and therefore less spewing of greenhouse gases and other pollutants.

An interim report released by the Utah state government in February projected a drop of at least 6,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions annually from Friday building shutdowns. If reductions in greenhouse gases from commuting are included, the state would check the generation of at least 12,000 metric tons of CO_2— the equivalent of taking about 2,300 cars off the road for one year.

"As we move further into the 21st century, governments need to look for ways to become more efficient. Moving to a four-day workweek should be at the top of the list," Gianaris says. "It helps the environment. People like it. It's a no-brainer."

91. According to the passage, the four-day workweek trend was brought out by

A) the economic depression.　　B) laying off employees.

C) the environmental problem.　　D) the traffic jam.

92. Which of the following benefit from the four-day workweek means most to

children?

A) Less road hours per week. B) More energy savings.

C) Less commuting pressures. D) More rest days on weekends.

93. Why did local governments pay more attention to Utah over the last year?

A) More than 17,000 of its employees lost their jobs.

B) Utah had saved much on electric bills in May.

C) They wanted to know the real outcome of the four-day workweek.

D) They were trying to find new ways to cut off government expenses.

94. Which of the following is right for Utah's TGIT workers?

A) They want to stick with the new workweek.

B) They use air-conditioner for fewer hours per day.

C) They save their money from the electric bills.

D) They generate less greenhouse gases.

95. What does Gianaris mean by the sentence "It's a no-brainer"?

A) The condensed schedule should be promoted instantly.

B) Four-day workweek should be arranged first in governments.

C) Four-day workweek is a thoughtless idea.

D) The condensed schedule is not harmful to the brain.

Text D

文章长度：427 words **建议做题时间：**6 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

Don't talk: your cell phone may be *eavesdropping* (偷听，窃听). Thanks to recent developments in "spy phone" software, a do-it-yourself *spook* (播放器) can now wirelessly transfer a wiretapping program to any mobile phone. The programs are inexpensive, and the transfer requires no special skill. The would-be spy needs to get his hands on your phone to press keys authorizing the download, but it takes just a few minutes — about the time needed to download a ringtone.

This new generation of user-friendly spy-phone software has become widely available in the last year — and it confers stunning powers. The latest programs can silently turn on handset microphones even when no call is being made, allowing a spy to listen to voices in a room halfway around the world. Targets are none the wiser: neither call logs nor phone bills show records of the secretly transmitted data.

More than 200 companies sell spy-phone software online, at prices as low as $50 (a few programs cost more than $300). Vendors are loath to release sales figures. But some experts — private investigators and consultants in counter-wiretapping, computer-security software and telecommunications market research —

claim that a surprising number of people carry a mobile that has been compromised, usually by a spouse, lover, parent or co-worker. Many employees, experts say, hope to discover a supervisor's dishonest dealings and tip off the top boss anonymously. Max Maiellaro, head of Agata Christie Investigation, a private-investigation firm in Milan, estimates that 3 percent of mobiles in France and Germany are tapped, and about 5 percent or so in Greece, Italy, Romania and Spain. James Atkinson, a spy-phone expert at Granite Island Group, a security consultancy in Gloucester, Massachusetts, puts the number of tapped phones in the U. S. at 3 percent.

Spyware thrives on iPhones, BlackBerrys and other smart phones because they have ample processing power. Spyware being developed for law-enforcement agencies will accompany a text message and automatically install itself in the victim's phone when the message is opened, according to an Italian developer who declined to be identified. One worry is that the software will find its way into the hands of criminals.

The current predicament is partly the result of decisions by Apple, Microsoft and Research In Motion (producer of the BlackBerry) to open their phones to outside application-software developers, which created the opening for spyware. Antivirus and security programs developed for computers require too much processing power, even for smart phones. Although security programs are available for phones, by and large users haven't given the threat much thought. If the spying keeps spreading, that may change soon.

96. Which of the following statements is true of the existing spy-phone software, according to the first two paragraphs?
    A) It can be automatically installed if only a call is made.
    B) It requires no special technique and training in using the software.
    C) It is only usable in certain types of mobile phones.
    D) It allows users to check other people's call log and phone bills.
97. An employee wiretapping his boss's mobile phone is cited to show
    A) how competitive the office has become.
    B) how dishonest the high-status official is.
    C) how widespread wiretapping is.
    D) how surprising wiretapping is executed by acquaintance.
98. What is the concern for the Spyware being developed for law-enforcement agencies?
    A) It would be abused.
    B) It would threaten privacy.
    C) It would enlarge the victim pool.
    D) It would compromise credibility.

99. According to the last paragraph, for what are phone manufacturers to blame?
A) They make phone products compatible with other programs.
B) The security programs developed for phones are not effective.
C) They don't develop enough anti-virus programs.
D) They don't give much thought to the customers' needs.

100. By saying "that may change soon" (Line 7, Para. 5), the author means
A) manufacturers may become more devoted to develop security programs.
B) manufacturers may stop opening their phones to other soft wares.
C) customers may choose the phones with less processing power.
D) customers may consider installing security programs in their phones.

十一、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理推断题。本题是在开头处命题。文章第一段说，安东尼从起床之后一直到钻进被窝睡觉，可以连续玩 14 个小时的"游戏小子"或"PlayStation 2"；在第二段又提到，他的妹妹一旦开始玩"游戏小子"，就很难停下来。由此推断，D 正确。A"视频游戏只为男孩设计"、B"女孩通常不喜欢视频游戏"均与文意不符；C 在文章中未提及。

82. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。本题是在转折处命题。第四段首句提到，每个假期，玩具商都会推出一些畅销的玩具，但是今年却至今未见火爆产品。因此选项 C"没有火爆的玩具上市"正确。A"在市场上找不到传统玩具"、B"玩具制造商正计划设计火爆玩具"均与上述句子不符；该段第二句只提到 Furby 是以前很流行的一种游戏，故 D 的说法也不正确。

83. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。本题是在因果处命题。由题干关键词 construction sets 将信息定位于第四段第四句。该句说，像组装玩具和活动玩偶这些针对男孩子的玩具卖得最差，因为男孩子们是受视频游戏影响最深的群体。由此可知，男孩子去玩视频游戏是组装玩具销量下降的原因，故 D 正确。

84. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。本题是在数字处命题。文章第五段说，孩子们的口味越来越刁，对技术也越来越懂行，这种被称作"年龄压缩"的趋势使玩具制造公司寝食不安至少已达 10 年之久，因此 B 正确。A"对因特网的沉溺"是对第五段第二句的错误理解；C"活动玩偶的销售"也不是使玩具制造公司苦恼的原因；D 文章未提及。

85. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。本题是在结尾处命题。由题干中的 predicted 和 popular 将信息定位于尾段首句。该处提到，这个假期预计会

有良好销售表现的是那些集视频游戏和 DVD 技术于一体的玩具，故答案为 D。其他三项在文中都有提及，但不是题干问及的对象。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

thumb 以拇指摆弄	frenzy 狂乱；极度的激动
blister 水泡，气泡	trendy 时髦的，流行的
angle 谋取；垂钓	bedevil 使苦恼；折磨
hit 成功的尝试；击中	slump 经济衰退；消沉

句式提炼

1. Analysts expect one of the top stocking stuffers this season to be not a traditional toy but the new generation of Nintendo's Game Boy, the DS, which hit stores last week.

   注释：句子主干部分看起来较为复杂，其实就是 Sb expect sth to be sth 结构；not… but 连接两个并列成分，做 be 的表语；the DS 做 the new…Boy 的同位语；which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰 the DS。

2. The notion that kids are growing more sophisticated and tech-savvy, a trend called "age compression", has bedeviled toy companies for at least a decade.

   注释：句子主干为 The notion has bedeviled toy companies；that 引导同位语从句，对 the notion 进行解释说明；a trend…做前面 that 从句的同位语；其中 called "age compression" 是过去分词短语做后置定语，修饰 trend。

Text A 全文翻译

(81①) 如果没人管束，9 岁的安东尼·康尼契卡会一直兴致勃勃地用拇指点击他的"游戏小子升级版"或者是"PlayStation 第 2 代"，从起床之后一直到钻进被窝睡觉，睡眼惺忪地连续玩上 14 个小时。

安东尼家的地下室里堆满了棋盘棋子、智力玩具、美术用具等传统玩具，对安东尼而言，这些东西都是以前圣诞节留下来的老古董了。(81②) 他的妹妹米凯丽，今年 6 岁，仍然喜欢为芭比娃娃穿衣服。但是，一旦开始玩"游戏小子"，她就很难停下来。

这类视频游戏会继续抢占下一个圣诞节的玩具市场。根据 NDP 集团公布的数据，到 9 月末，传统玩具的市场销量较去年前 9 个月下降了 5%。与此同时，视频游戏产业的销售记录将会再创新高。由于推出了"光晕 2"这类用于游戏主机 Xbox 的热销新游戏，视频游戏产业在其刚刚兴起之时便已遥遥领先于传统玩具业了。

（82）每个假期，玩具商都会推出一些畅销的玩具，但今年的假期却至今未见火爆产品。实际上，疯狂购买菲比精灵玩具的那种景象已经多年不见了。最近12个月，10个玩具细分市场中出现销售增长的只有两种，一是艺术和手工类玩具，二是洋娃娃玩偶类玩具。（83）像组装玩具和活动玩偶这些针对男孩子的玩具卖得最差，因为男孩子们是受视频游戏影响最深的群体。分析师们预计，这个圣诞节最流行的礼物之一将不再是传统的玩具，而是任天堂公司上周刚刚投放市场的“游戏小子”的新一代产品——DS游戏机。

更为深层的问题是，儿童游戏模式的转变迫使玩具制造商在日益紧缩的市场中争夺有限的货架空间。特别是男孩子，对传统玩具的放弃趋向于低龄化，他们更喜欢电子消费品、时尚的视频游戏、电脑软件和互联网。（84）孩子们的口味越来越刁，对技术也越来越懂行，这种趋势被称为“年龄压缩”。玩具制造公司为此寝食不安至少已达10年之久。例如，过去人们认为男孩子到12岁之前玩活动玩偶都是有益的，但现在这种玩具主要卖给4到6岁的男孩。最近的一项研究表明，全美将近半数的儿童在4~5岁时就开始玩视频游戏，还有20%的儿童在3岁或更小的年龄时就开始玩了。

当然，各玩具公司早就看到了这种趋势。（85）实际上，这个假期预计会有良好销售表现的是那些集视频游戏和DVD技术于一体的玩具。美泰公司旗下的Fisher-Price今年推出了一种叫“互动电视”的DVD游戏系统，以有着像“探索者朵拉”这样角色的DVD为特色。孩之宝公司也设计出一种叫作“VideoNow”的便携式彩色视频播放机，并把“战舰”和“快艇”等经典游戏制成掌上电子游戏的形式。

Text B

86. **解析：**答案为**D**。事实细节题。本题是在数字处命题。第一段倒数第二句谈到，“标杆升到了17英尺，这比他的个人最好成绩还要高出3英寸。”由此可知，在此之前他的个人最好成绩低于17英尺；根据常识，1英尺等于12英寸，所以他的个人最好成绩应该是16英尺9英寸，故答案为D。
87. **解析：**答案为**B**。推理判断题。本题是在因果处命题。文章第二段开头就谈到，迈克尔从记事起总幻想飞翔；后面又谈到，在成长的岁月里，母亲总给他讲一些关于飞翔的故事，所以才老做一些关于飞的梦。综上所述，母亲对他的影响才是最根本的，故答案为B。A、C均是迈克尔梦境的部分内容，故不正确；“父亲的管教”是发生在迈克尔选择撑竿跳之后，故D也不正确。
88. **解析：**答案为**D**。推理判断题。本题是在人物态度处命题。文章在第四段开头谈到，“当迈克尔越过17英尺2英寸和17英尺4英寸的高度时，他仍然镇定自若”，因此D正确。A“喜欢做白日梦”是对文章提到的关于迈克尔经常做同一个梦的肤浅理解；迈克尔是一名跳高运动员，他是否真的能像梦境中一样“跑得很快”文章并未提及，故B也不正确；C“对结果不关心”

与第四段结尾的内容矛盾。

89. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。由第三段最后一句可知，迈克尔是跳过 17 英尺的两个人中的一个，故 A 正确，不选；由第四段倒数第二、三句可知，迈克尔必须顺利通过最后一跳，即 17 英尺 9 英寸才能拿第一，否则就是第二，因为对手在前面失误的情况比他的少；由此看出对手也跳过了 17 英尺 2 英寸和 17 英尺 4 英寸，故 B 也正确；由第四段第三、四句可知，在最后一跳之前迈克尔有一个 lay on his back 的动作，不是“摔倒”，而是“躺在地上”，故 C 理解错误，为本题的答案；D 也与文章第六段的内容相符，不选。

90. **解析**：答案为 **A**。主旨大意题。文章主要讲述了一个撑竿跳运动员在决赛中如何激励自己实现梦想的故事，作者故意在最后一句才点出这位运动员是一个盲人，使读者更加敬佩他的毅力和精神。因此，题目中不能有“blind”这个词，否则就违背了作者的用意，所以 C、D 都不合适；文章也不仅仅是介绍一项新的世界纪录的诞生，因此 B 过于简单，不能概括全文；而 A 才是最恰当的标题。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

vault 撑物跳跃；撑竿跳	stand 看台；摊位；立脚点
regiment 严格管制	thump 重击声
clear 清除；移走	endorsement 赞同；支持

句式提炼

1. It was at the exact moment he took a deep breath that he lifted off the ground.
   注释：本句是一个强调句。强调句的基本结构是 It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 句子的其余部分。本句强调的是时间状语，该时间状语中还包含一个省略了引导词 that 的定语从句 he took a deep breath。
2. It was either the eruption of the people in the stands or the thump of his landing that brought Michael back to earth.
   注释：本句也是一个强调句，强调的是由 either… or…连接的两个并列的主语 the eruption…和 the thump…。

Text B 全文翻译

他的手心在出汗，他需要一条毛巾来擦干握柄。一杯冰水浇灭了他的干渴，但冷却不了他专注的心。天气十分炎热，而他今天参加的这场全国青少年奥林匹克运动会同样的精彩激烈。（86）标杆升到了 17 英尺，这比他的个人最好成绩还要高出 3 英寸。迈克尔·斯通面临着他撑竿跳生涯中最具挑战的一天。

从记事起，迈克尔就幻想着能在空中飞翔。(87) 在成长的岁月里，母亲给他读了许多关于飞翔的故事。迈克尔经常做这样的梦：他沿着一条乡间小路奔跑，能够感觉到脚下的岩石和厚厚的土块。当他在金色的麦田中飞奔时，他总能超越身旁经过的机车。就在深呼吸的那一瞬间，他离开了地面，像雄鹰一样在天空翱翔。

从 14 岁起，迈克尔就开始了一项精心设计、严格管教的举重训练。这项训练是在他父亲的细心指导下进行的。迈克尔今天的撑竿跳成绩似乎就是对他以往辛勤付出的回报。(89①) 但当他跳过 17 英尺的高度时，他并没有感到惊讶或激动，而这个成绩使他成为进入决赛的两名选手之一。

(88) 当迈克尔越过 17 英尺 2 英寸和 17 英尺 4 英寸的高度时，他依然镇定自若。现在横杆升到了比他的个人最好成绩高出 9 英寸的高度上。(89②) 他躺在地上，听到观众席中传来的叹惜声，他知道另一位选手的最后一跳失败了，轮到他跳最后一次了。(89③) 因为那位选手前面失误的情况比他少，所以迈克尔必须跳过这个高度才能取胜。一旦失败他就会成为亚军，虽然这也不丢脸，但是迈克尔心中只有必胜的信念。

他一骨碌从地上爬起来，像往常一样，连续做了三个手指俯卧撑和三个一般的俯卧撑，然后抓起撑杆站起来，走上了跑道。这条跑道将引领迈克尔飞跃 17 岁人生中最具挑战的高度。

当迈克尔开始在跑道上飞奔时，他感觉非常不同但又有些熟悉。脚下的跑道就像梦中的乡间小路，岩石、土块，还有金色的麦田萦绕在他的脑海中，挥之不去。他深深地吸了一口气，奇迹发生了。(89④) 迈克尔飞起来了，就像在儿时的梦中一样。只是这次他知道自己不是在做梦。

伴随着媒体的关注，可能受到的认可和众人真诚的祝贺，迈克尔的生活从此大不一样了。这并非因为他在全国青少年奥运会中夺冠并创造了新的世界纪录，也不是因为他将个人最好成绩提高了 9 英寸，而是因为他——迈克尔·斯通是个盲人。

Text C

91. **解析：**答案为 **A**。事实细节题。本题是在因果处命题。文章第二段第一句话提到，在经济衰退的形势下许多公司为了避免裁员开始采用这一方法。题干中的 brought out 对应原文中的 started。可见，实行四天工作制的诱发因素是经济衰退，因此答案为 A，同时排除 B。C 和 D 提到环境问题和交通问题，根据第二段末句的说法，这些只是人们想到四天工作制带来的好处，而非原因，不符合题干要求。

92. **解析：**答案为 **D**。推理判断题。本题是在列举处命题。本题考查了四天工作制给孩子们带来的最大的好处。原文提到实施四天工作制的好处有缓解环境问题、通勤压力问题以及工作与家庭平衡问题，对孩子来说最大的好处应该

是 D“更多的周末休息时间”，这样的话大人可以有更多的时间来陪伴孩子。其他三个选项都是相对于成人而言的，不符合题意。

93. **解析：**答案为 **C**。推理判断题。本题是在因果处命题。文章中提到地方政府在过去的一年多里给予犹他州更多的关注。首先我们看他们关注的目标有什么特点。文章第三段提到，犹他州为 17 000 名工作人员重新设置了工作日程，也就是由五天工作制改为了四天工作制，后面还提到四天工作制给犹他州省去了很多的电费，由此可推断地方政府关注犹他州的原因是想要了解四天工作制的结果如何，以决定是否效仿。因此选项 C 符合题意。选项 A 属于理解原文信息错误，选项 B 说的是今年的结果，不是犹他州去年被关注的原因。选项 D 似乎正确，但与犹他州无关，所以也不符合题目要求。

94. **解析：**答案为 **D**。事实细节题。本题是在因果处命题。首先我们要了解题干中的 TGIT，应该是 Thank God it’s Thursday。由文章第五段最后一句和第六段第二句可知，选项 D“他们减少了温室气体的产生”正确，故为答案。原文中提到有 82% 的人希望继续推行四天工作制，不是所有人，所以选项 A“他们希望继续新的工作制”不正确。文章中提到他们省去了星期五开空调的时间，而不是缩短了每天开空调的时间，因此选项 B“他们每天使用空调的时间变短”不正确。由第三段可知，他们节省的是机构的电费，而不是他们自己的电费，因此选项 C 也错误。

95. **解析：**答案为 **A**。语义理解题。本题是在引言处和结尾处命题。文章最后一句说 It’s a no-brainer，我们可以从 Gianaris 前面说过的话来进行判断。之前 Gianaris 提到，政府应该把转变四天工作制作为首要工作，又说它对环境有利，人们也支持。这句话表达的意思是“政府应该立即实行这个计划”，所以选项 A 符合文意。condensed schedule（压缩了的安排）指的就是工作制由五天到四天的变化。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

scramble to 争相
economic downturn 经济萎缩
upcoming symposium 即将召开的讨论会
a response to 对……的回应
commuting pressure 通勤压力
stick with 坚持
spew 喷出
interim 暂时的，临时的
shutdown 关门，停工
no-brainer 不伤脑筋的事，无需用脑的事

句式提炼

1. As government agencies and corporations scramble to cut expenses, one idea gaining widespread attention involves cutting something most employees wouldn't mind losing: work on Fridays.

   注释：本句的主干是 one idea involves cutting something；as 引导时间状语从句；现在分词短语 gaining widespread attention 做 one idea 的后置定语；动名词短语 cutting something… 做主句的宾语；something 后面跟的是一个省略了 that 的定语从句；冒号后的 work on Fridays 是对 something 的进一步解释。

2. Indeed, Langmaid remarks, the idea of a four-day, 40-hour workweek "has been out there for quite some time as a response to environmental issues, commuting pressures, as well as work-family balance."

   注释：本句的主干是 Langmaid remarks…；remarks 后面是一个宾语从句，从句的主语为 the idea of…workweek；后面的 as a response to…是介词短语做状语；其宾语是由 as well as 连接的并列名词短语构成。

Text C 全文翻译

当一些政府机构和大公司争相缩减开销时，有一个方法引起了人们广泛的关注：取消星期五的工作。这是多数职员显然不介意取消掉的东西。人们在不减少每周的实际工作时长的同时，还能享受连续三天的周末，这样做不仅省钱，还能缓解给环境和公共健康带来的压力，倡议者们这样说。

约翰·兰梅德是即将召开的关于康涅狄格州法律评论问题研讨会的组织者。(91) 他指出，在经济衰退的背景下，许多公司为了避免裁员开始采用这一方法。许多企业没多久就意识到，他们周五歇业，并不用减少每周的工作时间，却还可以省钱。(92) 兰梅德还指出，出于对环境问题、通勤压力问题、工作与家庭平衡问题的考虑，四天工作日和每周工作 40 个小时的想法已经存在一段时间了。

(93①) 许多地方政府去年尤其关注犹他州。去年 8 月，犹他州为 1.7 万名工作人员重新设置了工作日程。现在在这些工作场所，星期五就用不着开灯、电梯或者电脑——空空的大楼也不需清洁人员打扫了。周一到周四凉爽的早晨和夜晚代替了周五的正午时分，空调用得少了，犹他州的电费在这个夏天进一步下降了。光 5 月份，犹他州就省了 180 万美元。

也许同样重要的是，职员们似乎都做好了由 TGIF（感谢上天，今天星期五）向 TGIT 转变的准备。位于普罗沃的布里格姆青年大学公共管理专业的教授洛里·沃兹沃斯说："人们乐见这种改变。"(93②) 洛里教授今年五月曾帮忙对参与犹他州 4 天工作制的那 1.7 万名职员作调查，并发现有 82% 的人愿意继续这种 4 天工作制。

这种做法似乎对环境也有利。兰梅德说："如果职员们少走20%的上下班路程，办公大楼每星期也只开放四天，那么省下的能源和堵车时间就很可观了。"另外，对在周一到周四工作的人们来说，工作时间的变更，意味着在以往的交通高峰时段里，路上的车辆会更少些，所有人都可以开得快一些，人们在车流里等候的时间也会少很多。(94①) 这样的话，温室气体和其他污染物的排放量也会随之减少。

犹他州政府在二月份发布了一份临时报告。报告预计，(94②) 周五办公楼关闭行动每年能减少的二氧化碳排放量至少有6 000吨。如果把交通方面减少的温室气体也包括在内的话，犹他州每年减少的二氧化碳排放量至少是1.2万吨——相当于每年路面上减少大约2 300辆汽车。

加纳瑞斯说："随着我们进入21世纪，政府必须要找出提高自己办事效率的方法。转变为4天工作日应该被当成首要工作。(95) 这对环境也有利，人们也支持，这是傻瓜都知道的事。"

Text D

96. **解析：**答案为**B**。事实细节题。本题是在并列处命题。第一段第三句谈到，传送窃听程序不昂贵，也不需要特别的技术；第二段第一句表明，这种新一代间谍手机软件便于用户操作。综合两处信息可知，使用这种软件程序不需要什么特殊的技术和培训，所以选B。根据第一段最后一句，要想安装这种间谍软件，需要把别人的手机弄到手，按键允许下载才行，而不是如A所说"只要接通电话就可以自动安装"。根据第一段第二句话，这种手机间谍软件可以自行安装到任何一部手机上，排除C"只能用于某些型号的手机"。第二段最后一句谈到，受害者对遭遇窃听一无所知，因为通话记录和电话账单里都没有秘密传输数据的记录，由此可见，D是对该处信息的错误理解。
97. **解析：**答案为**C**。推理判断题。本题是在举例处命题。根据题干中例子将问题定位于第三段。本段第三句引用了专家的话，谈到很多人的手机在被配偶、情人、父母或同事等熟人窃听，这个数目大得惊人；随后在第四句中给出一个例子，即员工监听主管电话，希望发现主管的欺诈行为。从上下文来看，举此例证的目的在于说明遭受熟人窃听的人数众多，所以C"窃听软件的广泛流行"是答案，而不是为了证明"熟人窃听现象的出人意料"，排除D。而根据常识，下属监听上级然后告密这种现象可能反映的是办公室内的尔虞我诈、钩心斗角，也可能是因为上级品质太差，但这都不是这个例子在文章中所要证明的，可以排除A与B。
98. **解析：**答案为**A**。事实细节题。根据题干中the Spyware being developed for law-enforcement agencies，将问题定位于第四段。最后一句谈到对这种软件的担忧，即可能被罪犯滥用，故答案为A。
99. **解析：**答案为**A**。事实细节题。本题是在因果处命题。最后一段首句谈到了

手机制造商们的主要责任，即向外部应用软件开发商开放手机产品，故本题选 A；该段第二句说，为电脑开发的反病毒和安全程序需要太强的处理能力，这种处理能力即使对智能手机而言都显得要求过高了。言外之意，就是很多手机都不具备运行反病毒和安全程序的能力，但由此并不能说手机制造商开发的反病毒和安全程序不够多或无效，故排除 B 和 C。该段第三句说，尽管手机也可使用安全程序，但用户并没有考虑到间谍程序的威胁，故 D 是对本处信息的错误理解。

100. **解析：**答案为 **D**。推理判断题。本题是在指代处命题。倒数第二句大意是，手机上是可以安装防窃听程序的，手机用户没有这样做是因为他们还没有仔细考虑过手机遭受窃听的危害。最后一句说，但是如果窃听仍然盛行，那么情形很快就会改变。联系上句可以推断情形改变是指手机用户会考虑安装安全程序，即 D。

Text D 练习中重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

wiretap 窃听	handset 电话听筒，手机
authorize 授权予，批准	transmit 传输
confer 赠予，给予	call logs 通话记录
stunning 极好的，足以使人晕倒的	loath 不愿意的，勉强的

句式提炼

1. But some experts — private investigators and consultants in counter-wiretapping, computer-security software and telecommunications market research — claim that a surprising number of people carry a mobile that has been compromised, usually by a spouse, lover, parent or co-worker.

   注释：破折号中间的是主句主语的同位语，补充说明主句主语；claim 后面跟的是由 that 引导的宾语从句；宾语从句中又含有 that 引导的定语从句修饰 mobile。

2. Spyware being developed for law-enforcement agencies will accompany a text message and automatically install itself in the victim's phone when the message is opened, according to an Italian developer who declined to be identified.

   注释：本句的主干为 Spyware will accompany a text message and install itself；being developed for…做主句主语的定语；when 引导的从句做谓语 install itself 的时间状语；according to…可视作插入语，其中包含 who 引导的定语从句修饰 Italian developer。

Text D 全文翻译

不要讲话：你的手机可能正在被窃听。由于近来间谍手机软件的发展，现在一种自行安装的播放器可以无线传送窃听程序到任何一部手机。这个程序并不贵，(96①) 传送也不需要特别的技术。这个潜在的间谍需要控制你的手机，按键允许下载才行；但是只需要几分钟——大约是下载一首铃声所需要的时间。

(96②) 去年，这种新一代便于用户操作的间谍手机软件很流行——它有强大的功能。即便在不通话的时候，这种最新的程序也能悄悄地打开手机话筒，让间谍足不出户地窃听半个世界的声音。被窃听对象却仍然一无所知：通话记录和电话账单里都没有秘密传输数据的记录。

有200多家公司在网上销售间谍手机软件，价格低至50美元（有些程序价格达到300多美元）。经销商不愿透露销售数据。(97) 但是有些专家——私人侦探和从事反窃听、电脑安全软件和电信市场研究工作的顾问声称，携带已被窃听的手机的人数十分惊人，而且窃听手机的通常是配偶、情人、父母或同事。专家说，许多雇员希望发现其主管的欺诈性交易的信息，并匿名向顶头上司告密。米兰一家私人侦探公司——阿加塔·克里斯蒂——调查公司的负责人麦克斯·马耶拉罗估计，在法国和德国有3%的手机被窃听，在希腊、意大利、罗马尼亚和西班牙约为5%。詹姆斯·阿特金是马萨诸塞州格洛斯特的安全咨询公司阿特莱德岛集团的一位间谍手机专家，他认为美国有3%的手机被窃听。

间谍软件在iPhone、黑莓和其他智能手机上盛行，这是因为这些手机有足够的处理能力。据一位拒绝透露身份的意大利开发商说，当前为执法部门开发的间谍软件附有一个文本信息；当该信息被打开时，这一软件就自动安装在受害者的手机上。(98) 人们担忧这个软件会落到犯罪分子的手中。

(99) 目前的窘境可以说一部分是由苹果公司、微软公司和RIM公司（“黑莓”手机生产商）的决定造成的；因为它们决定向外部应用软件开发商开放手机产品，这就为间谍程序提供了缺口。为电脑开发的反病毒和安全程序要求很强的处理能力，即使对智能手机而言，这种要求也过高。(100) 尽管手机也可以使用安全程序，但总的来说用户没有充分考虑到威胁。如果间谍程序继续传播，这种情形很快就会改变。

星期三　掌握 5 步阅读解题法

考生在做阅读理解时采取的步骤不尽相同，有的考生习惯先读文章、后做题，有的习惯先看题目、后读文章，也有的会边看文章边做题，下面我们给大家推荐一种相对科学的解题步骤。

一、5 大解题步骤

第一步：略读文章，掌握文章结构、大意和各段中心

略读时，一般只需要看一下文章的开头和结尾以及各段的首尾就可以了。这一步的主要目的是对文章有个大致的了解，为下一步作准备。

第二步：阅读题目，浏览选项，了解题目考查的核心

有了上一步对文章结构和大意的了解，我们在阅读选项时会更加容易，也会更有效率。阅读时重点看题干，对于选项只需一掠而过，只要能够明确题目考查的核心内容即可。

第三步：开始从头阅读文章，寻找题目出处

现在开始带着问题阅读文章，寻找题目出处。对于和题目无关的内容略读即可，遇到与题目相关的内容时停下来仔细阅读。

第四步：精读题目出处的内容，确定答案

将题干、四个选项与原文进行对照分析，从而确定答案。如果一时无法确定答案，可先排除明显的干扰选项，然后将该题暂时放下，继续阅读文章，做后面的题目，等到文章全部读完，再来解决之前留下来的题目，因为有些题目考查的可能不仅仅是某一处的细节内容。

第五步：最后再通读一遍文章，核对答案的正确性

这一遍通读文章，一是为了避免因忽略某个细节而导致误选；二是再将原文与做好的题目对照一遍，确认答案的正确性。如果时间来不及，也可以不再通读文章，但必须将所选答案与题目出处再仔细对照一遍。

二、专题演练

Text A

文章长度：575 words　　**建议做题时间：**8 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

In the whole of French literary history, there is, perhaps, no subject of such inexhaustible and modern interest as that of George Sand. Of what use is literary history? It is not only a kind of museum, in which a few masterpieces are preserved for the pleasure of observers. It is this certainly, but it is still more than this. Fine books are, before anything else, living works, they not only have lived, but they continue to live. They live within us, underneath those ideas which form our conscience and those sentiments which inspire our actions. There is nothing of greater importance for any society than to make an inventory of the ideas and the sentiments which are composing its moral atmosphere every instant that it exists. For every individual this work is the very condition of his dignity. The question is, should we have these ideas and these sentiments, if, in the times before us, there had not been some exceptional individuals, who seized them, as it were, in the air and made them practicable and durable? These exceptional individuals were capable of thinking more vigorously, of feeling more deeply, and of expressing themselves more forcibly than we are. They leaved these ideas and sentiments to us. Literary history is, then, above and beyond all things, the everlasting examination of the conscience of humanity.

George Sand wrote for nearly half a century. For fifty times three hundred and sixty-five days, she never let a day pass by without covering more pages than other writers in a month. Her first books shocked people, her early opinions were greeted with storms. From that time forth she rushed head-long into everything new, she welcomed every fantasy and passed it on to us with more force and passion in it. Vibrating with every breath, electrified by every storm, she looked up at every cloud behind which she fancied she saw star shining. The work of another novelist has been called a *repertory*（贮存，库存）of human documents. But what a repertory of ideas her work was! She has said what she had to say on nearly every subject: on love, the family, social institutions and on the various forms of government. And with all this she was a woman. Her case is almost unique in the history of letters. It is intensely interesting to study the influence of this woman of genius on the evolution of modern thought.

The share which belongs to George Sand in the history of the French novel is that of having *impregnated*（注入，灌输）the novel with the poetry in her own soul. She gave to the novel a breadth and a range which it had never hitherto had. She

celebrated the hymn of nature, of love and of goodness in it. She revealed to us the country and the peasants of France. She gave satisfaction to the romantic tendency which is in every one of us, to more or less degree.

George Sand's literary ideal may be read in the following words, which she wrote to Flaubert: "You make the people who read your books still sadder than they were before. I want to make them less unhappy." She tried to do this, and she often succeeded in her attempt. What greater praise can we give to her than that? And how can we help adding a little gratitude and affection to our admiration for the woman who was the good fairy of the contemporary novel?

81. What's the usage of the literary history?
   A) It is just a kind of museum.
   B) It is an inventory of ideas and sentiments.
   C) It records ordinary people's life.
   D) It exams the moral or ethical awareness of human being forever.
82. According to the passage, exceptional individuals have all the following characteristics EXCEPT
   A) they have more active thought.
   B) they feel more deeply.
   C) they have strong expressive power.
   D) they can forecast the future.
83. The author thinks that George Sand
   A) was a productive writer.
   B) was the first female writer in the literary history.
   C) wrote on all subjects except politics.
   D) had a significant influence on moral atmosphere.
84. The word "impregnated" in Para. 3 is closest in meaning to
   A) communicate. B) filled up.
   C) jointed. D) associated.
85. According to the passage, we can know that George Sand described
   A) the life of upper-class society.
   B) the life of children.
   C) French country and peasants.
   D) the economic development.
86. What was George Sand's literary ideal?
   A) She wanted to make readers happy.
   B) She attempted to record the life in her generation.
   C) She tried to satisfy her readers.

D）She wanted to encourage women in those days.

Text B

文章长度：416 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

A dispute over proposed commercial development at the foot of Mount Hopkins in southern Arizona threatens to end years of peaceful coexistence between astronomers and land developers in the state.

Astronomers have opposed the project, fearing that light pollution will degrade viewing conditions at the Whipple Observatory, the Multiple Mirror Telescope (MMT) and other facilities in the mountain.

Fairfield Homes, a developer based in Green Valley, Arizona, wants to expand plans for low-density housing to include commercial development. It has threatened astronomers with a lawsuit if they continue to speak out against the project. Fairfield's application for commercial development on the 5,200 acre Canoa Ranch site 20 miles south of Tucson was scheduled to go before a local board of supervisors at a public hearing this week.

In a letter sent two days before Christmas, Frank Cassidy, an attorney for Fairfield, accused astronomers from the Whipple Observatory and other institutions of lobbying against the project "under the guise of providing scientific information".

Cassidy claimed that, because the Smithsonian Institution observatories are publicly owned, interfering with Fairfield's $900 million development could amount to a government "taking" of private property, for which opponents of the project would be liable.

Cassidy's letter threatened the institutions as well as individuals — including Robert Firshner of the Harvard Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics and MMT observatory director Craig Foltz with "appropriate legal action" unless they stopped their "lobbying" against the Canoa Ranoa Ranch application. His estimates were in some cases six to seven times higher than the developers, based on different assumptions about the types and amount of commercial lots that would produce.

Frank Thomson, a planning consultant to Fairfield, says his client is sensitive to astronomers' worries, and is committed to producing no more light pollution than would result from the already approved plan for 1,200 homes. But Luginbuhl and other astronomers say verbal promise counts for little.

The issue will undoubtedly come up later this year when a committee representing both astronomers and developers, co-chaired by Don Davis of the Tucson Planetary Science Institute, takes up the matter of revised lighting codes for the Tucson area,

which also have been revised several times since being established in 1972. Thomson says it is "unfortunate" that tensions have *escalated* (使升级或扩大) over Canoa Ranch after more than 10 years of astronomers and developers working out their differences in a friendlier way. But astronomers were irritated by what Smithsonian attorney James Wilson called Cassidy's "inappropriate attempt to intimidate," and what a Tucson newspaper termed "Fairfield's crude threat".

87. Astronomers are against the project because
    A) the commercial development will destroy the environment of Mount Hopkins.
    B) the land developers threaten to accuse them of opposing the project.
    C) they can no longer coexistent with the land developers peacefully.
    D) development on the Canoa Ranch site will affect their viewing conditions.
88. In his letter, Frank Cassidy made it clear that
    A) some astronomers had taken improper actions against their projects.
    B) the state government attempted to take Fairfield Homes' private property.
    C) the opponents to their project would be punished by law.
    D) some astronomers had threatened to interfering with Fairfield's development.
89. The astronomers from the Whipple Observatory thought that
    A) Fairfield should change the plan to a noncommercial one.
    B) Fairfield's verbal promises could not guarantee his future action.
    C) Fairfield's project would result in a devastating air pollution.
    D) Fairfield should expand his housing plans to other areas.
90. Astronomers were annoyed by
    A) the bitter dispute over Fairfield's proposed commercial development.
    B) the possible feature of pollution at the foot of Mount Hopkins.
    C) Fairfield's inappropriate attempt to threaten them.
    D) the committee's decision to revise lighting codes for the Tucson area.
91. What's the author's attitude towards the dispute?
    A) Indifferent. B) Surprised.
    C) Objective. D) Biased.

Text C

文章长度：402 words **建议做题时间：**6 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

In spite of "endless talk of difference", American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is "the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference" characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into "a culture of consumption" launched by the 19th

century department stores that offered vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite, these were stores anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into "a public and democratic act." The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation — language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that "a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English 'well' or 'very well' after ten years of residence." The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. "By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families." Hence the description of America as a "graveyard" for language. By 1996 foreign born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native born Americans.

Foreign born Asians and Hispanics "have higher rates of intermarriage than do US born whites and blacks." By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian American women are married to non Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet "some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power."

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

92. The word "homogenizing" (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means

A) identifying.　　B) associating.

C) assimilating.　　D) monopolizing.

93. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century

A) played a role in the spread of popular culture.
B) became intimate shops for common consumers.
C) satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite.
D) owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.

94. The text suggests that immigrants now in the US
A) are resistant to homogenization.
B) exert a great influence on American culture.
C) are hardly a threat to the common culture.
D) constitute the majority of the population.

95. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?
A) To prove their popularity around the world.
B) To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.
C) To give examples of successful immigrants.
D) To show the powerful influence of American culture.

96. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is
A) rewarding. B) successful.
C) fruitless. D) harmful.

Text D

文章长度：382 words **建议做题时间：**5 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

My house was built in 1955, before firewalls were required in garages. My buyers have asked that I upgrade the garage to comply with current fire safety requirements. I've cooperated with their request by patching several holes in the firewall. But now, they insist that I replace the door between the garage and the kitchen. This door is hollow core, but it has been covered with sheet metal for increased fire resistance. Isn't this safe enough? With the questions, I consulted an expert. The following is his answer and hopefully can help those people who are with the same problem with me.

"Before answering your questions, I must clarify one essential point: Homes built in 1955 do not predate the fire separation requirement for garages. Firewalls between homes and garages have been specified in the Uniform Building Code since the first code book was published in 1927. Modifications to the code have been *enacted* (制定) since that time, but the basic firewall requirement still applies to 40-year-old homes.

The purpose of this code is to delay the spread of fire from a garage to a

dwelling. In order to comply, wood-framed walls and ceilings between garages and dwellings must be finished with plaster or 5/8 inch drywall, and all doors must be solid core or labeled as fire-rated by the manufacturer.

When your home was built, these codes were not universally enforced, especially in rural areas. So many hollow core doors were improperly installed in attached garages. In those years, a common upgrade for such doors was the application of sheet metal. Although this modification does not comply with current fire standards, most building departments regard these doors as "legal nonconforming", which means that replacement is generally not *mandated* (要求).

Another related upgrade is the requirement that fire doors be self-closing. The addition of a self-closing device would be an advisable upgrade to your garage door, but it is not a legal requirement for homes built in the 1950s.

As to the disagreement between you and your buyer, my advice would be to upgrade the garage door to current safety standards. It is not your obligation to make these improvements on the buyers' behalf, but they could certainly upgrade the quality of the fire door after *closing escrow* (附带条款的契约).

97. The author has an improper point of view about the fire code that
    A) hollow core doors are safe enough.
    B) the questions involving firewalls should be solved by the law.
    C) house trade doesn't involve the part between the home and the garage.
    D) firewalls were not required when his house was built.
98. Generally speaking, which kind of hollow core doors needn't be replaced?
    A) Those manufactured after 1955.
    B) Those labeled with fire rates by manufacturers.
    C) Those with adequate weight.
    D) Those made of plaster.
99. What do people usually do to upgrade the installed hollow core doors?
    A) Stuff the doors with metal.
    B) Cover the doors with sheet metal.
    C) Stuff the doors with plaster.
    D) Cover the doors with sheet plaster.
100. What does the author probably do after consulting the expert?
    A) He may buy a new door at once.
    B) He may delay selling his house.
    C) He may persuade his buyer to upgrade the door.
    D) He may sue the buyer for his illegitimate requirement.

三、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。文章在第一段的第二句提出了文学史有何用途这个问题，然后作出分析，在段末总结说文学史首先是对人类良知的恒久检验，所以选 D。选项中 moral or ethical awareness of human being 是文中 the conscience of humanity 的同义转述。作者提到文学史不仅仅是一所博物馆，也不仅仅是一种记录，所以 A、B 可排除；C 在文中未被提及，故不正确。
82. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。根据题干关键词 exceptional individuals 可将答案定位于首段段尾处。文章提到非凡人物与普通人相比的三个特征，即思想更加活跃、感受更加深刻且表达自我更加有力，分别对应选项 A、B、C，而 D 在文中并未提及，因此 D 为本题答案。
83. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。文章在第二段第二句话提到 she never let a day pass by without covering more pages than other writers in a month，可见她所写作品之多，所以 A 正确。B 明显错误；文章说她几乎就一切主题发表观点，包括政治，所以排除 C；文中第二段末句提到，研究这位天才女性作家对现代思想的发展所产生的影响会是一件很有意思的事，但是并没有说她对精神氛围产生了重大影响，所以排除 D。
84. **解析**：答案为 **B**。语义理解题。根据 impregnate 所在句的意思，乔治·桑所创作的小说当中蕴涵了她内心的诗意，也就是说乔治·桑把自己内心的诗意注入到了她的小说创作中，四个选项中只有 B 是“充满，注入”的意思，故为答案。A“交流”，C“连接”，D“联合”均与原文意思不符。
85. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。文章在第三段提到 She revealed to us the country and the peasants of France，所以她主要描写的对象是法国乡村以及农民的生活情况，故 C 为答案。其他选项文中没有提及，所以不选。
86. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。文章在最后一段提到了乔治·桑的文学观：You…I want to make them less unhappy。可见她想通过写作把欢乐带给人们，所以选 A。其他选项的意思均不符合原文。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

inexhaustible 无穷无尽的，用不完的	sentiment 情操，思想感情；情绪
masterpiece 杰作	make an inventory of 编制……清单，盘点
underneath 在……下面	social institution 社会制度

句式提炼

1. The question is, should we have these ideas and these sentiments, if, in the times before us, there had not been some exceptional individuals, who seized them, as it were, in the air and made them practicable and durable?

   注释：句子主干是 The question is…；表语部分为 should 引导的一般疑问句；该疑问句中又包含一个错综虚拟条件句，其中 if 从句是对过去事实的虚拟，主句 should…sentiments 是对现在事实的虚拟；在 if 从句中，who 引导定语从句修饰 individuals，as it were 在定语从句中做插入语。

2. Vibrating with every breath, electrified by every storm, she looked up at every cloud behind which she fancied she saw star shining.

   注释：现在分词短语 vibrating with…与过去分词短语 electrified by…都做伴随状语，它们与主语 she 的逻辑关系分别为主动和被动；which 引导定语从句修饰 cloud，其中 which 是充当介词 behind 的宾语，不能用 that 替换；该从句中还包含一个省略 that 的宾语从句 she saw star shining。

Text A 全文翻译

纵观整个法国文学史，或许还没有别的话题比乔治·桑这个话题更令人津津乐道且洋溢着时代的气息。(81①) 文学史有何用途？它不只是与博物馆有几分相似，收藏了几本名著以娱观者之目。事实上它的确是个博物馆，但并不仅止于此。杰作首先是有生命的作品，过去是，今后仍将是。它们活在我们的内心深处，沉潜于那些塑造了我们良知的思想以及激发了我们行动的观点之下。对于任何一个社会来说，记录这些观念和思想都是头等重要的大事，因为它们正在构建社会存在的每一个瞬息的精神氛围。这项工作正是我们每个人的尊严所在。问题是，倘若在我们之前没有那些非凡人物获取了这些思想和观点、使之从飘忽不定到确切可凭并且流传下来，我们能拥有它们吗？(82) 这些非凡的人物与我们相比，思想更加活跃、感受更加深刻且表达自我更加有力。正是他们将这些思想和观点留给了我们。(81②) 因而，文学史首先就是对人类良知的恒久检验。

乔治·桑的写作生涯大约有半个世纪之久，(83) 在五十个三百六十五天里，她从未虚度时光，一天的写作量比别的作家一个月的都要多。她的处女作就震撼了读者，其早期的观点也引起了轩然大波。自那时起她便一往无前地投入到每一件新事物中去，她满怀喜悦地静待每一个奇思妙想，并将她所蕴涵的力量和激情加倍传递给我们。她为每一次呼吸而悸动，被每一场风暴所震撼，她仰望每一朵云彩，想象着看见它们背后有着闪耀的星星。曾有位小说家的作品被称之为是人类文献的宝库，那她的作品又是怎样一座思想宝库啊！她几乎就一切主题发表了她想要表达的观点，如：爱情，家庭，社会制度以及各种形

式的政体。而除了所有这些之外，她还是一位女性，这在文学史上几乎是独一无二的事例。研究这位天才女性对现代思想的发展所产生的影响，将是件饶有趣味的事。

（84）乔治·桑对法国小说史的贡献在于，她为小说创作注入了自己内心的诗意。她为小说创作赋予了前所未有的广度和范围；她歌颂自然，歌颂其孕育的爱与善；（85）她为我们展现了法兰西的乡村和农民生活，并不同程度地满足了我们每个人身上所怀有的浪漫情愫。

（86）我们可以透过乔治·桑写给福楼拜的以下文字来了解她的文学观："您让读了您的书的人比以前更加悲伤，而我想让他们更快乐一些。"她为此努力，而她的努力也常常有所成效。对于她，我们还能给出什么比这更高的赞誉呢？对这位才女，这位当代小说精灵，我们在钦佩之余，怎能不再加上一点感激与爱慕呢？

Text B

87. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。第二段首句提到，天文学家反对该项工程，因为他们担心工程实施后，光污染会损害观测环境；同时，由第三段可知，工程开发的对象是坎奴农场。综上，D 是原文的同义转述。原文并未提到"天文学家担心工程会破坏霍普金斯的环境"，故 A 错误；原文也未提及他们"担心土地开发商的指控"，故 B 也不正确；C"他们不能和土地开发商和平共处"曾在第一段提到过，但这不是天文学家反对工程的原因。

88. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。由文章第四段和第五段可知，信件的内容主要是谴责惠普尔天文台和其他机构的天文学者"在以提供科学信息的伪装下"游说议员反对费尔菲尔德公司的商业开发工程，所以 A 正确。第五段说，史密森研究会天文台是公有机构，他们的干预就等同于政府侵占私有财产，这只是一个类比，故 B 是对该句话的错误理解；原文只谈到反对者应负有责任，但并没明确提出他们要受到法律的制裁，故 C 不正确；D"一些天文学家威胁要干预公司的房产开发"未在信中提及，故不选。

89. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。解答此题的关键是理解文章倒数第二段最后一句话"…Luginbuhl and other astronomers say verbal promise counts for little"，即卢根博尔等天文学家认为费尔菲尔德公司口头的允诺不能保证他将来的行动，所以 B 正确。A"费尔菲尔德公司应将他们的计划改为非商业性的"、C"费尔菲尔德公司的工程将会引起严重的空气污染"、D"费尔菲尔德公司应将它们的房产开发计划扩大到其他地区"文中均未提及。

90. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。文章最后一段的末句说到天文学家对费尔菲尔德公司的威胁的态度时，用了"were irritated by"的表达，这与题干中 annoyed 表达相同的意思，由此可知 C 正确。其他选项与原文最后一段的叙述不符，不正确。

91. **解析**：答案为 **C**。观点态度题。本文作者在介绍双方的争论时并没有发表任何评论，也没有偏袒任何一方的倾向，所以 C 正确。A“漠不关心的”、B“惊奇的”、D“偏袒的”均不正确。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

degrade 使降级；使退化；使丢脸
schedule 安排，计划；把……列入进度表
guise 伪装，假装；外观，装束
interfere 干涉，介入；妨碍，打扰
liable 有法律责任的，有义务的；有……倾向的
commit 使承担义务，使作出保证；犯（罪）
irritate 激怒，使……发怒
intimidate 恐吓，威胁

句式提炼

1. Cassidy claimed that, because the Smithsonian Institution observatories are publicly owned, interfering with Fairfield's $900 million development could amount to a government “taking” of private property, for which opponents of the project would be liable.

   注释：claimed 后至句末部分为 that 引导的宾语；该宾语从句包含一个 because 引导的原因状语从句；interfering…development 是原因状语从句主句的主语；which 引导非限定性定语从句，修饰 a government “taking” of private property，由于 liable 与 for 构成固定搭配，所以在 which 前加 for，注意此处不能用 that 代替 which。

2. The issue will undoubtedly come up later this year when a committee representing both astronomers and developers, cochaired by Don Davis of the Tucson Planetary Science Institute, takes up the matter of revised lighting codes for the Tucson area, which also have been revised several times since being established in 1972.

   注释：when 引导定语从句，修饰 later this year；该从句的主干为 a committee takes up the matter；其中 representing … 和 cochaired … 均做 committee 的后置定语；which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰 lighting codes。

Text B 全文翻译

一项计划在亚利桑那州南部的霍普金斯山脚下进行商业开发的提议引发了争论，这场争论预示着多年来这个州的天文学家和土地开发商和平共处的局面可能会结束。

天文学家们反对这个计划。(87) 他们担心光污染会损害惠普尔天文台和山

上高倍反射望远镜及其他仪器的观测环境。

费尔菲尔德·霍姆斯是一家以亚利桑那州的绿山谷为基地的土地开发商，想借拓展低密度住房计划来达到商业发展的目的。如果天文学家们继续反对该计划，他们威胁说要诉诸法律。费尔菲尔德公司早就计划在当地监管会本周举行公众听证会之前就启动他的商业开发申请。该申请是要对图森以南20英里的坎奴农场的5200英亩土地进行开发。

(88①) 费尔菲尔德公司的律师弗兰克·卡西迪在圣诞节前两天发出的一封信里控诉惠普尔天文台和其他机构的天文学者“在以提供科学信息的伪装下”游说议员反对费尔菲尔德公司的商业开发工程。

(88②) 卡西迪声称，由于史密森学会天文台是公有机构，干预费尔菲尔德公司9亿美元的房产开发等于政府侵占私人财产，此项工程的反对者应负有责任。

卡西迪在信中威胁说，除非他们撤回游说议员反对开发坎奴农场的申请，否则就要采取适当的法律措施，被他威胁的有机构也有个人，其中包括哈佛—史密森天体物理学中心的罗伯特·费舍纳，MMT天文台主任克雷格·福兹。他根据即将产生的商业用地的数量和类型所做的各种假设得出了估价，这些估价在某些情况下比开发商给出的要高出六七倍。

费尔菲尔德公司的规划顾问弗兰克·汤姆森说他的委托人对天文学家的担心很敏感，而且已明确表态说不会带来比已通过的计划建造1200间房屋更多的光污染。(89) 但是，卢根博尔等天文学家坚持认为口头允诺算不了数。

毫无疑问，有关此项工程的问题将于今年晚些时候再次提出，到那时，一个能够代表天文学家和开发商双方利益的、由图森行星科学会的堂·戴维斯担任联合主席的委员会将提出考虑修订图森地区的光线标准。此项标准自1972年实施以来已做过多次修订。汤姆森说十年来天文学家和开发商们都以更友好的方式处理他们之间的分歧，但遗憾的是他们在坎奴农场问题上的紧张状态有所升级。(90) 但是，天文学家们还是被史密森学会的代理律师詹姆士·威尔逊所称的卡西迪的“不恰当的威胁尝试”和图森当地一家报纸所描述的“费尔菲尔德公司的粗鲁威胁”激怒了。

Text C

92. **解析：**答案为**C**。语义理解题。该词的含义可以通过该句后面的内容推断出：(在美国) 有人在服装和谈吐上平民化的一致，也有美国在流行文化上漫不经心、随心所欲的典型风格上的一致。同时，美国人也都（一致地）沉醉于一种由19世纪的百货商场所发端的“消费文化”，而第二段开头又指出外国来的移民很快就融入了这种文化，由此可推知，首句中homogenizing所表达的含义应该是C assimilating（同化），此处是说美国社会其实是一部令人吃惊的同化人的机器。

93. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。第一段主要谈美国表面上有差异，好像一盘散沙，实质上非常一致，举例子时谈到了美国人服装的统一（牛仔裤等），谈吐上的统一（美式英语），也谈到了购物作风上的统一（美国人购物普遍是大大咧咧、随心所欲），而这种作风正是 19 世纪产生的大众化百货商场所培养起来的，故答案为 A。
94. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第二段开头就谈到了“外国来的移民很快就融入了这种文化，这对（美国文化）也许没有多大的帮助（elevating），但起码也没有多大的害处（hardly poisonous），故答案为 C，形容词 poisonous 换成了名词 threat。
95. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。由第五段可知，施瓦辛格等甚至受到了世界遥远角落里农村孩子们的喜爱，可见美国文化的影响是多么强大啊！但是（yet），还是有美国人担心它不够强大，怕新来的移民不受其影响，由此可知，提到施瓦辛格是为了表明美国文化影响力之强大，故答案为 D。
96. **解析**：答案为 **B**。观点态度题。最后一段谈到，美国人就那么统一，难道没有分歧意见吗？当然了，美国这么大，不可能是铁板一块。但是，跟过去的动荡相比较（如南北战争，黑人的民权运动等等），今日的美国社会并未呈现出更黑暗和更恶化的社会环境，言外之意是说我们的社会统一做得还是蛮成功的，故答案为 B。

Text C 全文翻译

尽管人们总是无休止地谈论着美国社会的差异，但美国社会其实是一部能够同化人的神奇机器。(92①)（在美国）有人们在服装和谈吐上平民化的一致，也有美国在流行文化上漫不经心、随心所欲的典型风格上的一致。同时，(93)美国人也都（一致地）沉醉于一种由 19 世纪的百货商场所发端的“消费文化”。这类的百货商场在优雅的环境中为顾客提供大量的商品。它们不同于过去那种仅迎合有知识的精英并使他们感到亲切的商店，而是为大众而设：任何人都可以进去，不分阶级和背景。这就把消费变成了一种大众化的平民行为。大众传媒、广告和体育运动则是另类的同化力量。

(92②)（94）外国来的移民很快就溶入了这种文化，这（对美国文化）也许无甚大助，但起码也无甚大害。Gregory Rodriguez 在为《国家移民论坛》撰写的文章中指出，如今移民人数既没有创新高，也不拒绝被同化。1998 年，移民占美国人口总数的 9.8%，而 1990 年移民人口所占比例是 13.6%。在 1990 年前的十年间，每1 000名居民中有 3.1 个移民，而在 1890 年前的十年中，每1 000个居民中有 9.2 个移民。现在要考虑一下同化的三个指数：语言、住房拥有情况和通婚。

1990 年的人口普查表明，“十五个最主要的移民来源国中的大部分移民，定居美国十年后就能将英语说得‘好’或‘很好’”。移民的孩子往往讲双语，精

通英语。“到了第三代，母语就在大多数家庭中消失了。”因此，美国被称做是“语言的墓地”。截至 1996 年，1970 年前来到美国的外国出生的移民拥有 75.6% 的住宅率，这比美国本国人的 69.8% 的拥有率还高。

国外出生的亚裔和西班牙裔“异族通婚率也比美国出生的白人和黑人高”。到了第三代，三分之一的西班牙裔女性嫁给了非西班牙裔男性，而 41% 的亚裔女性与非亚裔人结婚。

(95) Rodriguez 指出，世界边远地区的孩子都崇拜阿诺德·施瓦辛格和加思·布鲁克斯那样的超级明星，然而“还有部分美国人担心，住在美国国内的移民仍然不为国家的同化力所动。”

美国存在分裂问题和骚乱地区吗？的确存在。这个国家太大，什么样的事情都会有一点的。(96) 但是，当我们审视美国过去的动乱时会发现，今天的各项社会指标并没有表明（更）黑暗和恶化的社会环境。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

uniformity 同样，一致性	unprecedented 前所未有的
discourse 演讲，讲述	assimilation 同化
casualness 随便，偶然	bilingual 双语的
elevate 鼓舞，举起	immune 免疫的

句式提炼

1. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite, these were stores anyone could enter, regardless of class or background.

   注释：介词短语 Instead of… elite 充当状语，表示“代替，与……相反”；现在分词短语 catering to… elite 充当 shops 的定语；anyone could enter 是一个省略了引导词的定语从句，修饰 stores；介词短语 regardless of…充当状语，意为“无论”。

2. By 1996 foreign born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native born Americans.

   注释：who 引导的定语从句修饰主语 immigrants；比较级结构 higher than… 充当 75.6 percent 的后置定语。

Text D

97. **解析：**答案为 **D**。事实细节题。第一段开头作者说他的房子建造时法律没有要求安装防火墙，第二段开头专家说解答问题前需要澄清的一点是，

建于1955年的房子并不早于法律上开始对车库有隔火要求的时间，因为1927年就有相关的法规了，由此可知，作者说“他的房子建造时法律没有要求安装防火墙”是不对的，故答案为D。

98. **解析**：答案为**B**。事实细节题。第三段说根据法规，所有的门必须是实心的或有制造商标注的防火等级，这句话暗含的意思是空心门如果有制造商标注的防火等级也是符合要求的，故答案为B。文中没有说1955年后生产的防火门就是符合法规的，排除A；门的重量不是衡量门是否合乎法规的标准，排除C；石膏是建造墙壁的材料而非门的材料，排除D。

99. **解析**：答案为**B**。事实细节题。第四段说改进空心门的普遍方法是在外面包上金属板，故答案为B。

100. **解析**：答案为**C**。事实细节题。最后一段最后一句专家说，买家完全可以在签订契约以后再改进防火门的质量，故推断出作者不会自己更换门，而会说服买家来改进门，故C正确。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

comply with 遵守	modification 修订，修改
patch 修补，补丁	universally 普遍地
clarify 澄清，阐明	dispute 争端；争吵

句式提炼

1. In order to comply, wood-framed walls and ceilings between garages and dwellings must be finished with plaster or 5/8 inch drywall, and all doors must be solid core or labeled as fire-rated by the manufacturer.

   注释：本句是由and连接的两个并列分句构成；不定式短语in order to comply充当目的状语；between garages and dwellings充当第一个分句主语的后置定语。

2. Although this modification does not comply with current fire standards, most building departments regard these doors as “legal nonconforming”, which means that replacement is generally not mandated.

   注释：although引导让步状语从句；which引导非限制性定语从句，修饰前面整个句子。

Text D 全文翻译

(97①) 我的房子建于1955年，当时法律还没规定车库必须安装防火墙。我的买家要求我改进车库，以便遵守现行的消防安全守则。我已经按照他们的

要求，修补了防火墙上的几个洞。但现在，他们坚持让我更换车库和厨房之间的门。这扇门虽然是空心的，但为了增强抗火能力，外面包了金属板。难道这不够安全吗？带着这个问题，我请教了一位专家。以下是他的答复，希望能够帮助那些遇到和我同样问题的人。

(97②)“在回答你的问题之前，我要澄清一个基本点：建于1955年的房子，并不早于法律上开始对车库有隔火要求的时间。自1927年第一部法典颁布以来，住房和车库之间的防火墙问题在《统一建筑法规》中早已有明确的规定。自那以后又制定了修正本，但其基本的防火墙规定仍然适用于寿命40年的老房子。

这项法规的目的是延缓火势从车库到住宅的蔓延。根据这项法规，车库和住宅间的木制框架的墙壁和天花板必须覆以石膏或5/8英寸的石膏灰泥板，(98) 所有的门必须是实心的或有制造商标注的防火等级的。

你的房子建造的时候，这些法规并未普遍执行，特别是在农村地区。因此，许多空心门被错误地安装在了附带的车库上。近年来，(99) 对这种门的一个普遍的升级方式就是在外面包上金属板材。虽然这种修改不符合现行防火标准，但大部分建设部门只把这些门看做“不符合法律规定的”，即一般不强制要求更换。

另一个相关的改进是要求防火门能自动关闭。增设一个自动关闭装置会是你改进车库门的明智之举，但对建20世纪50年代的房子来说，这不算是一个强制性法律的规定。

至于你和你买家之间的分歧，我的意见是改进你的车库门以便符合现行的安全标准。不过，(100) 这不是你为了买家们的利益而必须承担的一项义务，他们完全可以在签订契约以后再改进防火门的质量。”

星期四　攻克5种常考题目类型（一）

阅读理解的题型主要有5种，今天我们的主要任务是攻克其中的两种：主旨大意题和事实细节题。

一、主旨大意题

主旨大意题主要测试考生对文章主题的理解和把握能力以及对文章大意的归纳概括能力。这类题目常就文章的主题、大意、标题或写作目的进行提问，因此主旨大意题还可细分为主题型主旨大意题、标题型主旨大意题和目的型主旨大意题。另外，有时还会考查段落的主旨大意。

常见的题干表现形式如下：

The passage is mainly about

The passage mainly discusses

The passage centers on

The main idea（central idea）of the passage is

The best title for the passage would be

Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

What's the author's purpose in writing this article?

The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to

解答主旨大意题，常用的解题技巧如下：

1）优先考虑概括性较强的选项	能够表现文章主旨大意的选项一般都具有较强的概括性，经常含有像 way，approach，concept，chance，opportunity，general，necessity，importance 之类的抽象名词和概括性词语，因此在选择时应优先考虑这类选项。
2）切忌选择内容片面的选项	针对主旨大意题的干扰项经常是根据文章中的某一部分内容而设，选项本身与原文相符，但只是文章的一部分，不能概括整篇文章的主旨，因此在解答主旨大意题时，要从文章的整体考虑，切忌只根据文章的某一个段落而误选内容片面、单一的选项。
3）重点阅读首尾段和各段首尾	文章的第一段往往交代文章的主题，文章的最后一段往往也会对主题进行总结或呼应，各段的开头和结尾一般也都会揭示段落的主题，因此，读完首尾段及各段首尾经常可以基本概括出文章的主旨大意。
4）寻找文章或段落的主题句	一般而言，主题句所表达的意思具有概括性，句子结构简单明了，文章或段落中的其他句子都是对主题句的进一步解释、说明、论证或扩展。全文的主题句一般是在首段开头或第二段开头；段落的主题句一般是在段落的开头。如果全文没有主题句，文章的主旨也往往可以根据各段的主题句归纳概括出来。
5）注意出现频率较高的词语	文章中重复频率较高的词语很可能就是蕴涵文章中心思想的关键词，这类关键词可能是同一个词语多次出现，也可能是同一类词语贯穿全文。

二、事实细节题

事实细节题主要考查考生对文章中某项事实内容的辨认和理解，如时间、地点、人物、事件、原因、结果等。

事实细节题可大致分为三类：

第一类是单个细节题，主要是考查考生对文中单个细节的辨认和理解能力，答案是原文中某处细节的原文复现或同义转述。

第二类是多个细节题，考查考生对文中多个细节的辨别、理解能力，问题一般是问原文中没有提及的或与原文矛盾的是哪一项，相应的答案就是在文中没有提及的或与原文矛盾的选项，而三个干扰项则与原文内容相符。

第三类是细节归纳题，答案是根据原文中某两处或两处以上的细节内容归纳总结得出的。

常见的题干表现形式如下：

Which of the following is NOT true of…?

Which of the following statements is true of…?

Which of the following is best supported by the passage?

The author states all the following EXCEPT

According to the passage, it is _____ that…

According to the passage, the best solution to… is

The author describes… as… because

解答事实细节题，常用的解题技巧如下：

1）根据题干关键词语在原文中定位并注意审题	根据题干中的人物、地点、时间、陈述对象等关键词语先在原文中定位，然后再根据原文内容进行选择。另外，读题时还要注意题干中是否有 NOT，EXCEPT 等词，判断是单个细节题还是多个细节题。
2）注意题目与原文的转换	在定位题目出处和选择答案时，要注意识别和理解题干和选项对原文内容的转述表达，这样才能快速而准确地定位信息点并选出答案。
3）识别细微之处的干扰	事实细节题是针对文中的细节内容而设置的，因此干扰选项经常被设计成只在非常细微的地方与原文不同。因此，在解答这类题目时，要将四个选项与原文一一进行对照，识别细微差别，排除干扰项。

4）过于绝对的选项为答案的可能性较小	一般来说，含有像 some，sometimes，certain，someone，more… than，（not）as… as…，less，probably，possible 等模糊性的概括词语的选项为答案的可能性较大；而含有像 only，everything，all，none，must，never，always，alone，everyone，entirely，absolute，any，no，completely 等绝对含义较强的词语的选项为答案的可能性较小。
5）符合一般规律的选项为答案的可能性较大	篇章阅读中，尤其是议论文体中，符合一般规律、意义深刻、富有哲理的选项为答案的可能性较大，而那种明显不符合大众思维、违背常理的选项为答案的可能性较小。

例（2010 年 Text D）

原文	题目
（100）Cultural rules determine every aspect of food consumption.（98①）Who eats together defines social units. For example，in some societies，the nuclear family is the unit that regularly eats together. The anthropologist Mary Douglas has pointed out that，（96）for the English，the kind of meal and the kind of food that is served relate to the kinds of social links between people who are eating together. She distinguishes between regular meals，Sunday meals when relatives may come，and cocktail parties for acquaintances. The food served symbolizes the occasion and effects who is present. For example，only snacks are served at a cocktail party. It would be important to serve a steak or hamburgers. The distinction among cocktails，regular meals，and special dinners mark the social boundaries between those guests who	96. According to the passage，the English make clear distinction between A）people who eat together. B）the kinds of food served. C）snacks and hamburgers. D）family members and guests. 97. According to the passage，who will NOT eat together? A）The English. B）Americans and their first date. C）Men and women in the Eastern societies. D）Newly-weds on the island of New Ireland. 98. According to the passage，eating together indicates all the following EXCEPT

are invited for drinks, those who are invited to dinner and those who come to a family meal. In this example, the type of food symbolized the category of guest and with whom it is eaten.

(98 ②) In some New Guinea societies, the nuclear family is not the unit that eats together. (97①) The men take their meals in a men's house, separated from their wives and children. Women prepare and eat their food in their own houses and take the husband's portion to the men's house. The women eat with their children in their own houses. (97②) This pattern is also widespread among Near Eastern societies.

(98③) Eating in a metaphor that is sometimes used to signify marriage. In many New Guinea societies, like that of Lesu on the island of New Ireland in the Pacific and that of the Trobriand Islanders, marriage is symbolized by the couple's eating together for the first time. Eating symbolizes their new status as a married couple. In U. S. society, it is just the reverse. A couple may go out to dinner on their first date.

Other cultural rules have to do with taboos against eating certain thing. In some societies, member of a clan, a type of kin (family) group, are not allowed to eat the animal or birds that is their totemic ancestor or eating themselves.

(98④) (99) There is also an association between food prohibition and rank, which is found in its most extreme form in the caste system of India. A caste system

A) the type of food.
B) social relations.
C) marital status.
D) family ties.

99. The last paragraph suggests that in India _____ decides how people eat.
A) pollution
B) food
C) culture
D) social status

100. Which of the following can best serve as the passage?
A) Different kinds of food in the world.
B) Relations between food and social units.
C) Symbolic meanings of food consumption.
D) Culture and manners of eating.

consists of ranked groups, each with a different economic specialization. In India, there is an association between caste and the idea of pollution. Members of highly ranked groups can be polluted by coming into contact with the bodily secretions, particularly saliva, of individuals of lower-ranked castes. Because of the fear of pollution Brahmans and other high-ranked individuals will, not eat from the same plate as, nit even accept food from an individual from a low-ranking caste.	

96. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。文章第一段提到，对英国人来说，所提供的食物种类是与一起用餐的人之间的关系相关联的，接下来具体阐述英国人针对不同的人会提供不同的食物，由此可知，英国人在提供的食物种类方面分得很清楚，故答案为 B。
97. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。文章第二段提到，在新几内亚的一些社会，小家庭不在一起用餐，男人们在自己的房间里用餐，与妻子和孩子分开。最后该段结尾又提到，这种模式在近代东方的一些社会（Near Eastern societies）也普遍存在，归纳可知答案为 C。
98. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。由第一段和最后一段可知，一起用餐能体现社会关系和社会阶层，由此排除 B；由第二段可知，一起用餐能体现家庭关系，由此排除 D；由第三段可知，一起用餐能体现婚姻状态，由此排除 C。而由第一段可知，A（食物种类）能够体现出一些用餐的人的关系，而不是一起用餐能够表明食物种类，故 A 为答案。
99. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。最后一段开头提到，在食物禁忌和地位（rank）之间也有一定的联系，最典型的就是印度的等级制度，由此可知，在印度，社会地位决定人们的用餐方式，故答案为 D。
100. **解析**：答案为 **D**。主旨大意题。文章开头指出，文化准则决定饮食的各个方面。然后分别讲述了一些不同文化中不同的饮食习惯，并讲述了饮食与社会单元、婚姻状态、家庭关系和社会阶层等几个方面的关系，由此可知，本文主要是关于饮食文化和礼仪，故答案为 D。A（世界上不同种类的食物）显然与文章内容不符；B（饮食与社会单元之间的关系）只是文章的一个方面，过于片面；C（饮食的象征意义）过于宽泛，没有体现出文化，故也排除。

三、专题演练

Text A

文章长度：410 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

A second conclusion to be drawn from experience is the close connection between export expansion and economic development. The high-growth countries were characterized by rapid expansion in exports. Here again it is important to note that export expansion was not confined to those countries fortunate in their natural resources, such as the oil-exporting countries. Some of the developing countries were able to expand their exports in spite of limitations in natural resources by initiating economic policies that shifted resources from inefficient domestic manufacturing industries to export production. Nor was export expansion from the developing countries confined to primary products. There was very rapid expansion of exports of labor-intensive manufactured goods. Countries that adopted export-oriented development strategies experienced extremely high rates of growth that were regarded as unattainable in the 1950s and 1960s. They were also able to maintain their growth momentum during periods of worldwide recession better than were the countries that maintained their import substitution policies.

Analysts have pointed to a number of reasons why the export-oriented growth strategy seems to deliver more rapid economic development than the import substitution strategy. First, a developing country able to specialize in producing labor-intensive commodities uses its comparative advantage in the international market and is also better able to use its most abundant resource — unskilled labor. The experience of export-oriented countries has been that there is little or no disguised unemployment once labor-market regulations are cancelled and incentives are created for individual firms to sell in the export market. Second, most developing countries have such small domestic markets that efforts to grow by starting industries that rely on domestic demand result in uneconomically small, inefficient enterprises. Moreover, those enterprises will typically be protected from international competition and the incentives it provides for efficient production techniques. Third, an export-oriented strategy is inconsistent with the impulse to impose detailed economic controls; the absence of such controls, and their replacement by incentives, provides a great stimulus to increases in output and to the efficiency with which resources are employed. The increasing capacity of a developing country's entrepreneurs to adapt their resources and internal economic organization to the pressures of world-market demand and

international competition is a very important connecting link between export expansion and economic development. It is important in this connection to stress the educative effect of freer international trade in creating an environment conducive to the acceptance of new ideas, new wants, and new techniques of production and methods of organization from abroad.

81. According to the passage, how do developing countries expand the export?
    A) By limiting import.
    B) By exploring more natural resources.
    C) By transmitting resources to export production.
    D) By shifting resources to primary products.
82. What's NOT true about export expansion?
    A) It fulfills the previous unattainable growth.
    B) It can overcome recession.
    C) It's inadaptable to countries scarce in natural resources.
    D) It promotes economic growth more rapidly than import.
83. The export-oriented strategy is important to developing countries because
    A) it helps to export their natural resources.
    B) it helps to make good use of their unskilled labor.
    C) it helps to meet the growing need of import.
    D) it helps to stimulate the domestic need.
84. What is the author's attitude towards "freer international trade"?
    A) Critical.　　B) Approving.
    C) Questioning.　　D) Subjective.
85. This passage is mainly about
    A) export-oriented strategy.　　B) export expansion.
    C) import expansion.　　D) economic development.

Text B

文章长度：462 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

U. S. consumers rediscovered their appetite for shopping in June, boosting spending by a strong 0. 8 point. It was fresh testament to the economy's incentive as it headed into the third quarter. The monthly increase in spending, reported by the Commerce Department on August 2, came after consumers tightened their belts in May, leaving spending flat. Consumer spending plays a key role in shaping the economic activity and thus is closely watched by Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan and other economists.

Incomes, the fuel for further spending, grew at a nice clip of 0.5 percent in June, better than the 0.2 percent gain registered in the previous month. The pickup in income growth dovetailed with an improvement in the jobs climate in June, when the unemployment rate fell to 5 percent, a nearly four year low. Both the increase in incomes and in spending were the largest since April. The spending and income figures are not adjusted for inflation.

The performance in consumer spending and income growth in June was in line with analysts' expectations. Before the release of the report, they were forecasting the spending to rise by 0.8 percent and incomes to increase by 0.4 percent. With spending surpassing the income growth, the personal saving rate — savings as a percentage after-tax income — dropped from 0.4 percent in May to zero in June. That was the worst showing since October 2001, when the saving rate fell into the negative territory.

Economists, however, cautioned that the picture of savings isn't as bad as it looks. The savings rate doesn't provide a complete picture of household finances because it doesn't capture gains from such things as real estate or financial investment. High energy prices didn't hinder consumer spending in June.

Consumers boosting spending on big-ticket goods, including cars and appliances, by 2.9 percent, compared with a spending cut of that size in May. Spending on nondurable such as food and clothes went up by 0.7 percent in June after dipping by 0.2 percent the month before. Spending on the services rose 0.5 percent in June, following a 0.6 percent in May. Consumers did their part to keep the economy moving ahead at a nice clip of the 3.4 percent in the April to June quarter as a whole, the government reported last week. Analysts believe the economy will do even better in the current quarter if businesses replenish inventories.

One of the main forces tempering economic growth in the second quarter was that businesses cut back on inventories. That chopped 2.3 percentage points from economic growth during the second quarter. Wanting to make sure expanding economic activity and rising energy prices don't fan inflation, Federal Reserve policy-makers are expected to bump up interest rates by another quarter percentage point when they meet next Tuesday.

86. All the following factors contribute to the increase spending in June EXCEPT

A) optimistic employment situation.

B) income increase.

C) decrease of unemployment rate.

D) inflation.

87. Which of the following statements about June is true?
A) The increased figures take all the factors into consideration.
B) The spending increase percentage is higher than the income increase percentage.
C) Personal saving rate decreases because the low incomes increase percentage.
D) The high energy price does affect the consuming enthusiasm.

88. According to Para. 4, the picture of household income
A) can be reflected by financial investment.
B) can be reflected by household finances.
C) cannot be reflected by the saving rate.
D) cannot be reflected by the household assets.

89. The Federal Reserve policy-makers are likely to increase interest rate to
A) curve the rising energy price.
B) avoid the inflation.
C) trigger consuming.
D) enlarge economic activity.

90. What does this passage mainly talk about?
A) High income increase.
B) Low unemployment rate.
C) Increasing spending in June.
D) The economic increase in the third quarter.

Text C

文章长度：377 words　　**建议做题时间：**5.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

In America, the movement of housing away from the high-rise buildings of the inner cities originated in the 1920s, but was stalled by the Great Depression of the 1930s and by World War II. After the war a tremendous surge occurred in the real estate market with the advent of single-family homes on relatively small lots — typically less than one-tenth of an acre. During the 1950s, many large tract developments invade former farmlands near metropolitan areas. The most dramatic instances of this sprawling effect were witnessed in western municipalities such as San Jose and San Diego whose city charters defined their boundaries over several hundred square kilometers. These large parcels of land were overrun by standard three bedrooms, two baths, and "ranch-style" home in a few short decades.

By the 1960s construction had died down significantly and developers began building different kinds of plans to try and accommodate the changes in the market.

Those who had taken advantage of the suburbanization trend in the post-war years had seen the value of their real estate increase dramatically and many were anxious to reinvest their assets. In an effort to reap this affluence, certain contractors moved away from the standard models and began designing larger buildings on increasingly spacious parcels even farther from city centers. Other builders began working on homes to meet the needs of young couples starting new families. The townhouse, a two-to-three-storey brick and frame structure containing more than 4 but less than 30 units per structure, was seen as the solution. These apartments were successful in luring many young adult city dwellers out to the suburbs.

In subsequent development, traditional single family ranch-style designs continued to be embraced, but new forms were also introduced: the *condominium* (公寓套房), single-family attached dwelling; the triplex and fourplex, three-and four-family structures; and *prefabs* (预制房屋), which have become significantly more popular during the last 20 years owing to their low cost and ease of construction. The prefabs have the additional distinction of being mobile. It is not uncommon to see semi-trailers hauling these modular living units along the freeways to remote destinations. In a very real sense, this phenomenon marks the cutting edge of suburbanization: a move out of the traditional suburbs and into areas that were formally considered wilderness.

91. According to the passage, the sprawling in San Diego and San Jose were due to
   A) proximity to the coast.
   B) excellent year-round weather.
   C) increased employment in the areas.
   D) large areas surrounding metropolitan areas.
92. Which of the following is NOT true about "ranch-style" homes?
   A) They were first introduced in San Jose and San Diego.
   B) They have two baths.
   C) They have been replaced by prefabs.
   D) They have three bedrooms.
93. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to this passage?
   A) The urbanization trend was partly caused by the war and economic depression.
   B) In the 1960s, the townhouse was popular especially with young couples.
   C) The population of city dweller becomes smaller as the urbanization trend goes on.
   D) People would move out of cities for better job opportunities.
94. Which of the following was NOT true about the prefabs?

A）They were cheap and easy to construct.

B）They could be moved from one place to another.

C）They served as a replacement for the traditional suburban houses.

D）They became popular after the 1960s.

95. What does the author imply about future housing development?

A）All housing will be mobilized.

B）It will slow down as the economy falters.

C）The move towards suburbs has come to an end.

D）It will continue to move away from the city centers.

Text D

文章长度：544 words　　**建议做题时间：**7.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Identifying, registering and protecting intellectual property rights have emerged as one of the key drivers of business competitiveness in the 21st century. Yet there is growing uncertainty about how that can best be achieved.

Almost all big manufacturers have now moved into the provision of services alongside their traditional activities, often as a way of expanding the value of patented technology. But finding ways of exploiting the value of research, products or brands is one thing, preventing competitors from muscling in on the act is another.

Pharmaceutical companies are having severe problems coping with copycat manufacturing by rivals in India and Egypt and elsewhere that provides cheap medicines for local people, but contribute little or nothing towards the research costs of the drugs.

For pharmaceutical companies, of course, the legal problem of enforcing patents is complicated by the public relations problems that flow from any action that tends to raise drug prices in the under-developed world.

But it is not only big business that faces problems. Several writers have had to take court action to recover the use of their own names from websites that have registered them and then tried to sell the rights back or sought a cut of future sales revenue.

If the battleground of this business war is the rights that people and companies have to exploit their own work, the weapons are patents, trademarks, design registrations and copyright.

Yet, in many areas, the law is unclear. Debrett Lyons, head of the trademark and branding unit at Paisner & Co, the law firm, points out that brand icons, such as

the Mercedes three pointed star, remained strong visual symbols throughout the 20th century, but words are now becoming much more important again because internet domain names and email addresses consist of letter strings in which logo styles play no part.

There are also questions about processing times, and costs. Alison Brimelow, the senior civil servant who runs the U. K. Patent Office, is not above boasting that businesses can get a trademark out of the Patent Office about as fast as they can get an application acknowledged by its U. S. equivalent.

Yet the office is being swamped with patent applications for everything from better deckchairs to sophisticated electronics. Although the timetable for getting a U. K. patent remains in line with international norms, keeping it that way is becoming increasingly difficult.

Ms Brimelow, acting on the conclusions of a quinquennial review by the trade and industry department, is looking at ways of speeding things up, as well as making the system more accessible, rather than simply checking and granting monopoly rights the traditional function of the office.

However, there is concern that this could undermine the efficiency and integrity of the system. David Evans, president of the Institute of Trade Mark Attorneys, says the review is encouraging a significant slackening of the safeguards for citizens and for small and medium-sized businesses.

The effect will be to increase the number of conflicting marks on the register and make it increasingly difficult for citizens to determine what they may legitimately do, he says.

Furthermore, says Mr. Evans, it would increase costs significantly for small-to-medium-sized business, which would have to conduct regular searches to protect their own registered rights, hitherto done by the Patent Office.

96. Which is NOT the key driver of business competitiveness in the 21st century?
   A) Identifying intellectual property rights.
   B) Applying intellectual property rights.
   C) Registering intellectual property rights.
   D) Protecting intellectual property rights.
97. What problem do pharmaceutical companies encounter?
   A) They lose the market in India and Egypt.
   B) Their competitors sell cheap medicines for local people.
   C) They are short of money to research new drugs.
   D) It is difficult for them to get the intellectual property rights.
98. The processing time of getting a U. K. patent is

A）significantly less than that of U. S.
B）less than that of international norms.
C）becoming much longer.
D）less than that of getting a U. S. application.

99. It becomes difficult for the U. K. Patent Office to keep the timetable because
A）there are too many applications.
B）the process of getting a patent is sophisticated.
C）both deckchairs and electronics apply for patents.
D）it's impossible to stay in line with international norms.

100. In the view of David Evans,
A）speeding up the processing time of the patent application would make the patent system more effective.
B）the quinquennial review is enhancing the safeguards for citizens and for small and medium-sized businesses.
C）speeding up the processing time of the patent application will increase the number of conflicting marks on the register.
D）the quinquennial review would decrease costs significantly for small-to-medium-sized business.

四、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。根据题干关键词 developing countries 和 expand export，将答案定位于首段第四句：有一些发展中国家……但是也能扩大出口……靠的是……把资源……转向出口生产……因此 C 为答案。A 原文没提到；B、D 分别是对该段第三、五句信息的胡乱拼凑。

82. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。首段倒数一、二句谈到，采用以出口为导向的发展战略的国家获得了之前被认为不可能达到的高速增长，它们在经济萧条时也能保持快的经济增长，选项 A、B 分别为这两句话的同义转述，正确；由首段第三、四句可知，出口并不局限于自然资源丰富的国家，一些自然资源有限的国家也能扩大出口，由此可知答案为 C。再由文中第二段首句可知，D 正确，不是答案。

83. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。由题干关键词 export-oriented strategy 将答案定位于第二段。该段分析了这种政策更能带动经济增长的三点原因，即对发展中国家更重要的原因。其中第一点就谈到，在这种经济政策下，发展中国家可利用其不熟练工人这一丰富资源，由此可知答案为 B。

84. **解析**：答案为 **B**。观点态度题。第二段最后提到，应该创建一个新环境，有益于……而强调国际贸易进一步自由化对创建这个新环境起的教育影响作用是重要的。由此可见，作者对此持赞同态度，故答案为 B。

85. **解析**：答案为 **A**。主旨大意题。文章主要讨论的是出口导向的经济政策与经济增长的关系，所以 A 正确；B、D 都比较片面；C 不是本文谈论的重点。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

be confined to 局限于	be inconsistent with 与……相抵触
initiate 创始，新采取	incentive 刺激，诱因
labor-intensive 劳动密集型的	be conducive to 有益于

句式提炼

1. The experience of export-oriented countries has been that there is little or no disguised unemployment once labor-market regulations are cancelled and incentives are created for individual firms to sell in the export market.

   注释：主句的表语由 that 引导的表语从句充当；该表语从句的主干是一个 there be 句型；其中又嵌套一个 once 引导的条件状语从句 once… created；该条件状语从句包含 and 连接的两个并列分句；结尾的 for…to…结构是 there be 句型的状语，被 once 引导的条件状语分隔开来。

2. Second, most developing countries have such small domestic markets that efforts to grow by starting industries that rely on domestic demand result in uneconomically small, inefficient enterprises.

   注释：第一个 that 与前面的 such 构成 such…that 结构，that 后为结果状语从句；不定式短语 to grow… industries 充当 efforts 的后置定语；第二个 that 引导定语从句，修饰 industries。

Text A 全文翻译

从以往的经验中可以得出的另一个结论就是：扩大出口同经济发展密切相关。发展速度快的国家都有出口迅速扩大的特点。这里还要指出重要的一点，那就是扩大出口绝不局限于那些自然资源丰富的国家，例如石油出口国。(82) 有一些发展中国家尽管自然资源有限，但是也能扩大出口。(81) 这些国家靠的是采取新经济政策，把资源由低效的国内生产业转向出口生产。发展中国家的扩大出口也不局限于初级产品。有很多是劳动密集型制成品，它们的出口也迅速扩大。那些采用以出口为导向的发展战略的国家获得了在 20 世纪 50、60 年代

被认为是不可能达到的高速增长。它们在世界经济萧条时也能比采取进口替代政策的国家更好地保持快的经济增长。

分析家举出一系列与进口替代政策相比出口导向经济政策似乎更能带动经济发展的原因。(83) 首先，一个发展中国家若能专门生产劳动密集型产品，那么它在国际市场上则可以发挥其相对优势，同时也能更有效地利用其最丰富的资源——不熟练工人。以出口为导向的国家的经验表明，对想在出口市场上占有一席之地的私人企业来说，一旦劳动力市场的法规取消，激励制度建立起来，就没有或很少有隐瞒失业的情况。第二，大多数发展中国家的国内市场太小，以至于扶持依赖国内需求工业的努力往往形成了耗费多且规模较小的低效企业。此外，它们在国际市场竞争中通常受到保护，与此同时也失去了开发高效生产技术的动力。第三，出口导向的经济策略与实行严格经济控制的愿望背道而驰。

取消这种控制，代之以激励机制，就会大大刺激产量提高，并且极大刺激资源利用率的提高。发展中国家的企业家在使其资源和内部经济结构适应国际市场需求以及国际竞争压力方面的能力在不断提高，这是扩大出口与发展经济之间的重要纽带。(84) 就此而言，应该创建一个有益于接受国外传来的新观念、新需求、新生产技术和组织方法的新环境。强调国际贸易进一步自由化对创建这个新环境起的影响是重大的。

Text B

86. **解析：**答案为 **D**。事实细节题。第二段提到，收入增加、就业形势的改善、失业率下降都是高消费的原因，只有通货膨胀没有提到，故答案为 D。
87. **解析：**答案为 **B**。事实细节题。综合第三段一、二句可知，6 月份消费者开支和收入增长的实际情况符合经济分析家先前开支增加 0.8%、收入增加 0.4% 的预期，B 的说法与此一致，故为答案。A 与第二段最后一句中谈到的未将通货膨胀考虑进去相矛盾；由第三段第三句可知个人储蓄率的降低是由开支增加超过收入增加引起的，故 C 也不正确；第四段最后一句明确提出能源价格上扬并没有抑制 6 月份的消费开支，故 D 也错误。
88. **解析：**答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第四段第二句提到，个人储蓄率不是家庭理财状况的全面写照，因为它并不反映个人从房地产或金融投资等项目中的获利。由此可知，储蓄率并不能反映家庭的收入状况，故答案为 C。A“可以由金融投资反映出来”、B“可以由家庭理财状况反映出来”、D“不能由个人房地产反映出来”均是对原文信息的错误理解。
89. **解析：**答案为 **B**。事实细节题。最后一段提到，为了保证经济活动的扩展和能源价格的上扬不会刺激通货膨胀，预计美联储的决策者将在下周二碰头时再次将利率提高 0.25 个百分点，由此可知，提高利率的目的是为了避免通货膨胀，故答案为 B。

90. **解析**：答案为 **C**。主旨大意题。本文第一句即明确了主题：6 月份美国恢复了购物热情，消费开支上涨，此外，除最后一段外，文章各段均提到了 6 月的情况，故答案为 C。其他的选项是形成消费开支上涨的原因，只是文章讨论的一部分，所以排除。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

testament 证明，证据	caution 警告，告诫
clip 步伐，节奏	nondurable 非耐用品；不耐用的
in line with 和……一致	dip（价格等）下跌，（消费额等）下降

句式提炼

1. The monthly increase in spending, reported by the Commerce Department on August 2, came after consumers tightened their belts in May, leaving spending flat.

   注释：句子主干是 increase came；过去分词短语 reported by…做后置定语修饰 increase；after 引导时间状语从句；该状语从句中，现在分词短语 leaving spending flat 做结果状语。

2. Wanting to make sure expanding economic activity and rising energy prices don't fan inflation, Federal Reserve policy-makers are expected to bump up interest rates by another quarter percentage point when they meet next Tuesday.

   注释：现在分词短语 Wanting to…inflation 做原因状语；其中，make sure 后面接了一个省略了 that 的定语从句；该宾语从句中，and 连接的并列的动名词短语 expanding… 和 rising…充当主语；when 引导时间状语从句。

Text B 全文翻译

（90）6 月份，美国恢复了购物的热情。消费者开支上升了 0.8 个百分点之多，这是经济增长势头延伸到第三季度的最新证明。美国商务部 8 月 2 号发布报告指出，消费者在 5 月份勒紧裤腰带带来市场的一片萧条之后，6 月份的开销有所增加。消费者支出对经济增长的影响非常关键，因此，美联储主席阿伦·格林斯番和其他经济学家都密切关注这项指标。

（86①）收入作为进一步开支的刺激因素，在 6 月份快速增长了 0.5%，高于上月统计的 0.2%。收入状况的好转与 6 月份就业市场的改善相吻合，失业率降至 5%，近四年来的新低。收入和开支的增加幅度都是 4 月份以来最大的。（86②）（87①）不过这些开支和收入的数据还没有将通货膨胀考虑在内。

（87②）6 月份消费者开支和收入增长的情况符合经济分析家的预测。在

报告公布之前，他们预计开支增加0.8%，收入增加0.4%。由于开支增加高于收入增加，个人储蓄率，即储蓄作为税后收入的百分比，从5月份的0.4%降至6月份的零。这是2001年10月以来最糟糕的记录，当时的个人储蓄率为负数。

但是，经济学家告诫说，个人储蓄的情况并不像看起来那么糟。(88)个人储蓄率不是家庭理财状况的全面写照，因为它并不反映个人从房地产或金融投资等项目中的获利。(87③)能源价格上扬并没有抑制6月份的消费者开支。

消费者在高价商品方面，比如汽车、电器等，增加了2.9%的开支，相比之下，5月份高价商品的消费则有差不多幅度的削减。6月份非耐用品比如食物服装等的消费在前一个月下降0.2%之后增加了0.7%，而服务消费则在5月份增长0.6%的基础上增加了0.5%。上周的政府工作报告显示，国家经济在4至6月的第二季度中以3.4%的速度稳步增长，消费者的作用不可低估。经济分析家相信，如果商店补充库存，本季度的经济增长将会锦上添花。

第二季度减缓经济发展的一个主要因素就是商店缩减库存。基于这个原因，第二季度的经济增长率大幅降低了2.3个百分点。(89)为了保证经济活动的扩展和能源价格的上扬不会刺激通货膨胀，预计美联储的决策者将在下周二碰头时再次将利率提高0.25个百分点。

Text C

91. **解析：**答案为**D**。事实细节题。文章第一段提到20世纪50年代出现了侵占城市周围农田的大型土地开发趋势，然后指出圣荷西和圣地亚哥是最显著的例子。由此可看出，这两个城市的扩展是因为城市周围有大片土地，因此答案为D。
92. **解析：**答案为**C**。事实细节题。在谈及ranch-style home的地方寻找答案。由首段最后两句可推断牧场式住宅最先兴起于圣荷西和圣地亚哥，A正确；B、D为这种住宅的显著特征，也正确；由最后一段首句continued to be embraced可知牧场式住宅仍然被接受，并没有被prefabs取代，所以C说法不正确，故为答案。
93. **解析：**答案为**B**。事实细节题。A“居住郊区化趋势的部分原因在于战争和经济大萧条”，文章开始提到居住郊区化受到战争和经济大萧条的阻碍，故A错误；由第二段倒数第二句可知，the townhouse是为迎合新建立家庭的年轻夫妇建的，而且确实很成功，因此B是正确的。文章的主题是居住郊区化，但没有提到居住在城市中的人减少了，故C错误；人们搬出市区是本文说明的事实，但在郊区居住是为了更好的工作机会文中没有提及，故D错误。

94. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。文章最后一段提到 prefabs 是作为 20 世纪 60 年代以后出现的传统郊区房子以外的一种房子，特点是成本低，易于建设，另外一个重要特点就是它的可移动性。所以选项 A、B 和 D 都是 prefabs 的特征。prefabs 是一种新的住宅形式，而不是传统住宅的 replacement，C 说法错误，故为本题答案。
95. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。尾段尾句提到可移动的预制装配式房子随着拖车奔向远方这一现象一点不稀奇，它表明人们从传统的市区搬到以前被称为荒凉之地的地方，那就是离市区越来越远了，因此 D 是正确的。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

stall 拖延；熄火	tract 大片土地
surge 激增；突然发生	sprawl 散乱地延伸
real estate 房地产；房地产业	suburbanization 郊区化

句式提炼

1. The most dramatic instances of this sprawling effect were witnessed in western municipalities such as San Jose and San Diego whose city charters defined their boundaries over several hundred square kilometers.
   注释：主句主干是 instances were witnessed；such as…kilometers 是针对 municipalities 的列举，其中包含了一个 whose 引导的定语从句，修饰 San Jose and San Diego，whose 在从句中做定语。
2. The townhouse, a two-to-three-storey brick and frame structure containing more than 4 but less than 30 units per structure, was seen as the solution.
   注释：本句的主干是 The townhouse was seen as the solution；两个逗号之间的成分都是主语的同位语；其中现在分词 containing 是后置定语修饰 structure。

Text C 全文翻译

在美国，将住房从城市的高楼搬出的运动始于 20 世纪 20 年代，但是后来受到 30 年代的“经济大萧条”和第二次世界大战的阻碍。战后，随着在通常不到十分之一英亩的小块地上建的独门独户房子的出现，房地产市场发生了巨大的变化。(91) 20 世纪 50 年代，大片土地开发侵占了大城市周围地区的农田。这种城市扩展最显著的结果可以在西部城市如圣荷西和圣地亚哥看到，它们的城市章程界定出来的城市面积有好几百平方公里。(92①) 这些大块的土地在短短的几十年中就被带三个卧室，两个浴室的标准“牧场式”住宅占满了。

到20世纪60年代，房屋建设已经大幅度下降，开发商们开始尝试构建不同的方案以迎合市场变化。之前利用了战后郊区化趋势的那些人目睹了他们房产价值极大的升值，很多人急切地想对他们的资产进行再投资。为了赚到这些钱，一些承包商就不再建设那些标准房，而是开始在离市中心更远的开阔的土地上建设更大的楼房。(93) 另一些建筑商开始建设满足那些刚建立家庭的年轻夫妇们需求的房子。他们的解决方案就是那些两到三层的砖和混凝土结构的城镇住房，每幢房子有4个以上30个以下的单元。这样的公寓住房成功地吸引了很多年轻的城市居民搬到郊区。

(92②) 在以后的开发中，传统的独立的牧场式住宅仍然被欣然接受，但是也推出了一些新形式：套式公寓房，即单个家庭组合式住房；三层或四层公寓，即供三、四个家庭使用的结构；(94) 预制装配式小屋因为成本低而且易于建设而在过去的20年里变得更受欢迎。这种预制装配式小屋的另一个突出特点就是它们是可以移动的。如果看到半拖车在高速公路上拖着这样的组合住房奔向远方一点也不稀奇。(95) 从真正意义上来说，这一现象是郊区化的一个鲜明的新特点：从传统的市区搬往以前被认为是荒凉之地的地方。

Text D

96. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。第一段第一句话提到，进入21世纪以后，鉴定、注册和保护知识产权成了增强竞争力的关键性因素之一，可见，A、C、D选项内容在原文都有所提及，可以排除。B“申请知识产权”属于原文未提及内容，故为本题答案。

97. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。第三段提到制药企业正面临一些棘手的问题，那就是对付在印度、埃及和其他地方进行仿制的竞争对手，他们在药品的研究方面很少或没有贡献，原文中的“rivals”和选项B中的“competitors”都是竞争对手的意思，B项内容是原文的同义转述，故为答案。A“他们失去了印度和埃及的市场”，是对上述句子的错误理解；C、D原文未提及。

98. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。第八段第二句话提到，在英国专利局办理注册商标的时间与在美国专利局拿到商标局认可的申请表的时间一样快，由此我们可以推断，英国批准专利的时间比美国要少得多，故答案为A。D的表述与上述句子不符，可排除；第九段第二句话提到从英国专利局获得专利的时间与国际惯例差不多，B的表述明显与原文相悖；第十段说英国正在想方设法加快专利审批的时间，所以C也不正确。

99. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。由题干关键词 timetable，keep 和 difficult，将信息定位于第九段。其中该段第一句就谈到了困难的原因，即“专利申请的数量极大”，故答案为A。如果“获得专利的过程很复杂”，那么以前也

应该是那样，因此它不是导致困难加剧的原因，故 B 不正确；原文提到 deckchairs 和 electronics 是为了说明专利申请很多，故 C 是对该段第一句的错误理解；由该段最后一句可知，英国申请专利的时间是可以和国际惯例保持一致的，所以 D 不是英国专利局很难再保持以往速度的原因。

100. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。由题干关键词 David Evans，将信息定位于后三段。他曾就加快专利审批速度并简化申报程序的事发表了几点看法；其中第 12 段谈到，（如果加快审批速度并简化申报程序）其结果将导致产生更多的有争议的注册商标，故答案为 C。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

patent 取得专利权；专利
muscle in on 强行挤入；干涉
pharmaceutical 制药的；配药的
boast 自夸；以有……而自豪
swamp 使忙得不可开交；沉没；淹没
undermine 削弱；损毁……的地基；逐渐摧毁

句式提炼

1. Debrett Lyons, head of the trademark and branding unit at Paisner & Co, the law firm, points out that brand icons, such as the Mercedes three pointed star, remained strong visual symbols throughout the 20th century, but words are now becoming much more important again because internet domain names and email addresses consist of letter strings in which logo styles play no part.

   注释：本的主干是 Debrett Lyons points out that…, that 引导宾语从句；head of… Paisner & Co 是主语 Debrett Lyons 的同位语；the law firm 是 Paisner & Co 的同位语；在宾语从句中，but 前后为两个转折关系的并列分句；前一分句中，such as… star 为插入语，对 brand icons 进行列举说明；后一分句中，because 引导原因状语从句；该从句中又包含 which 引导的定语从句，修饰 letter strings，which 在句中充当介词 in 的宾语。

2. Alison Brimelow, the senior civil servant who runs the U. K. Patent Office, is not above boasting that businesses can get a trademark out of the Patent Office about as fast as they can get an application acknowledged by its U. S. equivalent.

   注释：本句的主干为 Alison Brimelow is not above boasting that…, that 引导宾语从句；the senior civil servant 是 Alison Brimelow 的同位语；who 引导定语从句，修饰 servant；that 宾语从句中包含 as 引导的比较状语从句。

Text D 全文翻译

(96) 进入21世纪以后，鉴定、注册和保护知识产权成了增强竞争力的关键性因素之一。但是，如何做到这些正在变得越来越难以把握。

现在几乎所有的大制造商都在其传统的业务之外提供各种各样的服务项目，以此提高其专利技术的价值。但是，寻找途径去开发科研成果、产品或品牌是一回事，而防止竞争者前来分肥则是另一回事。

(97) 制药企业正面临一些棘手的问题，那就是如何对付在印度、埃及和其他地方进行仿制的竞争对手，这些公司为当地人提供廉价药品，但是在药品的研究成本方面却很少或没有贡献。

在不发达的国家中，任何提高药品价格的行为都会造成一些公共关系的问题，而对制药公司来说，这种公共关系问题又必然会使实施专利权的法律问题复杂化。

然而面临种种难题的不仅是大公司，还有一些作者。有些网站注册了几位撰稿人的姓名，然后试图将注册的姓名卖给这些作者，或在将来支付版费时打些折扣，这些撰稿人不得不付诸法律行动，以恢复对自己姓名的使用权。

如果商战争论的主题是个人和企业所拥有的利用自己成果的权利，那么他们的武器就是拥有的专利、商标、设计注册和版权。

然而在许多领域法律并无明确规定。Paisner 律师事务所商标与品牌部的主管人德布雷特·莱昂斯指出，像梅塞德斯汽车的三角星标志这样的商标图案，在整个20世纪都是知名的品牌标志。但是如今文字作为品牌标志变得越来越重要了，因为互联网域名和电子邮件地址多是由字符串组成的，商标图案反倒不起作用了。

专利的申办时间和费用也存在着一些问题，负责专利局工作的资深公务员艾丽森·布赖姆洛说，企业用同样的时间，(98) 在英国专利局可以拿到注册商标，而在美国专利局只能拿到一纸被认可的申请表。她的说法并不夸张。

(99) 然而，专利申请的数量极大——从改良的帆布躺椅到精致的电子产品，无不使英国专利局疲于应付。虽然从英国专利局获得专利的时间与国际惯例差不多，但是保持这个处理速度如今越来越难。

布赖姆洛女士根据英国贸易与工业部5年一次的工作回顾，正在想方设法加快工作速度，并使专利审批制度更能给申请人提供方便，而不仅仅是专利局例行的专利审核与批准权。

但是人们担心这样会影响到专利制度的效率与公正。商标律师协会主席戴维·埃文斯说，政府的专利工作回顾，是在鼓励极大地削弱对普通公民和中小企业的专利保护工作。

(100) 他说，(如果加快审批速度并简化申报程序) 其结果将导致产生更多的有争议的注册商标，同时人们在确定如何才能合法地注册商标方面愈加困难。

埃文斯先生进而指出，这么一来，中小企业为了保护自己已经注册的专利权，不得不自己进行定期检索，而这种检索一向是由专利局负责，从而大大增强了中小企业的成本。

星期五　攻克5种常考题目类型（二）

今天我们的主要任务是攻克阅读理解5种常考题型中的另外3种：语义理解题、推理判断题和观点态度题。

一、语义理解题

语义理解题主要测试考生对文章中出现的关键词、短语或句子含义的理解能力。

对于文中单词的考查主要有3种情况：第一种是在特定语境中判断常见的多义词的具体含义；第二种是根据上下文推测出生僻词汇的含义；第三种根据上下文推测出代词所指代的具体内容。

对句子的考查主要有两种情况：第一种是根据上下文推测该句话所表达的含义（可能是引申含义）；第二种是判断作者在特定语境下说该句话的目的。

常见的题干表现形式如下：

The word "…" mostly probably means

By saying "…", the author means

The word "…" mostly probably refers to

Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word "…"?

The statement "…" probably means

The word "they" in the sentence "…" refers to

解答语义理解题，常用的解题技巧如下：

1）不能只根据孤立的句子来判断	解答这类题时，不能孤立地根据某个句子或短语做出判断，应把它放到上下文中去理解。
2）通过连接词判断含义	一般来说，由 and 连接的内容在含义上是接近或递进的，而以 or 连接的内容在含义上往往相反，但有时 or 后面的内容，也是对前面内容的进一步解释和说明。另外，其他表示递进、转折、因果等关系的信号词均可用来帮助判断词、短语或句子的含义。

3）利用所举例子进行推断	作者经常会通过列举实例来进一步解释或重申上文的内容。通过这些例子往往可以推断出所考词汇、短语或句子的含义。
4）寻找标志性词语或特殊标点符号	一般来说，如果所考词汇是超出专四大纲的生词，那么在该词的前后往往会有对该词的定义或对其的解释说明，这类定义或解释说明经常可以通过像 namely，that is，in other words 等标志性词语或是破折号、冒号、括号等特殊的标点符号引出，有时候也可能是通过定语从句表达出来。
5）不要仅从单词的字面意思来理解	对于所考词汇或短语，尤其是属于四级词汇大纲的词汇，注意不要单从其字面意思来理解，因为这类词往往是多义词，干扰项经常是根据我们所熟知的含义设置的。如果仅根据平时对单词词义的记忆而匆忙选择，则很容易掉进考官的陷阱。考生在解答这类题时，一定要结合上下文，确保自己所理解的词或短语的含义能够使语义通顺。
6）结合文章和段落主旨进行判断	这一点主要针对句子语义的理解。句子所表达的意思一定是和文章或段落的主旨相关的，因此在判断句子的含义时，要结合文章或段落的主题，在不违背文章或段落主题的前提下，利用上下文判断句子所表达的含义和所起的作用。
7）将各选项放到原文中检验	如果直接判断词或短语的含义比较困难，也可以将各选项代入原文，代替所考查词汇或短语在原文中的位置，看其是否能使上下文语义通顺，利用排除法进行选择。

二、推理判断题

推理判断题主要测试考生根据文章中的细节或局部内容，利用上下文的逻辑关系和内容上的关联，推断出隐含在事实细节中的深层次含义，理解文字所表达的言外之意。这类题目不但要求考生充分理解文章所表达的字面含义，还要有一定的逻辑思维和推理判断能力。

此类题的题干中一般都含有 imply，infer，deduce，conclude 等表示推理和

判断的词语。

常见的题干表现形式如下：

It can be inferred from the passage that

What do we learn from the last paragraph?

It can be concluded from the passage that

解答推理判断题，常用的解技巧如下：

1）根据题干关键词在原文中定位	推理判断题一般也是针对文中的某个事实细节而设置，因此也可以根据题干中的人物、地点、时间、陈述对象等关键词语在原文中定位，然后再根据原文内容进行推理和判断。
2）不要试图在原文中直接寻找答案	推理判断题的答案是根据文中的细节或局部内容推理得出的，是文中细节内容中隐含的深层次含义，因此不可能在原文中直接找到对应的陈述。
3）注意原文中事实细节的干扰	推理判断题的干扰选项往往根据文中其他的事实细节而设，这些选项本身与原文相符，但与题干要求并不相符，因此，在解答推理判断题时，一定要注意结合题干要求，不要受到其他细节的干扰。
4）理清上下文的逻辑关系	解答推理判断题，除了仔细分析题干出处的细节内容的含义以外，还要理清上下文的逻辑关系，根据这些逻辑关系线索，从上下文的陈述中推出答案。
5）不要只在只言片语中寻找答案	推理判断题虽然大多是针对文中的事实细节而设，但一般并不能直接从该细节中得出答案，往往需要结合细节前后的内容甚至细节所在的段落内容综合推断得出，因此，在解答这类题时，不要只是根据只言片语硬推答案，而是要充分结合上下文。

三、观点态度题

观点态度题主要测试考生根据文章内容发现或推断出作者对某人或事物的观点或态度、作者的行文基调或是文中某人或某机构对人或事物的观点或态度的能力。

常见的题干表现形式有：

It's the author's view that

What is the author's attitude toward…?
The author's attitude toward… could be described as
The tone of the passage/ author may be
…believes that
解答观点态度题，常用的解题技巧如下：

1）辨清文章的文体	议论文中，文章的主题句一般暗示作者的态度。说明文因其体裁的客观性，作者往往采取中立的态度。在描述性文章中，文章观点往往不直接提出，而作者在写作时也常带有某种倾向性，所以，要求考生在读这种文体时要细心捕捉表达或暗示情感态度的词或短语，捕捉那些烘托气氛、渲染情感的词句。
2）利用人名或组织机构名称进行定位	如果考查的是文中人物或组织机构的观点或态度，那么往往可以根据题干中的人名或组织机构名称在原文中进行定位，然后再根据上下文判断其所持的态度或观点。
3）结合所举例子进行判断	作者常会通过举例来论证观点，因此结合例子内容往往可以推断出作者所持的态度或观点。
4）结合文章主题综合推断	对于考查作者的行文基调和作者对主题的态度或观点的题，需要分析文章走向，理解文章中心思想，从语篇的层次来判断。切忌根据文章局部内容所体现出来的感情色彩对作者的态度妄下判断。
5）注意文中表示假设、想象之类的词语	当文章中出现 claimed as，suppose，perceive as，ranked as 等表示假设或声称之类词语时，其后所体现的观点，往往与作者的观点相反。
6）熟悉具有感情色彩的词语	文章中经常会出现能够直接体现人物态度或观点的带有感情色彩的词语，根据这些词语往往可以推断出作者的观点或态度。一般来讲，如果文中出现的褒义词比较多，那作者的观点就应该是正面（赞成）的；如果文中出现的贬义词较多，那作者的观点就是负面（反对）的；如果通篇使用的都是中性词语，那作者的观点往往是客观的。另外，观点态度题的选项中也经常会出现这类具有感情色彩的词语。

例（2007 年 Text D）

原文	题目
（95①）The kids are hanging out. I pass small bands of students, on my way to work these mornings. They have become a familiar part of the summer landscape. These kids are not old enough for jobs. Nor are they rich enough for camp. They are school children without school. The calendar called the school year ran out on them a few weeks ago. （95②）Once supervised by teachers and principals, they now appear to be in "self care". Passing them is like passing through a time zone. For much of our history, after all, Americans arranged the school year around the needs of work and family. （96①）In 19th-century cities, schools were open 7 or 8 hours a day, 11 months a year. In rural America, the year was arranged around the growing season. （96②） （97）Now, only 3 percent of families follow the agricultural model, but nearly all schools are scheduled as if our children went home early to milk the cows and took months off to work the crops. Now, three-quarters of the mothers of school-age children work, but the calendar is written as if they were home waiting for the school bus. The 6-hour day, the 180-day school year is regarded as something holy. But when parents work an eight-hour	95. Which of the following is an opinion of the author's? A）The kids are hanging out. B）They are school children without school. C）These kids are not old enough for jobs. D）The calendar called the school year ran out on them a few weeks ago. 96. The current American school calendar was developed in the 19th century according to A）the growing season on the nation's farm. B）the labour demands of the industrial age. C）teachers' demands for more vacation time. D）parents' demands for other experiences for their kids. 97. The author thinks that the current school calendar A）is still valid. B）is out of date. C）can not be revised. D）can not be defended. 98. Why was Dr. Boyer's idea unpopular? A）He argues for the role of school in solving social problems. B）He supports the current school calendar. C）He thinks that school year and

day and a 240-day year, it means something different. It means that many kids go home to empty houses. It means that, in the summer, they hang out.

"We have a huge mismatch between the school calendar and the realities of family life," says Dr. Ernest Boyer, head of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

(98①) Dr. Boyer is one of many who believe that a radical revision of the school calendar is inevitable. "School, whether we like it or not, is educational. It always has been."

(98②) His is not a popular idea. Schools are routinely burdened with the job of solving all our social problems. Can they be asked to meet the needs of our work and family lives?

It may be easier to promote a longer school year on its educational merits and, indeed, the educational case is compelling. Despite the complaints and studies about our kids' lack of learning, the United States still has a shorter school year than any industrial nation. In most of Europe, the school year is 220 days. In Japan, it is 240 days long. (99) While classroom time alone doesn't produce a well-educated child, learning takes time and more learning takes more time. The long summers of forgetting take a toll.

The opposition to a longer school year comes from families that want to

family life should be considered separately.

D) He strongly believes in the educational role of school.

99. "The long summers of forgetting take a toll" in the last paragraph but one means

A) long summer vacation slows down the progress of learning.

B) long summer vacation has been abandoned in Europe.

C) long summers result in less learning time.

D) long summers are a result of tradition.

100. The main purpose of the passage is

A) to describe how American children spend their summer.

B) to explain the needs of modern working families.

C) to discuss the problems of the current school calendar.

D) to persuade parents stay at home to look after their kids.

and can provide other experiences for their children. It comes from teachers. It comes from tradition. And surely from kids. But the most important part of the conflict has been over money.	

95. **解析：**答案为 **A**。观点态度题。由首段首句 The kids are hanging out 和第二段末两句 Once supervised by teachers and principals, they now appear to be "self care" 可知，作者认为孩子们上学时间短，很多时间在外闲逛，故 A 为答案。B、C、D 都出自第二段，都是作者对孩子们现状的描述，属于事实，不属于作者的观点。

96. **解析：**答案为 **A**。事实细节题。根据题干关键词 in the 19th century 将答案依据定位于第三段。由第三句 In 19th century…In rural America, the year was arranged around the growing season 可知，19 世纪的校历是根据农作物的生长季节制定的，而由第四句 Now…to work the crops 可知，现在几乎所有学校的校历仍然是基于 19 世纪的校历制定的，归纳可知 A 为答案。

97. **解析：**答案为 **B**。观点态度题。由第 96 题可知校历是由 19 世纪发展而来，是根据当时的农时安排的，但是现在只有 3% 的家庭从事农业，孩子们夏天多数在外闲逛，由此可知作者是通过描述不同的时代采用相同的校历来表明目前的校历已经过时，故 B 为答案。

98. **解析：**答案为 **D**。推理判断题。根据题干中 Dr. Boyer's idea 把答案依据定位于第五、六、七段。由第六段可知，Dr. Boyer 主张对校历进行改革，他强烈认同学校起着教育作用，接下来第七段开头提到，他的观点并不受欢迎，接下来又指出，学校承担着解决社会各种问题的工作，负担已经很重，我们还能让学校满足我们的工作和家庭生活的需要吗？由此可推知，Dr. Boyer 主张对校历进行改革的观点不受欢迎的原因是他坚信学校的教育作用，而没有关注学校承担的其他工作，故答案为 D。

99. **解析：**答案为 **A**。语义理解题。该题考查对文中句子隐含信息的理解，结合该句前后内容可得出答案。由倒数第二段倒数第二句 learning takes time and more learning takes more time 可知，学习需要很多的时间，而漫长的暑假会减少学习的时间，让学生遗忘所学的知识，故答案为 A。

100. **解析：**答案为 **C**。主旨大意题。综合分析全文可知，文章讨论校历安排过时及其存在的问题，A、B 都属于文章的部分内容，C 最全面，故为答案。

四、专题演练

Text A

文章长度：468 words　　**建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

The cash-for-*clunkers*（旧机器）program turned out to be a *boon*（恩惠，裨益）for Asian automakers and the small cars they specialize in. While American government officials hailed the monthlong program, which ended this week, as an overall stimulus to the economy, the biggest winner was Toyota, which accounted for 19 percent of all sales and had two of the top three best-selling models.

Detroit's three automakers — General Motors, Ford and Chrysler — accounted for 38.6 percent of the vehicles sold. That figure is substantially less than the 45 percent combined market share that the Detroit companies posted in the first seven months of the year, while Japan's largest automakers — Toyota, Honda and Nissan — sold 41 percent of the new vehicles in the program, compared with the 34 percent combined share they had through July of this year. The Toyota Corolla was the top seller, followed by the Honda Civic, Toyota Camry, Ford Focus and Hyundai Elantra.

The success of Toyota and the other Asian automakers was driven by the type of cars in their showrooms. Participants in the clunkers program clearly were interested in downsizing to smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles. About 84 percent of the clunkers traded in were trucks, and 59 percent of the vehicles purchased were cars.

The interest in small cars, however, could be a hopeful sign for the American auto companies as well. Ford is betting that consumer tastes will continue to shift away from big vehicles, and is bringing out new versions of the Focus and Fiesta subcompact. G. M. and Chrysler have indicated that their post bankruptcy dealer showrooms will feature more small cars and fewer trucks.

Over all, the clunker program will have an impact on lowering fuel consumption, albeit a small one given the number of vehicles involved. The average fuel economy of the vehicles turned in was just under 16 miles per gallon, compared with an average of almost 25 miles per gallon for vehicles bought in the program.

A preliminary analysis of the program by the Obama administration said that third-quarter economic growth has been 0.4 percent higher because of auto sales in July and August. In addition, G. M. , Ford and Honda all announced that they would increase production at some United States plants because of the increased demand generated by cash for clunkers.

Industry analysts said the surge in interest would be followed by a letdown now that the program is over. "Cash for clunkers distorted the market in a way that benefited the industry for four weeks," said Jeremy Anwyl, chief executive of the auto-research Web site Edmunds. com. "Now the payback begins." Mr. Anwyl predicted that consumers might face higher prices on some models that were *depleted* (减少) by clunker sales. Also, manufacturers have little incentive to provide their own sales incentives because inventories are low.

81. Which of the following statements is true of the sales volumes in the program?
    A) Detroit companies' market share in the first seven months was 45% more than that in the program.
    B) Detroit's three automakers sold less cars in the program than in the first seven months.
    C) Toyota, Honda and Nissan's market share in the program was 7% less than that through July.
    D) Honda and Nissan accounted for 22 percent of all sales in the program.
82. What can we know about car consumption in America?
    A) People have more trust in Japanese automakers.
    B) People prefer cars for they are convenient than trucks.
    C) People have less money to buy luxury cars.
    D) People displace their bigger cars to save on petrol.
83. The word "albeit" (Line 2, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to
    A) in addition to. B) in terms of. C) in spite of. D) in that.
84. Mr. Anwyl would probably agree in future that
    A) consumers will pay more to buy Toyota Corolla and Honda Civic.
    B) government will hold more similar programs in other industries.
    C) auto industry will recover from its worst sales slump in 25 years.
    D) manufacturers will increase production to increase inventories.
85. Which of the following might the author agree to about the program's effect?
    A) It has succeeded in boosting the nation's economy.
    B) It has benefited the American automakers in some ways.
    C) It has lowered the fuel consumption in America.
    D) It has attracted more overseas consumers into America market.

Text B

文章长度：420 words **建议做题时间：**6 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

Mom always said milk was good for you. But Mom hasn't been *heeding* (听从)

her own advice. For decades, milk consumption has trickled downward while that of cola has nearly tripled. Among beverages, milk ranks fourth in popularity after soft drinks, coffee and beer.

Pepsi is trying to raise milk's profile by applying the marketing tactics that have spread cola to all parts of the globe. The company is starting smaller, test marketing a beverage called Smooth Moos Smoothies in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. It is a 2% fat dairy shake（奶昔）package in old-fashioned milk bottles, and it comes in such flavors as double chocolate and banana. The product gives consumers 25% of their daily calcium requirement and keeps retailers happy with a shelf life of nine months. "Here was an opportunity to take something traditionally thought of as a commonplace and make it fun and dynamic," says April Thornton, director of new products at Pepsi. Don't look for Cindy Crawford endorsement: at about 250 calories, Smooth Moos tops a can of Pepsi by 100 calories.

Italy's milk giant Parmalat also has cola on its mind. The company makes boxed, ultra-heated milk, popular in Italy that has a shelf life of up to six months. In the U. S. market, Parmalat has introduced boxed and fresh varieties and is spending $25 million on advertising in an effort to make itself "the Coca-Cola of milk".

The milk mustache campaign, with such notables as Christie Brinkley, Jennifer Aniston and Lauren Becall sporting white upper lips and exclaiming, "Milk, what a surprise!" has been running since last January. The National Fluid Milk Processor Board has also joined forces with its California counterpart to license a series of TV spots called "Got Milk?" The theme is that people only think about milk when they haven't got it. "For the first time the industry is focusing on milk as a beverage," says Gordon McDonald, senior vice president at the American Dairy Association. "Using beverage-marketing tactics can work for milk. Milk products, packaging and advertising haven't changed in 25 years, but now we are taking a look at all these things to make milk more competitive."

Is it? The answer may well be yes. Boosted by the campaigns, milk sales have increased for the first time in decades, up 9% over last year. That's not enough to strain the dairy herd, and milk's not going to be replacing Chardonnay at Hollywood parties. But for a product that's been in a 30-year *funk*（怯懦）, it's not a bad start to a comeback.

86. At the beginning of the passage, it is implied that

A）milk is good for children.

B）milk is a household necessity.

C）milk consumption has declined because of cola.

D）milk consumption has fallen behind that of soft drinks.

87. What is NOT true about Smooth Moos Smoothies?
A) It was developed by Pepsi.
B) It was a new kind of cola.
C) It has a longer self life than traditional milk products.
D) Some people won't like its high calories.

88. By "For the first time as a beverage", Gordon McDonald implies that
A) milk used to be thought of as non-beverage.
B) milk used to be consumed by drinkers only.
C) the industry intends to reformulate milk's image.
D) the industry is bringing out a cartful of new milk beverages.

89. From the last paragraph we know that
A) Milk has little possibility to become more competitive.
B) Milk sales have been increasing for decades.
C) Milk will someday take the place of other beverages.
D) Milk products have seen depression for 30 years.

90. What's the author's attitude towards the milk campaign?
A) Objective and actual.
B) Cynical and indifferent.
C) Serious and pessimistic.
D) Argumentative and optimistic.

Text C

文章长度：448 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect", a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine (吗啡) to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death".

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a good doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. "It's like surgery," he says. "We don't call those deaths homicides (杀人者) because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can risk your patient's suicide as long as you don't intend their suicide."

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospitals, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering, to the extent that it constitutes systematic patient abuse." He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension."

91. What does the Supreme Court's attitude towards the medical principle of "double effect" means?
    A) Doctors have no rights to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain.
    B) It is legal for doctors to help the dying end their lives.
    C) It is acceptable for doctors to use high doses of medication to control patients' pain.
    D) Patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide.
92. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
    A) Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.
    B) Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.
    C) The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.
    D) A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.

93. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is
   A) prolonged medical procedures.
   B) inadequate treatment of pain.
   C) systematic drug abuse.
   D) insufficient hospital care.
94. What's the possible meaning of "aggressive" (Line 4, Para. 7)?
   A) Bold. B) Harmful.
   C) Positive. D) Energetic.
95. According to George Annas, which of the following medical behaviors should be punished?
   A) Treating patients impatiently.
   B) Giving patients more medicine than needed.
   C) Reducing drug dosages for patients.
   D) Prolonging the needless suffering of the patients.

Text D

文章长度：488 words **建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

Many parents across the country are getting a DNA sample just in case they need it if the youngster is kidnapped, runs away or suffers a terrible accident. News reports about child kidnapping and television shows such as "CSI: Crime Scene Investigation" are helping drive the interest in keeping genetic records that could be used to identify remains, hair or blood.

"It's the CSI mentality: that DNA is going to be the answer to any problem that comes up," said Jerry Nance, supervisor of the *forensic* (法庭的) assistance unit of the nonprofit National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Missing kids found murdered or those who are never heard from make up only about 2 percent of the 850,000 kids who are reported missing every year, he said. Most children are found within several days or come home on their own.

Despite those numbers, boxes are available that include a photo, fingerprints, a collection swab and a special envelope in which to put the DNA sample. The boxes are distributed by private companies, police stations, *orthodontists* (牙科整形医生) and others. Most cost from $5 to $60, Nance said, but some are provided for free.

Brian Wagner, police chief in Pleasant Prairie, Wis., said his department created about 1,000 DNA collection boxes and began offering them for free in September. Parents have picked up more than 300. "We've been doing a lot of child fingerprinting, but that's not always a reliable means of identification," Wagner

said.

Joe Polski, chief operations officer for the International Association for Identification, said he would not use the boxes but he would not discourage them. "The chances are so slim that it's questionable in my mind if it's worth the work to have it," he said. "Parents would be far better off to pay attention to what their kids are doing, who they are hanging around with."

Craig Webre, first vice president of the National Sheriffs' Association, said DNA collection could become standard within the next decade. He backs a new program called Kid ID, started by Bob Chastant, a dentist in New Iberia, La, who has collected DNA from kids since 1994 in his practice. He also encouraged dentists nationwide to join the program, in which the dentist takes a digital photograph of the child along with fingerprints. The items are entered into a Kid ID database. "It allows law enforcement to use the DNA for tracking where the child has been," Chastant said.

Ed Smart said he wishes he would have known about the DNA boxes before his daughter Elizabeth was kidnapped from her Utah bedroom in June 2002. She was found alive nine months later. He said investigators took boxes of her belongings to find her DNA and did not get a sample back for weeks. Having the sample ready could have narrowed down suspects faster.

"It is kind of like an insurance policy you hope you never use," he said.

96. According to Jerry Nance,
   A) DNA will be the answer to all the problems concerning missing children.
   B) DNA collection is of little use in finding missing children.
   C) children have the ability to find their way back home.
   D) the function of DNA in finding missing children is overstated.
97. Brian Wagner has created and handed out the DNA boxes
   A) for it is a newly developed profitable business.
   B) because finger prints sometimes are not enough.
   C) but he thinks the boxes are not always reliable.
   D) to find the missing children back.
98. It is predicted that DNA collection will _____within the next decade.
   A) fade away with the dispute going on
   B) gradually be replaced by other technology
   C) make a profitable business
   D) become standard
99. What can be inferred from what Ed Smart said?

A）The police officers were not efficient enough in finding his daughter.

B）The investigators had returned his daughter's belongs earlier.

C）DNA identification procedure was quicker.

D）He did not have a DNA box containing his daughter's DNA sample before.

100. What is the author's attitude toward the DNA collection boxes?

A）Negative.　　B）Objective.

C）Supportive.　　D）Subjective.

五、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。根据第一段最后一句，活动中丰田占 19% 的市场份额，而根据第二段第三句，活动中丰田、本田和日产市场份额总量占 41%，计算可知本田和日产占 22%，故答案为 D。

82. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。根据第三段第二、三句，参与以旧换新活动的消费者都倾向于购买小型节能汽车；换掉的旧车中 84% 是卡车，而购入的新车中 59% 为轿车，可以判定 D“人们置换小型车的目的是为了节约汽油”为答案；而不是因为大车不方便，故排除 B。根据第三段第一句，丰田和其他亚洲汽车制造商的成功源于展厅中的小型汽车；人们购买日本车不是因为信任日本车商，排除 A。

83. **解析**：答案为 **C**。语义理解题。第五段第一句前半部分意思是此次活动对降低燃油消费量具有一定的推动作用，后半部分的意思是降低量有限，因为涉及的汽车数量不多。可以看出两个部分之间是转折关系，四个选项里只有 C 可以表示转折。

84. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。根据题干中人名关键词将答案定位于文章末段 Mr. Anwyl 对于此次活动的评价。最后两句提到，由于活动中有些车型卖得好导致库存锐减，这些车型价格势必会提高。另外，同样由于存货少，汽车制造商们对自身的产品促销积极性也不高；结合第二段最后一句，活动中销量最大的车型是丰田花冠和本田思域，可以推断得知花冠和思域可能会涨价，而且厂家也不会再推出什么优惠，故 A 为答案。

85. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。根据第四段，消费者对小型汽车的青睐对美国汽车公司来说也是一个良好的信号，然后举例证明。根据第六段第二句，旧车换现金活动使汽车需求增加，其中包括美国通用和福特，由此可以推断作者会同意 B 项的说法。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

hail 欢呼；致敬
stimulus 刺激
downsize 缩小
bankruptcy 破产
preliminary 初步的，开始的
prospective 未来的，预期的
slump 衰落期
surge 猛增；急剧上升
incentive 刺激，鼓励
inventory 库存，存货

句式提炼

1. While American government officials hailed the monthlong program, which ended this week, as an overall stimulus to the economy, the biggest winner was Toyota, which accounted for 19 percent of all sales and had two of the top three best-selling models.

   注释：本句的主干为 the biggest winner was Toyota；while 引导让步状语从句；该从句中，hail… as…为惯用搭配，as…充当宾语补足语；第一个 which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰 program；第二个 which 也是引导非限制性定语从句，修饰 Toyota，该从句中含有两个并列的谓语动词。

2. That figure is substantially less than the 45 percent combined market share that the Detroit companies posted in the first seven months of the year, while Japan's largest automakers — Toyota, Honda and Nissan — sold 41 percent of the new vehicles in the program, compared with the 34 percent combined share they had through July of this year.

   注释：本句的主干是 That figure is less than the 45 percent combined market share；that 引导定语从句，修饰主句的宾语 the 45 percent combined market share；while 引导让步状语从句；破折号中间是对 Japan's largest automakers 的具体说明；过去分词短语 compared with…充当状语，其逻辑主语是 41 percent；they had 为省略了 that 的定语从句，修饰 34 percent combined share。

Text A 全文翻译

亚洲的汽车制造商和他们擅长的小型汽车成为“旧车换现金”活动的最大受益者。这个活动为期一个月，于本周末结束。虽然美国政府把这个活动誉为对经济增长的全面刺激，(81①) 但这次活动最大的赢家却是丰田汽车公司——其销售量占整个活动总销售量的19%，并拥有三款最畅销车型中的两款。

底特律三大汽车巨头——通用、福特、克莱斯勒——共占总销量的38.6%。与他们所公布的今年前七个月的三家总的市场份额45%相比，销量明显偏低，(81②) 而日本三家最大的汽车制造商——丰田、本田和日产——在此活动期间

的新车销量占41%，这三家企业今年7月的市场份额为34%。(84①) 丰田花冠成为本次活动的销售冠军，紧随其后的是本田思域、丰田凯美瑞、福特福克斯，以及现代伊兰特。

丰田和其他亚洲汽车制造商的成功源于展厅中的汽车种类。(82) 参与活动的消费者们显然更倾向于购买小型的耗油低的汽车。他们换掉的旧车中84%是卡车，而购入的新车中59%为轿车。

(85①) 消费者对小型汽车的青睐对美国汽车公司来说也是一个良好的信号。福特预测消费者的兴趣将会继续从大型车市场转移，公司打算推出新版超小型的福克斯和嘉年华。通用和克莱斯勒指出他们已经宣告破产的销售商的展厅里将展出更多小型车，卡车数量会减少。

(83) 总的来说，此次活动对降低燃油消费量具有一定的推动作用，尽管降低幅度有限，毕竟涉及的汽车数量不多。活动中换掉的旧车平均油耗都低于16英里每加仑，而购入新车的油耗则平均接近25英里每加仑。

奥巴马政府对这一活动的初步分析指出：得益于七八月份的汽车销量，今年美国第三季度经济增长了0.4%。(85②) 此外，由于旧车换现金活动使汽车需求增加，通用、福特和本田都宣称会在美国一些工厂加大产量。

行业分析师们表示：活动结束后，人们的购买兴趣会减弱。“旧车换现金使汽车业得到了四个星期的利益，但这样做破坏了市场，”汽车业研究网站Edmunds.com的首席执行官杰瑞米·安威尔说：“现在要开始为之付出代价了。”(84②) 安威尔预计，由于活动中有些车型销售量较多导致库存锐减，这些车型价格势必会提高。另外，同样由于存货少，汽车制造商们对自身的产品促销积极性也不高。

Text B

86. **解析**：答案为**D**。推理判断题。文章开头便提到Mom always said… But…；由句间关系可知，作者强调的but后面的内容，意在表明虽然人们知道牛奶的好处，但有时也会不加以理会，故A不是文章开头暗含的意思；而B“牛奶是家庭必需品”不能由第一段得出；第三句谈到，牛奶的消费下降，可乐的消费几乎翻了三倍，但并不能得出前后两者之间有因果关系，故C也不对；由第一段最后一句可知，牛奶的受欢迎程度排在第四，而软饮料是排在第一的，故D正确。

87. **解析**：答案为**B**。事实细节题。第二段介绍了Smooth Moos Smoothies，由该段第三句我们可知它是一种奶制品（dairy shake），因此它不是可乐，故B是错误的说法，为本题答案。综合该段第一、二句可知，A是原文的信息；该段第四句说，这种产品“让零售商们高兴的是它的保质期长达九个月”，由此可知，它的保质期比一般奶制品长，故C的说法也正确；由最后一句可知，该产品的热量比可乐要高很多，因此该产品可能不会受到一些人的青

睐，故 D 也正确。

88. **解析**：答案为 **C**。语义理解题。Gordon McDonald 说这句话在第四段倒数第三句。要正确理解该句话的意思，必须联系上下文。在该段最后两句中 Gordon McDonald 还谈到“用饮料的推销策略来推销牛奶”，以及要重新看待“牛奶产品、包装和广告 25 年来都没有变过”这一现象；由此可见，Gordon McDonald 的意思是打算给牛奶换形象，使它能够和其他畅销饮料相竞争，所以 C 正确。文章第一段就说牛奶在饮料中排在第四位，由此可知 A 不对；而 B“过去只有喝酒的人才喝牛奶”和 D“牛奶业正生产大量的牛奶饮料”都不能从文章推断出。

89. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。文章最后谈到，但对一个萎缩了 30 年的产品来说，这已经是东山再起的一个不错的开始了，D 是对此的同义转述，故为答案。联系倒数第二段尾句和尾段首句可知，A 与原文意思相反；B“牛奶的销量几十年来一直在增长”也与该段第二句谈到的 increased for the first time in decades 不符；由该段第三句谈到，牛奶是不可能代替好莱坞宴会上的 Chardonnay，由此看出，C 错误。

90. **解析**：答案为 **A**。观点态度题。通读全文可知，本文主要介绍了各国牛奶业如何打反击战，以扭转其持续走下坡路的趋势。作者在文中并没有加入自己的观点，自始至终都介绍事实，因此答案为 A。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

beverage 饮料	notable 名人，要人
shelf life 保质期	exclaim 呼喊，惊叫，大声说
endorsement 赞同，支持	boost 推动，提高

句式提炼

1. The company makes boxed, ultra-heated milk, popular in Italy that has a shelf life of up to six months.

   注释：形容词短语 popular in Italy 充当伴随状语；that 引导定语从句，修饰 milk。

2. The milk mustache campaign, with such notables as Christie Brinkley, Jennifer Aniston and Lauren Becall sporting white upper lips and exclaiming, “Milk, what a surprise!” has been running since last January.

   注释：本句的主干是 The milk mustache campaign has been running；“with + 名词 + 现在分词”的复合结构充当伴随状语，其中现在分词短语sporting… and exclaiming… 充当前面三个并列人名的宾语补足语；Milk, what a surprise 是直接引语，作 exclaiming 的宾语。

Text B 全文翻译

妈妈总是跟你说喝牛奶大有益处。但是妈妈自己也不总是会理会她自己的建议。几十年来，牛奶的消费量一点点地下降，而可乐的消费量却几乎翻了三倍。(86) 在所有的饮料中，牛奶受欢迎的程度排名第四，位居软饮料、咖啡和啤酒之后。

百事可乐公司正在努力用曾经使可乐畅销世界各个角落的推销策略来提升牛奶的形象。公司开始在得克萨斯州、俄克拉荷马州和堪萨斯州以较小的规模试推销一种叫做 Smooth Moos Smoothies 的饮料。(87) 这是一种用传统的牛奶瓶包装的含2%脂肪的奶昔乳品，而且有巧克力和香蕉的双重味道。该产品能为消费者提供每日所需钙量的25%，而且让零售商们高兴的是它的保质期长达九个月。“现在是把这个向来被认为是平常的东西变得有趣而又充满活力的机会，”百事可乐公司新产品总监阿普里尔·桑顿这样说道。这可不要期望得到辛迪·克劳馥的首肯：Smooth Moos Smoothies 所含热量为250卡，比一听百事可乐高出100卡。

意大利牛奶制造业巨头帕玛拉特公司也在打可乐的算盘。该公司推出了一种盒装、超高温消毒的牛奶饮料，风靡了意大利，其保质期长达六个月。在美国市场上，帕玛拉特公司推出了盒装的、新鲜的品种，而且计划斥资2500万美元做广告，以期使它成为“牛奶做的可口可乐”。

随着像克里斯蒂·布林克里、珍妮弗·安尼斯顿和罗伦·贝卡尔这样的名人炫耀着他们沾着白色液体的上嘴唇并惊叹道：“牛奶，巨大的惊喜!”牛奶胡子广告运动从去年一月就开始进行了。全国流体牛奶加工局和加利福尼亚州的流体牛奶加工局已经联合批准了一系列的名为“喝牛奶了吗?”的电视系列节目。其主题就是人们只有在没有喝牛奶的时候才会想起喝牛奶。(88) 美国乳品协会的高级副会长戈登·麦克唐纳说：“这个行业正首次将牛奶作为饮料来看待，用饮料的推销策略来推销牛奶是可行的。牛奶产品、包装和广告25年来都没有变过，但是现在我们正在重新看待所有这一切，以使牛奶变得更具有竞争力。”

真是这样吗？答案完全可能是肯定的。在这些运动的支持下，牛奶的销售量在这几十年来首次于去年增长了9%。这还不足以让乳牛吃不消。牛奶也不会替代好莱坞宴会上的夏敦埃白葡萄酒。(89) 但是对于这样一个萎缩了30年的产品来说，这已经是东山再起的一个不错的开始了。

Text C

91. **解析：**答案为 **C**。语义理解题。文中第二段第一句话提到，尽管最高法院裁

定，没有宪法支持帮助病人自杀的行为，但实质上，法院支持了医学界的“双效”原则。接着后面对“双效”原则进行了解释，根据“双效”原则，如果行为实施者的本意是要达到好的效果，那么这种行为是允许的。由此可推知，医生使用高剂量的药物来控制病人的痛苦的行为（use high doses of medication to control patients' pain）是可以接受的，故答案为 C。

92. **解析：**答案为 **C**。推理判断题。文中第五段第一句话提到，波士顿大学健康法律系主任认为，讲医德的医生出于正当的医学目的开药方，即使那种药会加速病人的死亡，也不能说这个医生违法了，由此可知答案为 C。

93. **解析：**答案为 **B**。事实细节题。文中第七段提到，报告指出了临终护理中存在的两个问题，一是对病痛的处理不足（undertreatment），二是鲁莽地使用一些无效的强制性医疗手段。B 项是对存在的第一个问题的正确描述。

94. **解析：**答案为 **A**。语义理解题。本题考查熟词在具体语境中的含义。根据第七段最后一句中此词出现的短语 aggressive use 及后面的 problems 一词判断其词义应该是消极的，再根据后面的问题：可能会致使病人死亡的过程延长，由此推断这种用药行为是冒险性的。A Bold（鲁莽的，大胆的）符合语境。

95. **解析：**答案为 **D**。推理判断题。第九段最后一句话说乔治·安纳斯认为行医资格理事会“必须明确表明如果判定病人在痛苦中死亡是因医生处理不力造成的，那么就应该吊销该医生的从医执照”。从这句话我们可以看出答案为 D。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

justify 证明；为……辩护	prolong 延长，拖延
terminally ill patient 晚期病人	ruling 判决；裁定
fuel 刺激，推动	presumptively 据推测

句式提炼

1. Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect”, a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

   注释：although 引导让步状语从句，主句是 the court…“double effect”；让步状语从句中包含一个 that 引导的宾语从句；a centuries-old moral principle…是“double effect”的同位语，该同位语很长，一直到句末结束。

该同位语中，现在分词短语 holding…充当 principle 的后置定语；that 引导宾语从句，充当 holding 的宾语，宾语从句的主干是 an action … is permissible；现在分词短语 having two effects 充当 action 的后置定语；破折号中间部分是对 two effects 的解释说明；if 引导条件状语从句。

2. Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death".

注释：本句的主干是 Nancy Dubler contends that…；that 引导宾语从句，一直到结尾都是该宾语从句的内容；在该宾语从句中，who 引导定语从句，修饰 doctors，其中 until now 是插入语，将主语 who 和谓语 have…隔开；该定语从句中还包含一个 that 引导的宾语从句；在该宾语从句中，又包含一个 if 引导的条件状语从句。

Text C 全文翻译

最高法院关于医生协助病人结束生命问题的裁决，对如何用药物减轻病危者的痛苦具有重要的意义。

(91) 尽管最高法院裁定，没有宪法支持帮助病人自杀的行为，但实质上，法院支持了医学界的"双效"原则。"双效"原则是数百年来的道德准则，认为如果一种行为会导致两种效果，一种是人们期望的好的效果，另一种是可以预见的不良效果，如果行为实施者的本意是要达到好的效果，那么这种行为是允许的。

最近这些年来，医生一直用这个原则向人们证明，用大剂量吗啡来控制晚期病人的病痛是合理的，尽管增加吗啡剂量最后可能会导致病人死亡。蒙特非奥里医疗中心主任南希·杜布勒认为，这个原则将保护部分医生，"他们现在已经不信但之前还一直坚信，如果给病人用药会加速他们的死亡，那么就算这种药物能减轻病人痛苦，医生也不能用。"

(92) 波士顿大学健康法律系主任乔治·安纳斯坚持认为，讲医德的医生出于正当的医学目的开药方，即使那种药会加速病人的死亡，也不能说这个医生违法了。他说："就像做手术一样，我们不会把手术中的死亡称为谋杀，因为医生并未想过要杀害病人，虽然他们确实是拿病人的生命冒了险。如果你是一位外科医生，只要你不是有意杀害病人，那么你可以冒这个险。"

另一方面，医学界许多人都承认，关于医生协助自杀的争论愈演愈烈了，这在一定程度上是因为现代医学实际上延长了病人临终前的身体痛苦，导致了病人对生命的绝望情绪。

就在法院对医生协助病人结束生命问题做出裁决的三周之前，国家科学院（NAS）发布了一份长达两卷的报告，题名为《走近死亡：改善临终护理》。（93）报告指出了临终护理中存在的两个问题，一是对病痛的处理不足，（94）二是鲁莽地使用一些无效的强制性医疗手段，可能致使病人的死亡过程被延长，甚至更加痛苦并有失尊严。

医学界正采取措施让年轻的医生们在医院接受培训，对各种先进的镇痛疗法方面的知识进行评估，为医院护理制定一份符合医疗保障方案的付款条例，并为评定和治疗临终疼痛设立新的标准。

安纳斯说，在要求把善意的医疗行为转换成更好的护理方面，律师能起到一个关键的作用。“很多医师似乎都不关心他们的病人是否承受着可以预知的毫无必要的痛苦乃至于达到构成蓄意虐待病人。”（95）他说，行医资格理事会“必须明确表明如果判定病人在痛苦中死亡是因医生处理不力造成的，那么就应该吊销该医生的从医执照”。

Text D

96. **解析**：答案为 **D**。观点态度题。第二段首句中南斯指出：《犯罪现场调查》这部电视剧带来了这样的心理，即：仅 DNA 是所有解决问题的关键，但是根据下文可知南斯并不同意这样的观点，故答案为 D。A 正是南斯反对的观点；B 原文未提及；C 不是南斯的观点。
97. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。第四段末句指出，Wagner 制作 DNA collection boxes 的原因，即：反有指纹对辨别孩子身份来说是不够的，故答案为 B。A 与此段中说的免费提供矛盾；C 是对 Wagner 说的话的错误理解，D 原文未提及。
98. **解析**：答案为 **D**。观点态度题。第六段首句指出 Webre 的观点，他认为 DNA 在接下来的十年内将变得标准化，故答案为 D。
99. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。倒数第二段 Ed Smart 所说的话使用了虚拟语气（would have known），表示一种希望，即他希望如果在他女儿被绑架之前他知道有 DNA 采集盒就好了，这就说明在这之前他还没有 DNA 采集盒，故答案为 D。
100. **解析**：答案为 **B**。观点态度题。作者在文章开头提出目前人们对 DNA 样本的态度。第二、三段主要讲述的是南斯的观点；第四段主要是 Wagner 的观点；第五段则是 Polski 的观点；第六段主要是 Webre 和 Chastant 的观点；而最后一段则是 Smart 的观点，整篇文章并没有掺杂作者个人的观点，由此可知作者在本文中的态度是客观的（objective）。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

kidnap 绑架	mentality 心理
identify 识别，认明	questionable 可疑的
nonprofit 非盈利的	narrow down 缩小，限制

句式提炼

1. Despite those numbers, boxes are available that include a photo, fingerprints, a collection swab and a special envelope in which to put the DNA sample.
   注释：介词短语 despite those numbers 充当状语，despite 意为“尽管”；that 引导定语从句，修饰主语 boxes，因为该定语较长，为了结构平衡，所以放到了句子系表结构的后面；which 引导定语从句，充当介词的宾语，修饰 special envelope，该定语从句省略了主谓，简化成了不定式结构。
2. Ed Smart said he wishes he would have known about the DNA boxes before his daughter Elizabeth was kidnapped from her Utah bedroom in June 2002.
   注释：he wishes…是一个省略了 that 的宾语从句（一直到句子结尾），都是句子的宾语部分；wishes 后面又接了一个省略了 that 的宾语从句，该宾语从句中使用了虚拟语气（would have known），wish 后面常接虚拟语气，表示无法实现的愿望；第二个小宾语从句中又包括一个 before 引导的时间状语从句，从 his daughter 一直到句末都是该时间状语从句的内容。

Text D 全文翻译

全国许多父母都在采集自己孩子的 DNA 标本以防他们遭遇被绑架、丢失或经历恐怖事故，因为这时需要用到这些 DNA 标本。关于被绑架儿童的新闻报道和诸如《CSI：犯罪现场调查》这样的电视节目都使人们越来越热衷于保存基因记录，这些记录在辨别尸体、头发或血液的时候也许会派上用场。

“美国失踪和被剥削儿童中心”是一家非营利性组织，该组织的法医协助部的主管杰里·南斯说（96）“CSI 带来了这样的心理：DNA 将会是所有问题的答案”。他说，那些被谋杀或是杳无音信的走失儿童只占每年报告走失的 85 万名儿童中的 2%。大部分孩子在几天之内就被找到或者自己就回家了。

尽管数字如此显示，但还是有存有相片、指纹、采集棒和装有 DNA 样本的特殊信封的盒子的。私人公司、警局、牙科整形医生和其他部门都会分发这样的盒子。南斯说它们大部分价钱从 5 美元到 60 美元不等，但也有一些是免费分发的。

威斯康星州普林森特草原的警察总长布瑞恩·瓦格纳说他的部门已经做了 1000 个 DNA 采集盒并且于 9 月开始免费发放，目前已经发放了 300 个。（97）

瓦格纳说："我们采集了很多孩子的指纹，但在识别孩子身份时，这些指纹并不总是可靠的。"

身份辨认国际协会的首席运营官乔·波尔斯基说，他不会使用这种盒子，但他并不反对使用。"用这样的方法找到孩子的可能性太小了，因此我对拥有这样一个小盒子是否值得表示怀疑。"他说："更好的办法应该是父母多关注孩子们正在干什么，他们和什么人在一起。"

美国国家警长协会第一副主席克雷格·韦伯瑞认为（98）DNA采集在接下来的十年内会成为一种标准程序。他支持"儿童身份证"的新计划。这个计划是由路易斯安那州新依伯里亚的一位牙医鲍勃·查斯坦发起的，他于1994年开始就在他行医的过程中开始收集儿童DNA。同时，他也鼓励全美的其他牙医加入这一计划，即牙医为孩子采集一张数码照片和一些指纹。这些将被放进儿童身份证计划的数据库。查斯坦说它允许执法机关使用DNA追踪孩子曾待的地方。

艾德·斯马特的女儿伊丽莎白于2002年6月在犹他州家中卧室被绑架，（99）他说如果在这之前他知道有DNA采集盒就好了。伊丽莎白在九个月后活着被找到了。他说探员们拿了好几盒她的东西去提取她的DNA，花了好几周时间也没有提取到DNA。如果早点准备好DNA样品将能更快地缩小嫌疑犯的范围。

他说："这就像是一条我们从不希望用到的保险条例。"

第二周
巩固强化篇

对于大多数考生来说，文章中的长难句结构是考生阅读中的一大障碍。很多时候，尽管考生可以顺利找到答案出处，但经常由于无法准确地分析和理解长难句结构而导致失分。因此，本周我们的任务就是熟悉并攻克阅读文章中常见的长难句结构，并通过专题演练，巩固本周及上周所学的技巧和知识，强化提高阅读能力。

星期一　长难句突破——名词性从句

一、名词性从句学习

名词性从句主要包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

1 引导词

引导名词性从句的连词有三类：

一是主从连词：that,whether,if，它们在从句中只起连接作用，不充当句子成分。

如：Whether he will join us won't make too much difference.（Whether 只起连接作用，不充当成分）

二是连接代词：who（ever），whom（ever），whose，what（ever），which（ever），它们在从句中不仅起连接作用，还要充当句子成分，相当于代词的作用。

如：Eat whichever one you like and leave the others for whoever comes in late.（whichever 在宾语从句中充当宾语；whoever 在宾语从句中充当主语）

三是连接副词：when，where，why，how，它们在从句中也要充当成分，相当于副词的作用，在从句中做状语。

如：I was told when the accident had happened.（when 在宾语从句中充当时间状语）

2 主语从句

含有主语从句的复合句一般主语都比较复杂，考生在理解这类句子时，首

先应该找出主句的主语（即主语从句）和谓语，然后理清主语从句的结构，明确引导词（what 或 that 等）在从句中充当的成分。

另外，为了保持句子结构的平衡，英语行文时，经常会用 it 来代替主语从句充当形式主语，而将真正的主语（即主语从句）移至句子后面。

如：It's really no business of yours where I spend my summer.（it 是形式主语，真正的主语是后面 where 引导的主语从句）

3 宾语从句和表语从句

宾语从句和表语从句的结构相对比较简单，在理解时一般不需要重组语序，关键在于理解从句表达的含义。另外，还要注意两点：一是 that 引导宾语从句或表语从句时经常可以省略（但句子结构比较复杂时一般不省）；二是宾语从句也可以用 it 来代替，充当形式宾语。

如：The energy debate is really just beginning. The only thing that is certain is **that** anybody who makes firm predictions about future will be in some part wrong.（黑体的 that 引导表语从句，该句中还包含其他的从句，为了确保句子结构清晰，此处 that 不能省略）

4 同位语从句

同位语从句常放在 fact，evidence，truth 等抽象名词后面，用来说明该名词的具体内容，一般由 that 引导。理解含有同位语从句的复合句，首先要明确先行词，然后重点理解从句的内容。

如：Very often，we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.（通常我们不会完全摆脱在婴儿时期就形成了的一种观念，即事情的发生是由于我们的愿望所至。）

例（2010 年第 94 题）

原文	题目
That may seem anticlimactic. But it also gets to the heart of one of life's greatest, saddest truths: **that** our most "memorable" occasion may elicit the fewest memories. It's probably not something most graduation speakers would say, but it's one of the lessons of growing up.	94. It's implied in the passage that at great moments people fail to A）remain clear-mind. B）keep good manners. C）remember others' words. D）recollect specific details.

解析：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。本题的关键在于理解同位语从句的含义。文中通过 but 转折指出，生命中最令人难过的事情之一就是我们最“值得纪念的”场合可能却勾起我们最少的回忆（the fewest memories），由此可推知人们在重要时刻往往记不住什么具体的细节（fail to recollect specific details），故答案为 D。

二、专题演练

Text A

文章长度：460 words　　**建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Consumer borrowing posted a substantial increase in May, reflecting the biggest jump in credit card debt in six months. The Federal Reserve reported Monday that consumer credit rose at an annual rate of 6.4 percent in May, far above the small 1.1 percent gain of April.

The increase was propelled by a surge in the category that includes credit cards, which rose at a rate of 9.8 percent in May after having a tiny increase of 0.2 percent in April. The jump in credit card debt was the largest since a 14.5 percent rate of increase in November.

The category of consumer credit that includes auto loans was also up in May, rising at a 4.4 percent rate after a 1.7 percent gain in April. The size of the increase was nearly double what economists had been forecasting, although they were looking for a rebound from the sluggish performance in May, when the 1.1 percent rise in overall credit was the smallest gain since a 0.1 percent rise in October.

David Wyss, chief economist at Standard & Poor's in New York, said some of the surge in credit card debt reflects the fact that it is getting harder to get home equity loans with banks tightening up on standards and home values not soaring as they did during the housing boom.

“We think that people who had been refinancing their credit card debt into home equity loans are finding that harder to do now,” Wyss said. That would explain part of the big rise in credit card borrowing in May, he said.

Wyss said another factor was a strong gain in retail sales in May, which shot up by 1.4 percent, the largest jump in more than a year, as consumers brushed off rising gas prices to storm the malls.

“April consumer credit surprised us by being weaker than expected, and the May performance was stronger than expected. Probably, the best thing to do is average the

two months," Wyss said.

The overall economy, weighed down by a slump in housing, only grew at a rate of 0.7 percent in the January-to-March quarter, the weakest showing in more than four years.

But economists believe strength in employment and consumer spending will help provide a stronger performance in the April-June quarter, with many looking for the gross domestic product to expand at a rate of 3.5 percent or even better.

The report on consumer borrowing will provide support for the view that consumer spending has held up, despite the weakness in home sales and soaring gasoline prices during the spring.

For May, consumers increased their borrowing by $12.9 billion to a record level of $2.44 trillion. Economists had been forecasting that consumer borrowing would rise by a much smaller $6.5 billion.

81. According to Federal Reserve, consumer credit
   A) rose sharply since April.
   B) rose at a rate of 14.5 percent in May.
   C) had a substantial increase in May.
   D) led to an increase in credit cards since April.
82. The word "sluggish" (Line 4, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to
   A) brisk.　　B) active.　　C) dull.　　D) flourishing.
83. Which of the following is closest in meaning to David Wyss' view?
   A) The increase of credit cards was out of economists' forecast.
   B) Some banks limited their releasing of home equity loans.
   C) The increase of credit cards was caused by housing boom.
   D) The increase of credit cards was caused by growth in retail sales.
84. We learn from the last three paragraphs that
   A) economists are optimistic about economic performance in the April-June quarter.
   B) employment and consumer spending will increase dramatically in the April-June quarter.
   C) gasoline prices and home sales keep on increasing since the spring.
   D) economists are not optimistic about consumer spending.
85. What is the author's attitude towards consumer borrowing in the passage?
   A) Optimistic.　　B) Objective.　　C) Favorable.　　D) Critical.

Text B

文章长度：438 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

A new survey of eastern Antarctica has revealed a surprising find: two lakes

buried beneath a 4-kilometer-thick ice sheet that rival the famous Lake Vostok in size. The lakes may hold exotic life, and their position along ancient fault lines could shed light on how a nearby mountain range formed.

Earth scientists have so far spied about 145 *subglacial*（冰下的）lakes in Antarctica. Sandwiched between the ice above and bedrock below, the lakes stay liquid due to a combination of *geothermal*（地热的）heat and the crushing pressure of the ice sheet. Lake Vostok, by far the largest of these lakes, is well-mapped, and a Russian team is now drilling through its ice cap in hopes of finding life inside. But scientists know little about most of the region's lakes, spotted only from sparse radar surveys.

A team led by geologist Robin Bell and glaciologist Michael Studinger, both at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory in Palisades, New York, revisited two hidden bodies of water glimpsed in earlier surveys. To conduct a more thorough analysis of the lakes, named 90° E and Sovetskaya, the team drew on a suite of data including new satellite images and decades-old gravity measurements, which use differences in the density of ice and water to gauge a lake's depth.

The study found that the lakes are second in size only to Lake Vostok and are *nestled*（包围）in deep depressions. At 2,000 square kilometers, 90° E is roughly half the size of Rhode Island and reaches roughly a kilometer deep — about the same as Vostok. Sovetskaya is almost as large, at 1,400 square kilometers, and likely as deep. The lakes' depths and the rugged terrain surrounding them suggest that they lie in crevasses along ancient faults, long dormant. Because the depressions that cradle the lakes are so large and deep, the researchers argue the lakes have likely stayed stable through climate changes and have been there since Antarctica was warm and rainy, more than 35 million years ago. If so, this may increase the chances that they harbor life, the team reports in the February issue of *Geophysical Research Letters*.

The idea that a lot of subglacial lakes form along faults is "very likely to be correct," says glaciologist Garry Clarke of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. If this bears out, he adds, "You could use the location of the lakes to map stripes across Antarctica and decide where the *tectonic*（地壳构造上的）features are." That could help researchers understand mysteries such as the Gamburtsev Mountains, which do not appear to have been shaped by the tectonic activity that helped form other major mountain ranges.

86. What would be the probable meaning of the word "fault"（Line 5, Para 1）?

A）Making an unconscious mistake or failing to do something.

B）Something that is wrong with the lakes or the environment.

C）A large crack in the rocks that forms the Earth's surface.

D）Something bad that happened in the geological history.

87. Subglacial lakes are not frozen even in the cold Antarctica weather because

A）they lie along the lines of volcanic areas and are dynamic in tectonic activity.

B）both geothermal heat and the pressure of the ice sheet work on them.

C）they are buried under the bedrock but sensitive to any tectonic activity.

D）they are covered with ice which is easy to melt and flow everywhere.

88. Which of the following is true about the two newly-detected lakes?

A）They both are as big as the famous Lake Vostok.

B）They are even more valuable than Lake Vostok.

C）The size of Sovetskaya is nearly same with its depth.

D）They both are almost as deep as Lake Vostok.

89. Which of the following is Garry Clarke's opinion?

A）Subglacial lakes probably came into being along faults.

B）Mountains are usually formed by the same tectonic activity.

C）Studies on subglacial lakes are not so significant as expected.

D）Where the lake lies can give hints to traditional tectonic activity.

90. We can infer from the passage that

A）there is life in the newly-found lakes.

B）the idea that a lot of subglacial lakes form along faults need further confirmation.

C）the two newly-detected lakes have their individual tectonic features.

D）scientists could find out nothing about the two newly-detected lakes.

Text C

文章长度：413 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

In a rational world, then, the *looming*（隐现的）climate disaster would be our dominant political and policy concern. But it obviously isn't. Why not?

Part of the answer is that it's hard to keep peoples' attention focused. Weather fluctuates — New Yorkers may recall the heat wave that pushed the thermometer above 90 in April — and even at a global level, this is enough to cause substantial year-to-year changes in average temperature. As a result, any year with record heat is normally followed by a number of cooler years: According to Britain's Met Office, 1998 was the hottest year so far, although NASA — which arguably has better data — says it was 2005. And it's all too easy to reach the false conclusion that the danger is past.

But the larger reason we're ignoring climate change is that Al Gore was right: This truth is just too inconvenient. Responding to climate change with the vigor that the threat deserves would not, contrary to legend, be devastating for the economy as a whole. But it would disturb the economic patterns, hurting some powerful vested interests even as it created new economic opportunities. And the industries of the past have armies of lobbyists in place right now; the industries of the future don't.

Nor is it just a matter of vested interests. It's also a matter of vested ideas. For three decades the dominant political-ideology in America has praised private enterprise and denigrated（玷污）government, but climate change is a problem that can only be addressed through government action. And rather than concede the limits of their philosophy, many on the right have chosen to deny that the problem exists.

So here we are, with the greatest challenge facing mankind on the back burner, at best, as a policy issue. I'm not, by the way, saying that the Obama administration was wrong to push health care first. It was necessary to show voters a *tangible*（切实的）achievement before next November. But climate change legislation had better be next.

And as I pointed out in my last column, we can afford to do this. Even as climate modelers have been reaching consensus on the view that the threat is worse than we realized, economic modelers have been reaching consensus on the view that the costs of emission control are lower than many feared.

So the time for action is now. Strictly speaking, it's long past. But better late than never.

91. What leads the global yearly average temperature to change greatly according to the passage?
    A）Global warming becoming more and more serious.
    B）The cooler years following the years with highest temperatures.
    C）Weather changing continually and irregularly.
    D）People's unfocused attention on environmental change.
92. What does the legend think of the reaction to climate change with its deserved energy?
    A）Some people's interest in investing would lose.
    B）It just prevents the development of economy.
    C）More economic chances could be created.
    D）It could destroy the whole economy.
93. What can we know about America's dominant political ideology during these 30 years?
    A）Government and individual businesses are what it praises.

B）It thinks the phenomenon of climate change doesn't exist.

C）It gives bad comments to the government.

D）Putting aside the problem of climate change is what it advocates.

94. What agreement did the economic modelers arrive at?

A）Government was afraid of costing much to control emission.

B）Controlling emission is not as costly as many were afraid.

C）Climate change is much worse than people recognized.

D）Many think climate change is not so bad at present.

95. What does the author want to express about the climate change?

A）Call on people to take measures immediately to tackle it.

B）It is the better time to take action to deal with it.

C）Blame people for delaying taking action to deal with it.

D）It is too late to take measures to tackle it.

Text D

文章长度：410 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Investment firm T. Rowe Price calculates that the oldest boomers will have to delay retirement by nearly nine years in order to recover what they lost in the market. The somewhat good news is that if they defer Social Security and save 25% of their salary, they can reach their golden years in half the time. And it's not just boomers. With the expectation that stocks and real estate will yield less in the future, all of us will have to push back our retirement. Bottom line: "We will have to work longer and harder than we had planned," says Steven Davis, visiting scholar at the American Enterprise Institute. In the next year or so, older workers hanging on will make things worse. Retirement waves usually smooth recessions, as 60-somethings quit, start spending pensions and savings, and make room for younger workers. This time, though, economists think the unemployment rate will surpass 10% for the first time in decades — in part because the normal retirement cycle has been disrupted.

But once the downturn is done, the presence of older workers could be a positive. When more people work, more people spend freely, and that creates jobs. For example, women entering the workforce in the 1960s and 1970s didn't cause permanently higher unemployment. There were positive offsets instead: demand for child-care workers took off, the prepared-foods industry boomed. And unemployment rates in the following decades hit new lows. What's more, as jobs in traditional corporate America filled up, more people struck out on their own. New companies were formed. New industries popped up.

A healthy（相当多的）supply of older workers can be the medicine for one of the worst types of economic poison — inflation. That may make it harder to get a raise, but it will also lead to higher profits, lower-priced goods and a stronger economy.

Boomers will try to hang on to their jobs all together. This isn't just any generation — it's the largest, making up 38% of the workforce. Some believe that the U. S. economy is too mature to rapidly create great numbers of new jobs — or at least the traditional kind. Already, older workers are crowding out the younger generation. According to the Center for Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University, employment rates for teens and 20-somethings this decade have fallen, while the number of Americans 55 and older who have jobs has gone up.

96. All Americans will have to delay their retirement because
   A) they want to recover the lost profits in the market.
   B) stock and real estate's profit is predicted to be unoptimistic.
   C) they have to earn more and save more for their golden years.
   D) they have no choice but to work longer and harder.
97. The example of women entering the workforce in the 1960s and 1970s is used to illustrate
   A) more companies are built with the increasing number of women working.
   B) older workers continuing to work will cause high unemployment rates.
   C) the more women work, the lower unemployment rates are.
   D) the more people work, the more job opportunities are created.
98. What benefit will the presence of large numbers of older workers bring after the recession?
   A) It can be helpful in dealing with deflation.
   B) It makes it easy for workers to get promotion.
   C) People will have chances of buying goods at lower prices.
   D) People will earn more and stimulate economic growth.
99. In some people's opinion, what bans America from providing new job opportunities quickly for its people?
   A) Its fully developed economy.
   B) The serious economy crisis.
   C) Its traditional jobs.
   D) The older workers in position.
100. What conclusion could be drawn from the findings of the Center for Labor Market Studies?
   A) More and more young Americans have no jobs during these 10 years.

B）Young Americans having jobs are fewer than older ones having jobs during these 10 years.

C）Americans over 55 have more job opportunities than young Americans during these 10 years.

D）More and more older Americans are unemployment during these 10 years.

三、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析**：答案为 **C**。细节题。第一段第二句话说，美国联邦储备局的报告指出，5 月份消费信贷以年增长率 6.4% 的速度增长，远远超出 4 月份 1.1% 的增长水平，也就是说 5 月份有一个大幅度的增长（substantial increase），故答案为 C。

82. **解析**：答案为 **C**。语义题。该词出现在第三段第二句话中，文中说专家曾经希望消费信贷能在 5 月出现反弹，由此判断 5 月前的消费信贷市场是处在低迷的状态下的，由此判断 dull（无活力的，黯淡的）为答案。brisk（兴隆的），active（活跃的），flourishing（繁荣的）均不符合语境。

83. **解析**：答案为 **B**。细节题。第四段提到，大卫·维斯认为，消费信贷的快速增长反映出现在获得房屋净值贷款的难度在不断加大，原因是一些银行限制了发放房屋净值贷款（tightening up on standards），故答案为 B。

84. **解析**：答案为 **A**。细节题。倒数第三段提到，经济学家认为，就业和消费支出的强势有助于拉动第二季度的经济，很多人预测，国内生产总值的增幅将达 3.5% 甚至更高。由此判断经济学家的态度是乐观的（optimistic），故答案为 A。

85. **解析**：答案为 **B**。观点题。文章在说明时用了大量的数据，引用经济学家的观点对消费信贷及经济现状作了客观的分析，自始至终都是客观地评述，没有作者的主观判断或推断，故答案为 Objective（客观的）。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

propel 推进，驱使	refinance 再贷款
surge 急剧上升，猛增	soaring 剧增的
rebound 回弹	brush off 置之不理
sluggish 萧条的，迟钝的	slump 暴跌，衰退

句式提炼

1. The size of the increase was nearly double what economists had been forecasting, although they were looking for a rebound from the sluggish performance in May, when the 1.1 percent rise in overall credit was the smallest gain since a 0.1 percent rise in October.

   注释：what 引导的宾语从句充当句子的宾语，what 在从句中充当主语；although 引导让步状语从句；让步状语从句中包含一个 when 引导的定语从句，修饰 in May；该定语从句中又包含一个 since（自从）引导的时间状语从句。

2. David Wyss, chief economist at Standard & Poor's in New York, said some of the surge in credit card debt reflects the fact that it is getting harder to get home equity loans with banks tightening up on standards and home values not soaring as they did during the housing boom.

   注释：chief enonomist… New York 是主语 David Wyss 的同位语；谓语 said 后面的宾语从句省略了引导词 that；该宾语从句中的宾语 the fact 后面又跟了一个 that 引导的同位语从句；该同位语从句中，with 引出的独立结构充当状语，表示原因，该独立结构是由 and 连接的并列结构组成：banking tightening 和 home values not soaring；as 引导的方式状语从句，修饰 soaring。

3. The report on consumer borrowing will provide support for the view that consumer spending has held up, despite the weakness in home sales and soaring gasoline prices during the spring.

   注释：that 引导同位语从句，修饰 the view，that 从句的内容即是 the view 的内容；介词 despite 意为“尽管”，其后接 and 连接的并列名词短语做宾语，在句中充当让步状语。

Text A 全文翻译

5 月份，消费者借贷出现大幅增长，这显示出六个月内信用卡借贷的最大增幅。(81) 美国联邦储备系统在周一的报告中指出，5 月份消费信贷以年增长率 6.4% 的速度增长，远远超出 4 月份 1.1% 的增长水平。

消费信贷的增长源自包括信用卡在内的信贷种类的快速增加，信用卡在 4 月份小幅增长了 0.2% 后，5 月份的增长率是 9.8%。信用卡信贷的涨幅是自 11 月份以来最大的一次，而 11 月份的增长率为 14.5%。

5 月份消费信贷中的汽车贷款也出现了 4.4% 的增长率，而 4 月份的增长率为 1.7%。(82) 虽然经济学家曾经希望，5 月份的消费信贷能从低迷的市场表现中出现反弹，但其实际的增长水平已经接近他们预测的两倍，而低迷时期信

贷的整体水平出现了10月份上涨0.1%之后的最小增幅，仅上涨了1.1%。

大卫·维斯是纽约的财务评定机构标准普尔评级公司的首席经济学家，他说，(83) 消费信贷的快速增长反映出这样一个事实，即现在获得房屋净值贷款的难度在不断加大，因为银行提高了房屋净值贷款的标准，而且房产也不能像房地产繁荣时期那样快速升值。

维斯说："我们认为一些人发现获得房屋净值贷款的难度在不断加大，于是他们就把信用卡贷款重新用于房产贷款上了。"这也许能够解释5月份信用卡贷款出现大幅上涨的部分原因。

维斯提到，消费信贷增长的另一个因素是5月份零售商品的巨大收益，5月份商品零售价格上涨了1.4%，这是一年多以来的最大涨幅，因为消费者对汽油价格不断上涨置之不理，仍旧涌入商场。

他说："4月份消费信贷的表现低于预期，而5月份的表现高于预期，这令我们感到惊讶。最好的办法就是将两个月的表现平均一下。"

因为受房地产低迷的拖累，全国的经济在第一个季度内的增长率仅是0.7%，这是四年多来最低的增幅。(84) 但是经济学家认为，就业和消费支出的强势有助于拉动第二季度的经济。很多人预测，国内生产总值的增幅将达3.5%，甚至更高。

虽然春季房产销售持续低迷，汽油价格持续飙升，但是这份关于消费借贷的报告将为消费支出继续保持强势的看法提供有力的支持。

5月，消费借贷增长了129亿美元，达到历史最高点：24400亿美元。而经济学家先前曾预测，消费借贷仅能小幅增长65亿美元。

Text B

86. **解析**：答案为**C**。语义题。单词 fault 并非陌生的单词，主要是要弄清楚它在本文语境中的具体含义。文章第一段中出现该单词：湖泊的位置是沿着古代的 fault 线的。由此推断，fault 在此处应该是用来表示地点或地形，故答案为C。其他选项虽然都是 fault 的意思，但不符合语境。
87. **解析**：答案为**B**。细节题。第二段提到，迄今已发现145个冰下湖泊（subglacial lake），由于地处冰层和岩床之间，受到地热和冰层挤压的相互作用（due to a combination of geothermal heat and the crushing pressure of the ice sheet）而处于流动状态（stay liquid），题干中的 not frozen 对应 stay liquid，故答案为B。
88. **解析**：答案为**D**。细节题。第四段提到，90°E 湖约1000米深，和 Vostok 湖基本一样（roughly a kilometer deep — about the same as Vostok），接着说 Sovetskaya 和 90°E 湖 likely as deep，由此可知，这两个湖都和 Lake Vostok 几乎一样深，故答案为D。
89. **解析**：答案为**A**。细节题。Garry Clarke 出现在文章的最后一段，该段提到，Garry Clarke 认为，许多冰川下湖泊会沿断层带形成的观点极有可能是正确

的，如果能被证实，就可以利用湖泊的位置来勘察、判断其构造特征，故答案为 A。

90. **解析**：答案为 **B**。细节题。文章最后一段提到，Garry Clarke 认为，许多冰川下湖泊会沿断层带形成的观点极有可能是正确的，但接着 Garry Clarke 又说“if this bears out（如果这种观点得到证实）”，由此可知这种观点还需要进一步的研究和证实，故答案为 B。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

sandwich 夹入中间	depression 低气压区；低气压
glaciologist 冰河学家	dormant 睡眠状态的，静止的
draw on 利用	bear out 证明，证实

句式提炼

1. Because the depressions that cradle the lakes are so large and deep, the researchers argue the lakes have likely stayed stable through climate changes and have been there since Antarctica was warm and rainy, more than 35 million years ago.

   注释：本句的主干是 the researchers argue the lakes have stayed stable and have been there；because 引导原因状语从句，其中包含一个 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 depressions；主句谓语 argue 后面都是它的宾语，是省略了 that 的宾语从句，该从句的谓语部分是由 and 连接的并列动词短语构成；该宾语从句中还包含一个 since 引导的时间状语从句；结尾的 more than… ago 是该时间状语的同位语。

2. If so, this may increase the chances that they harbor life, the team reports in the February issue of Geophysical Research Letters.

   注释：if so 是简略的条件句，so 代指前面的内容；that 引导同位语从句，修饰 chances；结尾的 the team reports… Letters 可以理解为插入语。

3. The idea that a lot of subglacial lakes form along faults is “very likely to be correct,” says glaciologist Garry Clarke of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada.

   注释：that 引导同位语从句，修饰 idea。

4. If this bears out, he adds, “you could use the location of the lakes to map stripes across Antarctica and decide where the *tectonic*（地壳构造上的）features are.”

   注释：if 引导条件状语从句；he adds 是插入语；where 引导宾语从句，充当 decide 的宾语。

Text B 全文翻译

一项有关南极洲东部的观测有了惊人的发现：在4000米厚的南极冰层下，有两个大小可媲美南极第一大湖Vostok湖的冰下湖泊。湖内也许有奇特生物，(86) 而且它们位于古代断层线上，这也许会对研究附近山脉群的形成有所启示。

(87) 地球科学家们迄今为止已在南极洲陆续探查出大约145个冰下湖泊的存在。这些湖泊夹在上面冰层和下面岩床之间，由于地热和冰层挤压的相互作用而处于流动状态。目前这些冰下湖泊中最大的是Vostok湖，它已被详细规划，俄国勘察队正在其冰帽上钻孔，希望在里面找到生命的迹象。但科学家对这一地区的大多湖泊都知之甚少，仅能通过少量的雷达资料进行识别。

由纽约市帕里萨伊德公园中的哥伦比亚大学地球观测所的地质学家Robin Bell和冰河学家Michael Studinger领导的研究小组，重访了先前研究中测量到的两个暗藏的水体。为了对90°E湖与Sovetskaya湖进行更为细致的分析，该研究小组运用了一系列的数据，其中包括最新的卫星影像数据和多年来的重力测量方法。该方法是利用冰和水的密度差异来测量湖水深度的。

研究发现这两大湖在大小上仅次于Vostok湖，周围被低气压包围。90°E湖面积约有2000平方公里，大约是罗德岛州面积的一半。(88) 深度约有1000米——和Vostok湖的深度差不多。Sovetskaya湖大小和90°E差不多，大约为1400平方公里，深度和90°E几乎一样。两个湖泊的深度和周边崎岖的地形表明，它们位于古断层的裂缝处，处于长期休眠的状态。由于周围的低气压很强大，研究者认为这两个湖泊可能在气候变化中依然保持稳定，并且自3500万年前南极洲还是温暖多雨的时候就一直存在。如果真是如此，那么这两大湖泊中存在生命的可能性就会增加，该结果发表在2月份的《地球物理学研究快报》期刊上。

(90①) (89) 认为许多冰川下湖泊会在沿断层带形成的观点极有可能是正确的，加拿大温哥华的不列颠哥伦比亚大学冰河学家Garry Clarke如是说。(90②) 如果能被证实，他补充说，“就应该利用湖泊的位置来勘察横跨南极洲的狭长条带，并确定这种地壳构造特征的位置。”那将有利于研究者弄清诸如Gamburtsev山脉等神秘现象，这些山脉看似并非由形成其他主要山脉的地壳构造运动所产生。

Text C

91. **解析：**答案为**C**。事实细节题。文章第二段第二句讲到气候的波动在全球范围内足可以导致每年平均气温的巨大变化，由此可知全球平均气温的巨大变化是由气候的不断波动引发的，故答案为C。

92. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。第三段第二句提到，与传说相反（contrary to legend），以适当的精力应对气候变化（responding to climate change with the vigor）不会对整体经济造成破坏，但是会改变经济格局，由此可推测，按照传说，以适当的精力应对气候变化会在破坏整个经济，故答案为 D。A 项是对第三段第三句中 hurting some powerful vested interests 的曲解，其余两项都是目前通过适当的精力回应气候变化的影响，都可排除。
93. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第四段第三句前半部分提到，30 年来美国主流的政治意识形态对私营企业大加赞扬并贬低政府，and 连接的并列成分应该是 praised 和 denigrated 两个动作，而不是 private enterprise 和 government，由此可将 A 排除，而选 C。
94. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。倒数第二段最后一句是经济模型师达成的共识，他们认为控制碳排放的代价比多数人担忧的要低，B 项与文意一致。A 项偷换概念，将原文中的 many 换成 government；C 项是气候模型师达成的共识；D 项原文未提及。
95. **解析**：答案为 **A**。观点态度题。文中倒数第三段最后一句说，气候变化立法应该是下一个该解决的问题；倒数第二段第一句又提到我们能够做到；最后一段第一句说现在是采取措施的时候了，最后一句说迟做比不做好，据此可知作者对气候变化想表达的观点应该是呼吁采取行动，所以答案为 A。最后一段第二句意思是“严格地说，很久以前就该做这件事了”，并没有责备的意思，所以排除 C。B、D 是对最后一段最后一句话的错误理解。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

rational 理性的	concede 承认；让步
vested interest 特权阶级；既得利益	back burner 次要地位
address 处理	reach consensus 达成一致

句式提炼

1. And it's all too easy to reach the false conclusion that the danger is past.
   注释：it 充当形式主语，不定式短语 to reach… 是真正的主语；该不定式短语中包含一个 that 引导的同位语从句，修饰 conclusion。
2. But the larger reason we're ignoring climate change is that Al Gore was right: This truth is just too inconvenient.
   注释：we're ignoring climate change 是省略 that 的定语从句，修饰 reason；that 引导表语从句；冒号后面可以理解为同位语从句，解释说明 Al Gore was right。

3. Even as climate modelers have been reaching consensus on the view that the threat is worse than we realized, economic modelers have been reaching consensus on the view that the costs of emission control are lower than many feared.
注释：as 引导时间状语从句；其中包含一个 that 引导的同位语从句，对 view 进一步解释说明；同位语从句中又包含一个 than 引导的比较状语从句；主句中，that 引导的也是同位语从句，解释说明 view 的内容；其中也包含一个 than 引导的比较状语从句。

Text C 全文翻译

在一个理性的世界中，隐现的气候灾难应该成为政治和政策关注的焦点。但是很明显它不是。为什么不是？

一部分答案是人们的注意力很难集中。(91) 天气变化无常——纽约人可能会想起在 4 月份使温度计升到 90 度以上的热浪天气——即使是从全球角度考虑，这也足以造成年度平均气温的巨大变化。因此，通常，高温破纪录的年份随后几年天气较为凉爽：英国气象办公室表示，到目前为止，1998 年是最热的年份。尽管 NASA 有充分的数据表明最热的年份是 2005 年。人们很容易得出危险已经过去了的错误结论。

但是我们忽略气候变化更主要是因为美国前副总统艾尔戈尔是正确的，即气候变化这一真相是很不易被接受的。(92) 与传说相反，以适当的精力应对气候变化不会对整体经济造成破坏，但是会改变经济格局；尽管它会创造一些新的经济机会，但还是会危害到一些实力强大的特权阶级。目前，过去的工业有一大群游说者，但是未来的工业却没有。

这不仅关乎特权阶层，同样涉及特权意识。(93) 30 年来美国主流的政治意识形态对私营企业大加赞扬并贬低政府，但是气候变化这个问题只有政府能解决。许多右派不承认他们认识的局限，而是选择否定这个问题的存在。

所以现在我们的状况是，把人类面临的最大挑战放在了次要位置，充其量将其当成了一个政策问题。顺便提一下，我并不是说奥巴马政府先推动医疗改革是错误的。在明年 11 月份前他有必要向选民呈现切实的成就。(95①) 但是气候变化立法应该是下一个要解决的问题。

正如我在上次的专栏文章中曾说，(95②) 我们是能够做到的。(94) 甚至在气候模型家们一致认为威胁比我们意识到的更加严峻时，经济模型家们也一致认为控制碳排放的代价比多数人担忧的要低。

(95③) 所以，现在是时候行动起来了。严格来说，在很久以前就应该行动了。但是亡羊补牢，为时未晚。

Text D

96. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。第一段主要在讲美国人会推迟退休，在第四

句作者提到，因为未来预期股票和房地产的收益会减少，所有美国人将不得不推迟退休，注意 with 复合结构作原因状语的用法，B 项是对 with the expectation…的同义转述，符合文意，故为正确答案。

97. **解析：**答案为 **D**。推理判断题。根据题干中的时间线索 in the 1960s and 1970s 可将答案出处定在第二段。该段提到，工作的人增多，产生的工作岗位就会增多，然后举出大批女性进入职场的例子来说明这一点，故答案为 D。

98. **解析：**答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第三段主要列举了大量留用年长的员工可能带来的好处。该段第二句提到，虽然这会使加薪更难，但也会带来更高的利润、价格较低的商品和更繁荣的经济，由此可知 C“人们有机会买更低价的商品”符合文意。

99. **解析：**答案为 **A**。事实细节题。题干问是什么妨碍了美国为其人们迅速地提供新的工作机会，最后一段第三句提到，一些人认为美国经济太过成熟（economy is too mature）以至于不能很快创造出新的工作岗位，A Its fully developed economy 是 economy is too mature 的同义转述，故为答案。

100. **解析：**答案为 **A**。推理判断题。文章最后一句提到了美国东北大学劳动力市场研究中心的调查结果：近十年来青少年及 20 多岁的年轻人的就业率已经下降，而 55 岁及以上的拥有工作的美国人的数量却在增加，由此可知答案为 A，并排除 D。文章中只说了近十年来年轻的美国人的就业率在下降和 55 岁及以上的美国人的就业率在升高，但并未说有工作的年轻美国人比有工作的年长的人少，也未对两者谁有更多工作机会进行对比，所以可以排除 B、C 两项。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

boomer 生育高峰中出生的人	disrupt 打断；扰乱
defer 推迟；延期	offset 抵消；弥补
bottom line 总之，归根结底	strike out 开辟；开始行动

句式提炼

1. Investment firm T. Rowe Price calculates <u>that</u> the oldest boomers will have to delay retirement by nearly nine years <u>in order to</u> recover <u>what</u> they lost in the market.

   注释：that 引导宾语从句，充当谓语动词 calculates 的宾语；不定式固定短语 in order to…充当目的状语；其中包含一个 what 引导的宾语从句，充当 recover 的宾语。

2. The somewhat good news is that if they defer Social Security and save 25% of their salary, they can reach their golden years in half the time.
注释：that 此导表语从句；该表语从句中还包含一个 if 引导的条件状语从句；they can reach their golden years 是表语从句的主干。
3. With the expectation that stocks and real estate will yield less in the future, all of us will have to push back our retirement.
注释：介词短语 with the expectation…充当伴随状语；其中 that 引导同位语从句，修饰 expectation，解释其内容。

Text D 全文翻译

普信投资公司推测，最老的婴儿潮时期出生的那些人将不得不将退休时间推迟近 9 年，以弥补他们在市场上的损失。如果他们推迟享受社会保障并存储工资的 25%，他们用四年半的时间就能迎来金色的晚年，这从某种程度上来说，也算是个好消息。(96) 不只是婴儿潮出生的一代人，由于预期股票和房地产未来收益会较少，我们所有人都将不得不推迟退休。总之，美国企业研究所访问学者史蒂文·戴维斯说："我们将不得不比计划的要工作更长时间、比计划的要工作得更努力"。大约在明年，还在坚持上岗的年长一点的工人将会使情况变得更糟。退休潮通常会缓和经济衰退，因为 60 多岁的人退休，开始花养老金和积蓄，并将工作让位给较年轻的工人。然而经济学家认为这次失业率在数十年内将首次超过 10%——部分原因是正常退休的周期被打乱了。

然而一旦经济低迷期过去，留用年长工人会是件有积极意义的事。(97) 工作的人越多，自由消费的人也越多，这会产生许多工作岗位。例如，20 世纪六七十年代女性加入劳动大军并未引发居高不下的失业率，相反却带来许多积极作用：对保育员的需求增加，加工食品工业迅速发展。并且在接下来的 10 年里，失业率再创新低。此外，当员工充斥着传统的美国公司时，更多的人开始自己创业。新的公司被建立，新的产业涌现出来。

(98) 大量留用年长些的员工可能是最糟糕的一种经济毒物——通货膨胀的解药。虽然这会使加薪更难，但也会带来更高的利润、价格较低的商品和更繁荣的经济。

婴儿潮一代出生的人将一起设法继续留任。这绝不是每一代都可以的——它是最大的、占了所有劳力的 38% 的一个群体。(99) 一些人认为美国经济太成熟了，不能很快创造出大量新的工作——或者至少在传统工作上是不能了。年长一点的工人已经将较年轻的一代排除在外了。(100) 根据美国东北大学劳动力市场研究中心介绍，近十年来青少年及 20 多岁的年轻人的就业率已经下降，而 55 岁及以上的拥有工作的美国人的数量却在增加。

星期二　长难句突破——定语从句

一、定语从句学习

1 定语从句分类

定语从句包括限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。

限制性定语从句对其所修饰的名词（先行词）起限定作用，一般紧跟在先行词后面，这种从句不能省去，否则句子的意思就不完整或不明确；而非限制性定语从句对先行词不起限定作用，只做附加说明，一般用逗号和所修饰的名词或句子隔开，有时中间还可能隔有其他成分，这种从句如果省去，句子的意思仍是完整的。

如：Any man who smokes cigarettes is, the doctor says, risking his health.（who 引导限制性定语从句，如去掉 any man 的指代就不明确）

Many people congratulated William Faulkner, who had just won the Nobel Prize for literature.（who 引导非限制性定语从句，如去掉句子意思仍然完整）

2 定语从句引导词

引导定语从句的连词有关系代词和关系副词，关系代词代替先行词在从句中充当主语、宾语、表语或定语；关系副词代替先行词在从句中充当状语。

限制性定语从句的引导词包括：关系代词：that, which, who, whom, whose；关系副词：when, where, why。注意关系代词在定语从句中作宾语时经常省略。

如：The book（that）my friend is writing is an English Grammar.（that 引导限制性定语从句，修饰 book，在从句中充当宾语，可省）

非限制性定语从句的引导词包括：关系代词 which, who, whom, whose；关系副词 when, where, why。注意 that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。

如：This book, which only appeared a year ago, has already gone through several editions.（which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰 book，在从句中充当主语）

3 区分定语从句和同位语从句

区分定语从句和同位语从句，关键是弄清 that 的不同作用。引导定语从句时，that 要在从句中充当主语或宾语；引导同位语从句时，that 只起连接作用，不充当任何成分。

如：It is the fact that all of us have known.（定语从句，that 在从句中充当 known 的宾语）

All of us know the fact that he is not a thief.（同位语从句，that 在从句中不充当成分）

理解含有定语从句的复合句，重点是要能够识别出该从句是定语从句，并明确先行词是谁以及从句引导词充当的是什么成分，即理清定语从句与先行词之间的修饰关系。

例（2015 年第 81 题）

原文	题目
Inundated by more information than we can possibly hold in our heads, we're increasingly handing off the job of remembering to search engines and smart phones. Google is even reportedly working on eyeglasses **that** could one day recognize faces and supply details about whoever you're looking at.	81. Google's eyeglasses are supposed to _____. A）improve our memory B）function like memory C）help us see faces better D）work like smart phones

解析：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。根据题干中的 Google's eyeglasses 可在原文中定位。该段第一句指出，人们日益将记忆这项工作甩手推给搜索引擎和智能手机（handing off… remembering to search engines and smart phones）；接下来第二句进一步举例说明（even），该句中 that 引导的定语从句说明了谷歌研发的眼镜的作用，由该句可知，谷歌研发的眼镜可以帮助人们对所见到的人脸进行面部识别并提供相关信息（…eyeglasses that could… recognize faces and supply details），可见谷歌研发的眼镜是为了帮助人们完成记忆人脸及相关信息的工作，故答案为 B。

二、专题演练

Text A

文章长度：479 words　　**建议做题时间：**7 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

One of the most important organizations designed to combat fatal infectious diseases in poor countries goes by the unwieldy name of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The link between the first two is well established. AIDS does not kill directly. Rather, the damage it does to the immune system opens

an individual to other infections that would frequently be fought off by a healthy body. Of these, tuberculosis is one of the most important. Some 12% of deaths of people infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, are from tuberculosis, and, conversely, 16% of tuberculosis deaths are AIDS' related. The disease of malaria kills a lot of people — at least 1 million a year, although the exact figure is hard to come by — but there was little obvious medical connection between it and the other two.

No longer. Over the past few years a number of studies have suggested that those who are infected with HIV are more susceptible to malaria, and that the malaria parasite, in turn, raises the number of virus particles in those with HIV. Now, a study published in Science by Laith Abu-Raddad of the University of Washington, in Seattle, and his colleagues has tried to put some numbers on the problems.

The study's starting point is that the number of virus particles in the blood of someone infected with HIV increases about ten-fold during an attack of malaria. This seems to be due, paradoxically, to the immune system's response to the malarial parasite. That response produces proteins called cytokines, which have the perverse effect of encouraging HIV to replicate.

The increase in the number of virus particles is transient, and may do little harm to the individual's own long-term prospects, but it does make him (or her) more likely to pass the infection on during sex. Conversely, the damage HIV does to the immune system means that the malarial parasite can more easily breed unchecked. That means people are more susceptible to infection in the first place, and that more parasites are available to be transmitted from person to person by the mosquitoes that spread them. Dr. Abu-Raddad and his colleagues looked at past studies and came up with a set of numbers that can be plugged into a mathematical model they have developed of how, based on other papers, they think the diseases interact. They then applied the model to Kisumu, a part of Kenya that has a high prevalence of both diseases.

The model suggests the peak of the HIV epidemic in Kisumu is 8% higher than what it would have been if there were no interaction between the diseases, while the peak level of malaria is 13% higher. Moreover, and in contrast to tuberculosis, where the peak lags seven years behind that of HIV, malaria peaked only one year after the peak of the HIV epidemic.

81. Which of the following about AIDS is true according to the passage?
    A) AIDS is the direct cause that lead to people's death.
    B) Individual infected can't fight off other viruses normally.
    C) AIDS has nothing to do with tuberculosis.
    D) AIDS is often caused by tuberculosis virus.
82. What is the possible relationship between AIDS and malaria?
    A) AIDS, in some way, may reduce the possibility of malaria infection.

B）Malaria has greater influence on AIDS' infected individuals than tuberculosis.

C）They are interactive with each other.

D）HIV is likely to increase the malaria parasite in the individual's blood.

83. Malaria may increase the number of virus particles in the blood of individual with HIV because

A）mosquitoes in the surrounding would transmit the virus from person to person.

B）the damage to the immune system cause the blood susceptible to HIV virus.

C）the response of immune system to malarial parasite may produce cytokines which may encourage HIV to replicate.

D）malaria has a special trait to encourage HIV to breed quickly in the body.

84. What can be inferred from the passage?

A）AIDS may be most prevalent in African countries.

B）Mosquito is a main means of malarial parasite transmission.

C）Interaction between diseases can cause negative effect.

D）The mathematical model is only a hypothesis till now.

85. What would be the best title for the passage?

A）A Mathematical Model for AIDS.

B）The Global Fund to Fight Diseases.

C）Three Hard Diseases Troubling the World.

D）AIDS and Malaria — A Vicious Circle.

Text B

文章长度：419 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics — the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close. As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent *gizmos*（小发明）whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy — far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with

their hands alone.

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves — goals that pose a real challenge. "While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error," says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, "we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to reliably interact with a dynamic world."

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented — and human perception far more complicated — than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.

86. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in
   A) the use of machines to produce science fiction.
   B) the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry.
   C) the invention of tools for various work.
   D) the elite's cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work.
87. According to the passage, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can
   A) fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery.
   B) interact with human being verbally.
   C) become more intelligent than human beings.
   D) respond independently to a changing world.
88. The forecast of initial optimism can't be realized in the near future, because
   A) the forecast is too far away from the reality.
   B) the action of the human brain can't be copied with the present technology.
   C) the transistor circuits and microprocessors have not been invented.
   D) the scientists have no enough knowledge about artificial intelligence.

89. The people who forecasted that the action of human brain could be copied by the year 2010 underestimate
A）the difficulty in the process of any new technology's appearance.
B）the complexity of copying the action of human brain.
C）the difficulty in making artificial intelligence.
D）the complexity of the human brain's nerve cells and human perception.

90. The author uses the example of the human mind finding the object monkey immediately to argue that robots are
A）expected to copy human brain in internal structure.
B）able to perceive abnormalities immediately.
C）far less able than human brain in focusing on object.
D）best used in a controlled environment.

Test C

文章长度：477 words　　**建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

When a gamemaster commence creating and running a gaming campaign, she almost always draws inspirations from movies, fiction, comic books, and similar sources in mind. Her influences may be subconscious — she favors the novels of Tolkien and Kurtz, so she tries to incorporate elements similar to theirs into her game without deliberately copying them — or conscious — she just saw the movies *Star-Gate* and tries to file off the serial numbers and create a virtually identical campaign — but in both cases the influences exist. When gamemasters create and run games, they often try to simulate the media, settings, and genres that so fascinate them.

There's nothing wrong with this. One of the things that pull many people into gaming is the desire to create their own settings and worlds, ones as well portrayed, cleverly put together, and wondrous as the books they read and the television shows they see. It's only natural that our viewing and reading habits form interconnections with our gaming hobby.

By the same token, however, games are not novels. Nor, for that matter, are they movies, television shows, comic books, short stories, or anything else. They're games, pure and simple, and though they may be influenced by mass-media entertainment, they don't follow all of the same "rules". At some times a setting proves so unadoptable to RPGs that it's not worth the effort to try to carry it over to the gaming table. Most of the time games exist in a gray area where they can simulate some aspects of a genre or setting well and others not so well.

The wise GM learns to work within the boundaries of genre and setting simulation. She takes advantage of the nature of role-playing games to create her own stories and

settings which, while properly reminiscent of the books, movies, and shows that inspired her, also make use of the unique strengths and attributes of gaming itself. This article examines some of the differences between gaming and mass-media entertainments and discusses their implications for creating enjoyable games and characters.

What the philosophizing and suggesting boils down to is this: You're playing a game about story creation, you're not writing a novel or creating a movie. If you hold simulation of novels and movies as your ultimate goal, you're likely to be disappointed, because games aren't mass-media entertainments — they're games. You can do a lot to make your games more like mass-media entertainments than they are now and in the process improve them, perhaps dramatically. But you shouldn't ever lose sight of the fact that they remain games and thus follow different rules. Try to get around those rules and you're likely to become frustrated and aggravated when your games don't measure up to your favorite books and shows. If you stick to those rules, you'll find your games fun, exciting, and enriching in and of themselves.

91. The phrase "both cases" (Line 7, Para. 1) refers to
   A) filing off the serial numbers and creating a virtually identical campaign.
   B) creating and running a game.
   C) consciously or unconsciously intimating the favorite movies, etc.
   D) the novels of Tolkien and Kurtz and the movies *Stargate*.
92. What pulls so many people into creating games?
   A) The viewing and reading habits in reading their favorite books.
   B) The desire to create their own settings and worlds according to what they have read.
   C) The entertainment of the games.
   D) The popularity of the films in real world.
93. Which one is true about games according to the passage?
   A) They are replicate of real films, books and so on.
   B) They are a kind of entertainment which creators want to take advantage of to attract people as many as possible.
   C) They are not movies or anything else, but only games even though they may borrow some plots from other things.
   D) They are a kind of commodity out of which creators want to make money by selling to people who love games.
94. What may lead a game to fail?
   A) The game is too fancy to be reached by people.
   B) The game creator takes simulation of novels as the ultimate goal.
   C) The game is distinct from the entertainments.
   D) The game creator does not well understand what the people like.

95. What can we know from the last paragraph?

A) We should take the simulation of the novels as our ultimate aim of gaming.

B) We can adapt media entertainment for games only if we make great efforts.

C) If adhering to the rules, we can make more appealing games.

D) Once abiding by the rules you'll become more and more depressed.

Text D

文章长度：387 words　　**建议做题时间：**5.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Hypothetically（假设），let's say you ran a fancy private elementary school. Like other private schools, you're competing to put out the brightest kids. And one of the ways you engineer this is through your admissions process — you try to select the kids who will get the most out of what your school has to offer, kids who can handle the intellectual challenge, and who don't disrupt the class.

However, according to an ongoing study in Germany, what you might have done is just reject some of the very best kids — the very type of kids you want in your school. This study, by Gisela Trommsdorff and Antje Von Suchodoletz, is following a group of kids who are making the transition from kindergarten to first grade. At the beginning of kindergarten, the scholars measured these kids' reasoning ability with a test of their non-verbal intelligence. They also measured their *goal-oriented*（有目标导向的）self-control with a variation of Mischel's marshmallow task and a persistence test. The persistence test, for kids of this age, goes like this: kids are asked to draw a big circle. Every time, the teacher responds it's not circular enough and asks them to try again. Of course, nobody can draw a perfect circle. What the test measures is how long a child can hang in there, continuing to try, when confronted with negative feedback. Some kids quit quickly, while others keep going through endless trials.

The scholars also got teachers to fill out behavioral-rating questionnaires about the children. We would expect that kids with higher reasoning ability + higher persistence and self control would have less behavior problems. However, the scholars saw a very dramatic trend in the other direction: High reasoning ability + High Persistence/Self-control = More behavior problems, not less.

What the scholars believe is that Non-Verbal Intelligence disrupts the expected relationship between self-control and behavior. Theoretically, self-control and behavior should go hand in hand, and for low-IQ kids, that's absolutely true. But not for kids who are well above-average in reasoning ability. Why this is the case probably has something to do with the distinction between goal-oriented tasks and normal social interactions like playgroups where there is no actual goal to focus upon. Smart kids' behavior in the latter context is probably not a good proxy for their ability to apply themselves in the former context.

96. What can be known from the first two paragraphs?
A) The best students can make full use of what schools offer.
B) The process private schools recruit students loses some best students.
C) Those who obey the class rules are the best students.
D) The best students can handle their intellectual challenge effectively.

97. The test letting kids draw a circle again and again is to find
A) how kids react to the repeated and endless trials.
B) what the students' reasoning ability is like.
C) how long a student can persist with the repeated task.
D) what the students' non-verbal intelligence is like.

98. What results do the scholars find by making behavioral-rating questionnaires about the children?
A) Kids with higher ability of persistence and self-control can handle the intellectual challenge well.
B) Kids with high IQ and high persistence will have less behavior problems.
C) The higher ability of reasoning, persistence and self-control is, the less behavior problems kids have.
D) High reasoning ability and high self-control will cause kids to have more behavior problems.

99. What can we know about the relationship between kids' IQ levels and their behavior and self-control in theory?
A) Kids with high IQ will have less behavior problems and high self-control.
B) Low-IQ kids' behavior is disturbed by low self-control.
C) Low-IQ kids' self-control is closely linked to their behavior.
D) The brighter the kids are, the closer the relationship between their behavior and self-control is.

100. What is the passage mainly about?
A) Why to test kids' reasoning ability and persistence.
B) What causes kids to have more behavior problems.
C) What the link between a kid's behavior and their IQ is.
D) Why private schools are losing the best kids.

三、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析：**答案为 **B**。事实细节题。第一段提到，患有艾滋病的个体易于感染其他疾病，而健康人体通常可以抵御这些疾病，这就说明了患有艾滋病的人

不能正常地（normally）抵御这些疾病，故答案为 B。

82. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第二段提到，在这些年的研究中发现：感染了艾滋病病毒的人群更容易患有疟疾（malaria），而疟疾寄生虫也会使 HIV 病毒微粒数量增加，所以这种影响是交互的（interactive with each other）。

83. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第三段提到，疟疾会使 HIV 数量成数十倍地增长，主要是因为免疫系统会对疟疾寄生虫产生反应，而这种反应生成的原浆蛋白质将会刺激 HIV 的繁殖，故答案为 C。强干扰项 A 只是使人类感染疟疾的原因之一，不是 HIV 病毒微粒数量增加的原因。

84. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。采用排除和肯定相结合的技巧。文章只提到 Kisumu 是 Kenya 艾滋病和疟疾发病率最高的地区，由此断定 A 的内容过于武断。原文只是说蚊子会传播疟疾寄生虫，而没有说它是一种主要传播途径，故排除 B。在文章最后一段列举的数据中可以看出，交互作用使发病率明显升高，所以 C 正确。D 与文中所说事实不符。

85. **解析**：答案为 **D**。主旨大意题。从文章内容来看，主要是考证艾滋病和疟疾之间的关系。其中也提到了肺结核，但它不是文章的主体，文章从一开始就指出艾滋病和疟疾之间的关系尚没有确定，而在接下来的段落里就是用研究来说明这两者的关系，故答案为 D。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

unwieldy 笨拙的；不实用的	replicate 复制；（病毒）繁衍
susceptible 易受感染的	transient 短暂的，瞬时的
perverse 有悖常理的；不正当的	unchecked 未受制止的，未加抑制的

句式提炼

1. Rather, the damage <u>it does</u> to the immune system opens an individual to other infections <u>that</u> would frequently be fought off by a healthy body.
   注释：it does to the immune system 是省略了 that 的定语从句，修饰主语 the damage；that 引导定语从句，修饰 infections。
2. That response produces proteins called cytokines, <u>which</u> have the perverse effect of encouraging HIV to replicate.
   注释：which 引导非限制性定语从句，对 cytokines 起补充说明作用。
3. Dr. Abu-raddad and his colleagues <u>looked</u> at past studies <u>and</u> <u>came</u> up with a set of numbers <u>that</u> can be plugged into a mathematical model they have developed of how, <u>based on other papers</u>, they think the diseases interact.

注释：and 连接主句的并列谓语 looked…和 came…；that 引导定语从句，修饰 a set of numbers；该定语从句的宾语 a mathematical model 后面跟了一个省略了 that 的定语从句；how…they think the diseases interact 是宾语从句，做介词 of 的宾语；过去分词短语 based on…是插入语，表示“根据……”。

4. Moreover, and in contrast to tuberculosis, where the peak lags seven years behind that of HIV, malaria peaked only one year after the peak of the HIV epidemic.

注释：where 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰 tuberculosis。

Text A 全文翻译

“全球抗击艾滋病、肺结核、疟疾基金”听起来是个不太雅观的名字，但它却是旨在帮助贫困国家抵抗致命传染病的最重要的组织之一。前两种疾病之间的关系早已被确认。艾滋病不会直接导致死亡，然而，(81) 它对人体免疫系统的破坏使感染艾滋病的人比健康人更容易感染其他疾病。这其中，肺结核是经常感染的疾病之一。因感染艾滋病病毒而死亡的人中有12%死于肺结核；反过来说，16%的肺结核死亡与艾滋病有关。疟疾每年要使至少一百万人丧命，具体数字很难统计。但在它和前两种疾病之间似乎没有明显的病理联系。

但是，现在情况已有了变化。(82) 在过去的几年里，很多研究表明那些感染了艾滋病病毒的人群更容易患有疟疾，而疟疾寄生虫，反过来使HIV的病毒粒子数量增加。目前，西雅图华盛顿大学的 Laith Abu-raddad 和同事在《科学》杂志上发表了他们的研究，试图就疟疾和艾滋病之间的关系提供一些数据支持。

该研究的出发点是，(83) HIV感染人群若患有疟疾，其血液中的病毒粒子数量会增长大约10倍。导致这种病毒数量增多的原因可能与免疫系统对疟疾寄生虫的反应有关。这种反应会产生一种蛋白质，称为原浆蛋白质，它能够产生反常的作用，即刺激HIV病毒的繁殖。

病毒粒子数量的增加是暂时的，从长远来看，对个体的身体状况可能不会造成太大伤害，但的确会令他们在性交过程中更易于传染别人。相反，HIV对免疫系统所造成的损害意味着疟疾寄生虫会不受限制地繁殖。也就是说人们首先就会易于感染疟疾，然后，更多的寄生虫会由分布在人群周围的蚊子携带，在人群之间进行传播。

Abu-raddad 博士和他的同事们对以往的研究作了分析，得出一系列能够运用于某一数学模型的数据，这一模型是建立在别的论文基础上得出的，研究了这两种疾病之间是如何互相作用的。然后他们将这一模式运用于肯尼亚的

Kisumu——疟疾和艾滋病发病率都很高的地区。

（84）这一模型表明 Kisumu 地区的 HIV 传染最高点比没有疟疾的情况下要高 8%，而疟疾传染的最高点比没有艾滋病的情况下要高 13%。而且，肺结核发病高峰在 HIV 感染的 7 年后出现高峰，而疟疾仅在 HIV 感染的一年后出现高峰期。

Text B

86. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。文章第一段第一句指出，自 the dawn of human ingenuity（人类开始具有创造性）以来，就已经制作出日益复杂的工具以应付危险的、令人厌烦的、繁重的、肮脏的工作（have devised ever more cunning tools…），也就是说人类的创造性（human ingenuity）在一开始的时候能够在工具的创造（the invention of tools）中体现出来，故答案为 C。
87. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。文章第二段最后一句话中的 While we know… we can't yet give a robot enough "common sense" to…表明，robot 目前只是能按照人给它的指令行事，还没有能力独自应对 a dynamic world，D 是该句中… reliably interact with a dynamic world 的同义转述。
88. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。文章第三段指出，20 世纪六七十年代，initial optimism 认为到 2010 年，晶体管电路和微处理器（transistor circuits and microprocessors）或许能够复制人类大脑的行为，但最近研究者们将预计实现的时间推迟了几十年（extend that forecast by decades if not centuries），之所以要延迟就是因为现在还无法 copy the action of the human brain，故答案为 B。
89. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。文章第四段第一句指出，研究者们发现 the human brain's…nerve cells 和 human perception 比他们预想的要复杂得多，也就是说那些认为到 2010 年，人类的大脑活动可以被复制的人低估了 human brain's nerve cells 和 human perception 的复杂性，由此可知答案为 D。
90. **解析**：答案为 **C**。语义理解题。文章最后一段最后一句指出，即使是最先进的计算机也不能 approach that kind of ability，该句中的 that kind of ability 指的就是上句所说的"人类大脑可以在掠过迅速变化的景物时忽略 98% 不相关的信息的同时定位在目标事物上"。简单地说就是人类大脑可以迅速定位到目标事物上，句中提到人类能够在曲折的公路边上一眼排除不相关的信息而直接定位到 monkey 上，是想以事实证明人类大脑的这一作用。结合上面的分析可知，作者引用人类大脑能够迅速定位到 monkey 的例子就是为了说明电脑在定位目标事物的速度上比人脑慢，故答案为 C。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

ingenuity 创造力
compulsion 强迫，强制
confer 赋予
populate 填充，填入
disregard 忽视，不顾
instantaneously 即刻地，瞬间地

句式提炼

1. As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent *gizmos* (小发明) whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor.
   注释：but 连接两个并列的定语从句，都修饰 gizmos；whose 表示所属关系，在从句中充当名词的定语。
2. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy — far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.
   注释：介词短语 thanks to…位于句首，充当原因状语；that 引导定语从句，修饰 robot systems；破折号后面是对前面的 submillimeter accuracy 的解释说明。
3. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.
   注释：本句的主干成分是逗号后面的部分；介词短语 despite… 2010 是句子的状语，despite 是介词，意为“尽管”；when 引导定语从句，修饰 in the 1960s and 1970s；该时间状语从句中，it 是形式主语，真正的主语是后面 that 引导的主语从句；if not centuries 是一个省略的条件状语从句，是为了对 decades 进行补充说明，意为“就算不是几个世纪，也至少要有好几十年”。

Text B 全文翻译

(86) 自从人类发现自身所具有的创造性以来，人类设计出的工具越来越复杂，利用这些工具可以从事危险、枯燥、繁重或者肮脏的工作。这就促使了机器人学的诞生，即将人的各种能力集合到机器上的科学。如果科学家非得要创造出机械般的科幻人物的话，他们已经开始付诸行动了。因此，当代世界充斥着越来越多的智能化的小发明。虽然这些小发明的出现很少为人所知，但它们却普遍存在，取代了许多劳动力；我们的工厂哼唱着机器人组装臂的节奏；我

们的银行业务可以在自动柜员机终端自动完成，并且会在交易结束后机械地向我们道谢以示礼貌；我们的地铁由不知疲倦的机器人司机操控着。电子和微型机械的不断缩小化，其已能执行部分大脑以及骨科手术，精确度达到百万分之一——远远高于技艺高超的外科医生徒手所能达到的精确度。

但是，如果机器人在下一个阶段达到取代劳动力的功能，那么，它们将不需要太多的人力监控就可以运行，而且至少能够自己做一些决策。这些目标的实现会对人类构成真正的威胁。“虽然我们知道让机器人如何处理一个具体的故障”，美国国家航空航天局机器人学部门经理达芙·拉夫莉说：(87)“但我们还不能教会机器人足够的常识，让它们靠谱地与一个动态的世界进行交流沟通。”

事实上，在寻求真正的人工智能的过程中产生了非常复杂的结果。(88) 虽然20世纪六七十年代首次出现了一丝曙光，当时导体电路和微处理器似乎有望到2010年能够处理大脑的活动，但是，研究人员最近开始将实现这一预测的时间延后了不说有几个世纪，但至少是几十年。

(89) 他们在尝试将人类思维模型化的过程中发现，人大脑的几千亿个神经细胞比原先想象的更智能，人的感知能力比原先想象的更复杂。他们已经制造出的机器人，在受控的工厂环境中已能识别机器仪表盘上不到毫米数量级的误差。(90) 但是人脑能够快速捕捉瞬息万变的画面，并且将不相关的98%的内容过滤掉，例如，在弯弯曲曲的林荫小路上凭直觉发现一只猴子；在一大群人中辨认出一张值得怀疑的面孔。地球上最先进的计算机系统也无法具备这种能力，神经学家依然搞不清人类为什么能够做到这一点。

Text C

91. **解析**：答案为 **C**。语义理解题。从首段可以看出，作者把游戏设计师对他们喜爱的资料的有意识和下意识的模仿做了比较，而不管是有意识的还是下意识的，我们都可以在她创作的游戏里找到她所喜爱的电影、小说等资料的影子，故答案为 C。
92. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。第二段指出，促使人们加入制作游戏的一个因素就是他们渴望创造自己的情节和世界，一些跟他们读过的书或者在电视上看到的节目一样描写精致、巧妙结合在一起、神奇的世界。归纳起来就是游戏设计师希望根据他们的所见，在游戏中创造自己的情节和场景，故答案为 B。
93. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。作者在第三段对游戏究竟是什么进行了描述：游戏完全就是游戏，它既不是小说，也不是电视剧，或其他任何东西，尽管他们可能会受大众传媒的影响。由此可知选项 C 的内容符合文意。文章只是说游戏创作者可能会将自己喜爱的电影或其他事物中的一些情节运用于游戏，但这并不表示游戏就是它们的复制品，故排除 A。

94. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。文章在最后一段主要写影响成败的因素，要想成功，你就必须明确游戏和娱乐之间的区别，并遵循游戏的法则；而造成你失败的原因就是你没能做到这一点，只是把对电影或书籍完全复制到游戏中来，故答案为 B。

95. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。末段说如果你坚持这些规则，你就会发现你的游戏会很有趣、很令人兴奋，它们本身的内容就十分的丰富，故答案为 C。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

commence 开始
subconscious 下意识的
incorporate 合并，混合
by the same token 由于同样的原因，同样地
pure and simple 完全的，十足的，根本的
boil down to 简化为，归结为
measure up to 符合，达到
aggravate 使恶化，使更严重

句式提炼

1. One of the things that pull many people into gaming is the desire to create their own settings and worlds, ones as well portrayed, cleverly put together, and wondrous as the books they read and the television shows they see.
   注释：that 引导定语从句，修饰前面的 things；不定式短语 to create their own settings and worlds 作定语，修饰 the desire；ones… they see 是 their own settings and worlds 的同位语；在该同位语中，as…as 结构做后置定语修饰 ones，表示“如……一样……”；they read 和 they see 是两个省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句，分别修饰 books 和 television shows。
2. Most of the time games exist in a gray area where they can simulate some aspects of a genre or setting well and others not so well.
   注释：where 引导定语从句，修饰限定 gray area；and 连接并列的宾语，后一部分宾语中 others 后面省略了 of a genre or setting。
3. She takes advantage of the nature of role-playing games to create her own stories and settings which, while properly reminiscent of the books, movies, and shows that inspired her, also make use of the unique strengths and attributes of gaming itself.
   注释：不定式短语 to create her own stories and settings…做目的状语；which 引导的是定语从句，修饰 stories and settings；在此定语从句中又含有 while 引导的让步状语从句，该从句省略了主谓成分；that 引导的定语从句，修饰 books，movies and shows。

Text C 全文翻译

当游戏设计师开始创作或者研发一个游戏的时候，她总是要从电影、小说、连环漫画册以及脑海里其他类似的资料中寻找灵感。(91) 她发挥的影响也许是无意识的 —— 她喜欢托尔金和克鲁兹的小说，所以尽量将与他们的小说类似的情节结合到她的游戏中，这些都不是故意去模仿——她发挥的影响也可能是有意识的 —— 她刚刚看了电影《星际奇兵》就尽力把内容按序归档，创造一个性质相同的游戏——但是在这两种情况下，影响都是存在的。当游戏设计师设计和研发游戏时，他们常常尽量模仿吸引他们的那些媒体、情节和风格。

这是没有错的。(92) 促使人们加入游戏制作的一个因素就是他们渴望创造自己的情节和世界，那些跟他们读过的书或者在电视上看到的节目一样的描写细腻并将各个要素巧妙结合在一起的神奇的世界。自然，我们观看节目或者阅读书籍的习惯是与我们在进行游戏制作时的偏好紧密地连接在一起的。

然而出于同样的原因，(93) 游戏不是小说，也不是电影、电视节目、连环漫画册或者短篇故事以及其他。它们完全就是游戏，尽管可能会受大众传媒娱乐节目的影响，但它们并没有遵循同样的“规则”。有时候，一个情节不能改编成角色扮演游戏，因此不值得费力地把它带到游戏桌上。大多数时候，游戏存在于一个灰色地带里，在那里它们可以将某种风格或者情节的某些方面模仿得很到位，而其他方面却模仿得不是很好。

聪明的游戏设计师知道在一定的界限内模仿风格和情节。她利用角色扮演游戏的本质创造出自己的故事情节，这些故事情节一方面恰当地模仿了给她灵感的书、电影和电视节目，另一方面也利用了游戏自身独特的优势和属性。本文就考察了游戏和大众传媒娱乐节目的不同，并且讨论了这些差异对于创作令人喜爱的游戏和游戏角色的启示。

哲学思维的建议如下：你是在玩一个关于故事创作的游戏，而不是在写小说或者创作电影。(94) 假如你把模仿电影或者小说当成是你的最终目标的话，你很可能会失望的，因为游戏不是大众传媒娱乐节目，它们就是游戏。你可以做很多事让你的游戏比现在更像大众传媒娱乐节目，也可以在创作过程中戏剧性地改编它们。但是你不能忽视这样一个事实，它们依然是游戏，因此会遵循不同的规则。如果避开这些规则，当游戏跟你最喜欢的书籍和电视剧不符时，你可能会变得焦虑不安、易怒。(95) 如果你坚持这些规则的话，你就会发现你的游戏很有趣、很令人兴奋，它们本身的内容就十分丰富。

Text D

96. **解析：**答案为 **B**。推理判断题。第一段第二句说，像其他的私立学校一样，你正在争着招到最聪明的学生，达到这一目的一个方式就是通过你的招生过

程（through your admissions process），而第二段话锋一转说（however），根据德国正在做的一项研究可知，可能你所做的正好是将你学校想招收的好学生拒之门外，由此可知私立学校招收学生的过程使私立学校流失了一些最聪明的学生，B 项表述的正是此意，故为答案。第一段最后两句提到的那些充分利用学校所提供的条件的学生、那些能处理智力挑战的孩子和不扰乱课堂的学生，是私立学校选择学生的标准，但并不代表这类学生就是最好的学生，故排除 A、C、D。

97. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第二段主要讲了德国所做的研究，研究者为测试学生的毅力让孩子们一遍遍地画圆圈，第二段倒数第二句也说这一测试方法是为了测试孩子们能在那里坚持多久，故答案为 C。

98. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。文章在第三段提到通过让教师填写有关学生行为等级的问卷调查，本来期望的结果是拥有更高推理能力，更强毅力和自控能力的孩子行为问题会更少，接下来 however 转折，他们发现了相反的具有戏剧性的趋势：更高的推理能力和更强的毅力或自控能力等于更多的行为问题，D 项表述与此一致，故为答案。

99. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。最后一段第二句话中提到，理论上讲对低智商的孩子来说自控力和行为是密不可分的，这是千真万确的，但对那些推理能力高于平均水平的孩子来说，并不是这样的，C 项表述与此一致，故为答案。

100. **解析**：答案为 **D**。主旨大意题。文章首段第二句提到私立学校流失了一些最好的学生，第二段到第四段的内容都是与私立学校招生的标准不一致的，也正是私立学校使最好的学生流失的原因，四个选项中最能概括以上信息的是 D 项，其他几项都不能概括整篇文章的意思。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

fancy 昂贵的	reasoning ability 推理能力
engineer 处理	verbal 口头的；言语的
get the most out of 充分利用	persistence 毅力
ongoing 正在进行的	hang in 坚持下去，坚持不懈

句式提炼

1. And one of the ways you engineer this is through your admissions process— you try to select the kids who will get the most out of what your school has to offer, kids who can handle the intellectual challenge, and who don't disrupt the class.

   注释：本句中 ways 后接了一个省略了引导词的定语从句；破折号后的内容解释说明 admissions process；该部分中含有三个 who 引导的定语从句，修

饰 kids；在第一个 who 引导的定语从句中又含有一个 what 引导的宾语从句做介词 of 的宾语。

2. However, according to an ongoing study in Germany, what you might have done is just reject some of the very best kids — the very type of kids you want in your school.

   注释：according to an ongoing study in Germany 介词短语作状语；what 引导主语从句，充当句子的主语；破折号后面是对 the very best kids 的解释说明，可以理解为是其同位语；该同位语中包含一个省略了引导词的定语从句 you want。

3. This study, by Gisela Trommsdorff and Antje Von Suchodoletz, is following a group of kids who are making the transition from kindergarten to first grade.

   注释：by Gisela Trommsdorff and Antje Von Suchodoletz 是插入语，将主语和谓语隔开；who 引导定语从句，修饰句子的宾语 a group of kids。

4. Why this is the case probably has something to do with the distinction between goal-oriented tasks and normal social interactions like playgroups where there is no actual goal to focus upon.

   注释：本句的主语是 why 引导的主语从句 why… case；介词短语between… and… focus upon 做定语，修饰句子的宾语 distinction；该介词短语中包含一个 where 引导的定语从句，修饰 playgroups。

Text D 全文翻译

假设你开办了一所昂贵的私立小学，像其他的私立学校一样，你正在争着招到最聪明的学生。(96①) 达到这一目的的一个方法就是通过你的招生程序——你尽力选择那些能充分利用学校所提供的条件的学生、那些能处理智力挑战的学生以及那些不扰乱课堂的学生。

(96②) 然而，根据德国正在进行的一项研究得出，你的所作所为可能正好把一些最好的学生拒之门外了，而这些学生正是你的学校想招收的。这项由 Gisela Trommsdorff 和 Antje Von Suchodoletz 所做的研究跟踪了一群正由幼儿园向一年级过渡的孩子们。在幼儿园的初期，学者们用非言语智力的测验测试了他们的推理能力。他们还用与众不同 Mischel 棉花糖任务及毅力测验测试了他们有目标导向的自控能力。(97①) 对这一年龄段的孩子毅力的测验是按如下方法进行的：让孩子们画一个大圆圈，老师每次的反应是圆圈不够圆，叫孩子们重画。

当然，没有一个孩子会画出一个完美的圆。(97②) 这一测验测试的是当面临负面的反馈时，孩子们能坚持多久，不断地试着画出一个完美的圆。一些孩子很快就放弃了，而另一些孩子却坚持熬过了无数次的考验。

学者们还让教师填写有关学生行为等级的调查问卷。我们本期望有较强的推理能力、毅力和自控能力的孩子会有较少的行为问题。(98) 但是，学者们却发现了与此相反的具有戏剧性的趋势：更高的推理能力和更强的毅力或自控能力等于更多的行为问题，而不是更少。

学者们认为非言语智力扰乱了自控能力和行为之间预期的关系。(99) 理论上来说，自控能力和行为应该是密不可分的，对低智商的孩子们来说，这是千真万确的。但是对那些有很好推理能力的孩子来说并不是这样的。出现这种情况的原因可能与以目标为导向的任务和正常的社会交际如没有实际目标要关注的游戏小组之间的区别有关系。聪明孩子在正常社会交际中的行为可能不能代表这一能力会使他们专心于以目标为导向的任务中。

星期三　长难句突破——状语从句、非谓语动词

一、状语从句学习

状语从句根据其用途可以分为时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、比较、方式、让步等从句。状语从句可位于主句之前，也可位于主句之后。前置时，一般要加逗号与主句分开；后置时，通常不用逗号分开。

要理解状语从句，考生应该首先熟悉各类从句的引导词，这样才能在阅读时快速识别出从句类型，理解主从句之间的关系。

各类状语常见的引导词如下：

从句类型常用连接词语：时间 when，while（whilst），whenever，as，since，till，until，before，after，once，the moment/day/instant/ minute second，every time，no sooner…than，hardly…when，then，meanwhile，subsequently，afterward，later；地点 where，wherever；原因 because，as，since，for，now that，seeing that，considering that，in that；结果 so，so that，so… that，such that，such… that；目的 so that，in order that，for fear that，lest，in case；条件 if，unless，providing/provided（that），suppose/supposing that，as/so long as，on condition that，in case，only if，if only；让步 though，although，even if，even though，as，while，whatever，wherever，whoever，however，no matter …，whether … or，admitting（that），granted/granting（that）；方式 as，as if，as thought，however，（in）the way（that）；比较 as，than

针对状语从句所设的题目通常会以主句或从句作为题干，解题的关键是根据题干定位出处，然后找到与题干相对应的内容，识别从句类型，理清主从句之间的关系。

例（2009 年第 83 题）

原文	题目
Mechanical engineers have worked with farmers and biologists to produce fertilizers, machinery and harvesting systems. This team effort has now produced crops uniformly waist high or less so that they are better suited to mechanical harvesting. Similar advances with other crops have released people from hard and boring jobs for more creative work, **whilst machines harvest crops more efficiently with less waste**. Providing more food for the rapidly increasing population is yet another role for the mechanical engineer.	83. According to the passage, how do engineers contribute to increasing efficiency of the agricultural industry? A) By working with farmers. B) By working in teams. C) By growing crops of the same height. D) By making agricultural machinery.

解析：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。本题的答案出自 whilst 引导的时间状语从句。该从句是说，在其他作物上的类似的进步，一方面把人们从繁重枯燥的工作中解放出来，参与到更有创造性的工作之中；另一方面（whilst），机械在收割作物的时候能效率更高，浪费更少。由此可知是农业机械化（machinery）使农业的效率提到了，而由前两句可知，农业机械化正机械工程师（Mechanical engineers）和农民及生物学家一起努力（farmers and biologists）的结果。A 少了 biologists；B 表达不够明确；C 过于绝对（文中是说差不多高度，并不是完全相同的高度），故均排除。

二、非谓语动词学习

非谓语动词包括不定式、现在分词、动名词以及不定式，理解非谓语动词主要应注意以下几点：

1 注意分词与其所修饰的名词（即其逻辑主语）之间的关系

现在分词与其逻辑主语之间能构成主谓关系，表示主动；过去分词与其逻辑主语之间能构成动宾关系，表示被动。

分词短语作定语时，其逻辑主语就是其所修饰的名词。但需要注意的是，当分词短语前有逗号时，分词短语所修饰的词不一定就是紧挨着它的名词，而有可能是更前面的名词，需要考生谨慎判断。

分词短语作状语时，其逻辑主语一般与句子的主语一致。

如：**Having finished** the homework，Tom went out for a walk. （现在分词 finishing 与其逻辑主语 Tom 之间是主谓关系）

2 分词的独立结构

如果分词的逻辑主语不是句子的主语，它就会带上自己的逻辑主语，这种结构叫做分词独立结构，这种独立结构有时会由介词 with 引出。

如：（**With**）**her eyes filled with tear**s，she didn't see the picture clearly.

3 不定式的完成式表示“原计划或打算要做的事而没做”

有些动词后常接不定式的完成式，表示“原计划要做的事而没做”，常见的这类词有：claim，desire，mean，promise，hope，plan，wish，expect，intend，pretend 等。

如：Mr. Smith **promised to have taken** his children to go abroad for a holiday，but he was tied up by his job.

4 动名词的复合结构

动名词的复合结构是由形容词性物主代词或名词的 's 所有格加上动名词构成。

如：**Her being late** again made the teacher very angry.

例（2011 年第 93 题）

原文	题目
Some studies suggest that as many as 40% of marriages each year are *omiai kekkon*. It's hard to be sure，say those who study the matter，because many Japanese couples，**when polled**，describe their marriage as a love match even if it was arranged.	93. According to the passage，the figure 40%（Paragraph Five）is uncertain because A）there has been a big increase in the number of arranged marriages. B）Western love marriage still remains popular among Japanese. C）young Japanese start dating very early in their life in a Western tradition. D）the tendency for arranged marriages could be stronger than is indicated.

解析：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。题干中的 uncertain 对应于原文中的 hard to be sure。because 后面给出原因：一些夫妇即使是家庭包办婚姻，在被调查的时候（when polled），也会将其描述成自由恋爱，由此可知，实际选择包办婚姻的可能要比调查数据中显示的更多，也就是说日本人对包办婚姻的倾向可能要比调查数据中显示的更强，故答案为 D。阅读时注意理解过去分词短语 when polled，这是简化的时间状语从句，polled 的逻辑主语就是句子的主语 many Japanese couples。

三、专题演练

Text A

文章长度：450 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

When oil sells at high market prices, the world's leading oil consumers, the United States, Japan and the European Union (EU), will confront bigger difficulties in concluding their domestic economic policies. Oil enterprises will face rising production costs and falling revenues. Expensive oil will compel the United States and Japan to increase federal interest rates, while making it harder for the European Central Bank (ECB) to lower its rates to simulate its economy. The U. S. trade imbalance is more severe, peaking at $46 billion last March. Soaring oil prices have contributed to this result.

As for the growing markets in Asia, including China, higher oil prices raise import costs, drive consumer price hikes and increase inflation pressure. According to the estimation of the International Energy Agency, if the price of oil increases by $10 per barrel within a year, the Asian economic growth rate will drop 0.8 percentage points. Sometime this year, China is expected to replace Japan as the world's second largest oil importer, after the United States. In 2005, China's oil imports are expected to reach 100 million tons. Since China's oil purchases are primarily spot transactions, a hike in oil prices will have an exaggerated effect on its economy and people's consuming habits.

Despite these ill effects, the overall global economic recovery will not be reversed. The current *flux* (涨潮) of oil prices began in January 2002, yet it did not prevent the economies of the United States, Japan and the EU from pushing ahead since late 2003. A brisk increase of oil prices actually indicates, to some degree, that economic recovery spurs oil demand, though oil production has not been exceeded by demand in the international market. Aside from the impact of a cut in production by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the tense situation in the Middle East, it has been the speculations of major international oil companies that have largely contributed to the spike in oil prices.

This will have limited effect on economic growth of the countries that are driven by sectors, such as the hi-tech and service industries. Impact will be severer in newer markets, whose economies rely more on manufacturing and are less dynamic. In fact, economic growth for the least developed countries could fall 2 percentage points. The

IMF predicted that the three major economies of the United States, Japan and the EU would enjoy economic growth at 4.6 percent, 3.4 percent and 1.7 percent respectively this year, even if oil price remains at $40 per barrel. Even when the rates drop marginally, from 0.3 to 0.5 percentage points, their growth would still be higher than their respective 3.1 percent, 2.7 percent and 0.4 percent in 2003.

81. The reason why the trade imbalance of the U. S. is severe is that
   A) its domestic economic policies are too tricky to be concluded.
   B) the federal interest rate of the U. S. increases sharply.
   C) ECB has failed to lower its rates to simulate its economy.
   D) the global oil prices are going up dramatically and suddenly.
82. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
   A) Oil companies won't earn less because of the increase in the oil prices.
   B) The three major economies have made their domestic economic policies.
   C) Developed countries have to increase the interest rates for soaring oil prices.
   D) The three largest oil consumers in the world are U. S. , China and Japan.
83. What will happen to the economic growth after the increase of the oil price, according to the passage?
   A) The economy of the developed countries will still improve.
   B) The economy of the developed countries will stagger.
   C) The economic growth of the Middle East will slow down.
   D) China's economy pattern will accordingly change.
84. It can be inferred from the passage that
   A) price hike brings different effects on China and developed countries.
   B) ECB will lower the interest rates to reduce the impact of the soaring oil prices.
   C) oil production is about to be exceeded by demand in the international market.
   D) the U. S. trade imbalance won't be changed until the price of oil declines.
85. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
   A) Changes in World Oil Prices.
   B) Oil Price and the World Economy.
   C) What Can Oil Price Growth Bring?
   D) Soaring Oil Prices' Affect on U. S.

Text B

文章长度：390 words　　**建议做题时间：**5.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

For weeks now, the stock market has been toying with Dow 10,000. Considering that the large-company index went as low as 6, 547 in March, that feels like cause for

celebration. But is it really?

A growing chorus of market watchers says no. The concern is that the stock market is overwrought（紧张的）and that down is the only sensible direction to head. Sure, individual companies have been quick to bounce lower based on bad news. Both insurance and financial firms lost ground（股市下跌）on Tuesday respectively thanks to the passage of a health-reform bill by a key Senate committee and a Goldman Sachs downgrade by an influential banks analyst.

More broadly, though, some strategists are seeing signs that stock values are inflated and due for a "correction", that lovely Wall Street euphemism for falling prices.

One such signal: stocks are about as expensive as they have been in the long term, even though the economy remains weak. According to data from Thomson Reuters, the companies in the S&P 500 index are trading at an average 15 times expected earnings over the next 12 months. That's a completely typical valuation. But this isn't a completely typical business environment. If the recovery is slow, and unemployment remains high — and both seem likely — then even a typical valuation will seem too optimistic.

A more valid indication of being on shaky ground is the fact that even on days when stock prices are rising, few people are trading, making for some fairly thin rallies. "Sellers have entered the market but buyers have stepped away," says Mary Ann Bartels, head of U. S. technical and market analysis at Bank of America/Merrill Lynch. "When that happens, we have to question the sustainability of the rally." Another reason to think higher stock prices aren't necessarily in the offing: history. Since the market hit a low in March, it has fairly consistently marched higher, occasionally falling back, but rarely by more than a few percentage points at a time. The last time the market has had such a run without a correction of 10% or more was 1933, says Bartels. Momentum, pleasant though it may be, tends not to last for such long stretches. Of course, figuring out when, exactly, this stretch will end, is an exercise in future-predicting most investors would be well advised to sit out.

86. What caused the falling prices of insurance companies?
   A）An influential banks analyst downgrading Goldman Sachs.
   B）A key Senate committee passing a health-reform bill.
   C）The low Dow index of large companies.
   D）The stock market being overwrought.
87. The word "correction"（Line 2, Para. 3）is closest in meaning to
   A）revision.　　B）improvement.
   C）an increase in value.　　D）a drop in prices.

88. What can we know from the fourth paragraph?
    A) The low recovery of economy leads to low employment rates.
    B) A completely typical valuation means a typical business environment.
    C) Stocks don't become cheap as the economy becomes weak.
    D) The lower the recovery of economy is, the more optimistic the typical valuation is.
89. What does Mary Ann Bartels imply by saying "When that happens, we have to question the sustainability of the rally"?
    A) She believes the rally will sustain if the buyers enter the stock market.
    B) She thinks the sellers and buyers should enter the market at the same time.
    C) She is sure that the more people take part in trading, the longer the rally exists.
    D) She doubts whether the rally can exist long if few people trade with the rising stock prices.
90. What does the last sentence of the passage imply?
    A) The investors were advised to delay their investment.
    B) It is unknown for sure when the stock market recovers.
    C) Figuring out when the stock prices rise is a hard job.
    D) Investors shouldn't avoid predicting the future stock markets.

Text C

文章长度：481 words　　**建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Curious about how dogs' minds may have changed through *domestication*（驯养）, Josef Topál, a *cognitive ethnologist*（认知行为学者）at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest, and colleagues gave 36 dogs a test called the object permanence task. As developed for infants, the test works like this: An experimenter hides a toy in location "A" a few times while looking at a baby and talking to him ("Look, I have this nice ball!"). When asked to find the toy, the baby always goes to location "A". The experimenter then hides the toy at location "B", again while interacting with the baby. But this time, when asked to find the toy, the baby continues to search for it at location "A". The findings hold, even when a team changes experimenters midtest. Researchers believe that infants make this error because they believe the adults have taught them something fundamental about the world (i.e., "Your toy will always be at location 'A'").

Dogs, it turns out, also make the same mistake — up to a point. In the tests, an experimenter first used social cues — "Spot! Watch!" and eye gaze — and hid the

toy several times at location "A". When the person then spoke these same words but hid the ball at location "B", the dogs persisted in searching for the toy at "A" — even though "they had clearly watched" the person hide it at "B", says Topál. Wolves that were hand-reared and strongly socialized did not make this mistake. All of this suggests, says Topál, that dogs and young humans respond to similar social cues, probably because dogs have lived alongside us for so long and consequently have evolved a more sophisticated understanding of human communication.

But dogs don't learn about the world from us the way babies do. When the team switched experimenters midstream — i. e., when one person hid the toy at location "A", and a second person hid the toy at location "B" — dogs stopped making the mistake. They began searching for the toy at location "B". This indicates, says Topál, that dogs aren't learning a rule from humans. Instead, they're just following orders: When a different person hides the toy at "B," they no longer pay attention to the previous experimenter's instructions to search for the toy at "A". The team reports its findings tomorrow in Science.

"It's a brilliant study," says Brian Hare, a cognitive ethnologist at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. Hare says it "cements the differences" between the ability of wolves and dogs to use social cues, such as words and eye contact. And the striking degree of those differences, adds Marc Bekoff, a cognitive ethnologist at the University of Colorado, Boulder, shows how "great an effect domestication had on the behavior of dogs." Also, because dogs are so much more like humans in understanding the importance of our social cues, they offer the best animal model yet for investigating the evolution of our own social skills, the team reports.

91. Josef Topál made the dog tests
   A) to find out changes of dogs' minds through domestication.
   B) to study the evolution of human's own social skills.
   C) to find if dogs make the best model in animal domestication.
   D) to study the effect of social cues in animal domestication.
92. When the team changes experimenters with changed location amid the object permanence task,
   A) the baby still goes to the former location to search for the toy.
   B) the baby goes to the latter location to search for the toy.
   C) the baby doesn't know where to go to search for the toy.
   D) the baby just holds its place waiting for the toy coming out.
93. Dogs make mistakes in the object permanence task
   A) when an experimenter hides the toy on a upper point.

B）when they are in the experiments together with wolves.

C）when another experimenter hides the toy in a different place.

D）when the same experimenter hides the toy in a different place.

94. Different from human babies' way of learning about the world, dogs

A）stop making mistakes more quickly.

B）recognize differences more quickly.

C）just follow orders from humans.

D）just learn rules from humans.

95. Wolves and dogs use social cues differently because of

A）wolves' bigger brain.　　B）dog's long taming.

C）wolves' socialization.　　D）their different physiology.

Text D

文章长度：497 words　　**建议做题时间：**7 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

In the longest-term study of its kind, researchers pitted two popular diets head to head — a low-fat American Heart Association-style diet and a carb-controlled Mediterranean diet, each combined with regular physical activity — in a population of overweight patients who had Type 2 diabetes.

Researchers found that over the four-year study, patients who adhered to the Mediterranean-style eating plan maintained lower blood-sugar levels for a longer time than those in the low-fat-diet group. The Mediterranean dieters were also able to maintain slightly more weight loss than the low-fat group and showed small improvements in *triglyceride*（甘油三酸酯）and HDL *cholesterol*（胆固醇）levels, both risk factors for heart disease. On the basis of their findings, the study's authors suggest that some diabetes patients may be able to substitute diet and exercise for blood-sugar-lowering medications. "A Mediterranean-style diet is a very important part in the treatment of diabetes. We knew that," says Dr. Loren Greene, a New York University Medical Center *endocrinologist*（内分泌学家）, who was not involved in the study. "But there just hasn't been a good study to confirm this before."

The current study does not make clear, however, whether diet alone can reduce blood sugar enough to eliminate the use of diabetes medication or whether it is even advisable to forgo medication at all. Participants in the new study were kept off drugs when their A1C levels — a measurement that indicates a patient's blood-sugar levels over the previous three months — were below 7%, the standard cutoff for what is considered controlled blood sugar. But "we don't know for sure if people with A1C

levels under 7% still need to be on drugs," says Greene. "The research just hasn't answered that question yet." Recent studies suggest that using blood-sugar-controlling medication even among the 57 million Americans who have prediabetes — meaning they have elevated, but not dangerously high blood sugar and are at very high risk of developing diabetes — may prevent the development of heart disease and stroke.

While diabetes doctors generally agree that the first line of defense against Type 2 diabetes should always be exercise and diet, many recommend also using drugs. For its part, the American Diabetes Association advises patients with Type 2 diabetes to make appropriate lifestyle changes and to start a drug regimen immediately upon diagnosis. Still, many doctors acknowledge patients' aversion to chronic drug-taking. "Almost universally, people don't want to take medicine if they can avoid it," says Greene. And physicians point out that the direct and indirect costs associated with taking a drug — even one as widely prescribed as the generic diabetes medication *metformin*（二甲双胍）— can serve as a barrier for many patients, especially among disadvantaged populations and those without health insurance.

Whether avoidance of medication in certain cases proves to be reasonable, for now it can at least be used as an effective incentive to improve lifestyle habits, says Greene, "If you are told, 'If you don't want to go on medicine, stick to this diet,' then that's a pretty valuable tool at least for patient compliance."

96. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
    A）Two Kinds of Diets Can Cure Diabetes.
    B）Diet Can Be Used as Diabetes Drugs.
    C）Diet Can Help Avoid Diabetes Drugs.
    D）Diabetes Patients Can Substitute a Low-fat Diet for Drugs.
97. According to the passage, Mediterranean diet
    A）is an American Heart Association-style diet.
    B）is better than the low-fat diet in treating diabetes.
    C）has higher carb than the low-fat diet.
    D）can completely replace diabetes drugs.
98. Greene thought that the study proved
    A）the importance of a Mediterranean-style diet to diabetes patients.
    B）the effect of a Mediterranean-style diet totally instead of medication.
    C）reasonable for diabetes patients to refuse medication.
    D）unnecessary for people with prediabetes to take medication.
99. We learn from Para. 4 that
    A）diabetes patients must take medication upon diagnosis.
    B）medication is the first line of defense against Type 2 diabetes.

C）lifestyle and medication are both important for diabetes patients.

D）diabetes patients have no difficulties accepting medical cure.

100. What's Greene's attitude to avoidance of medicine for diabetes patients?

A）Indifferent.　　B）Supportive.

C）Negative.　　D）Worried.

四、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。第一段末尾出现了题干信息：美国的贸易不平衡更加严重了，在过去的 3 月份达到了 460 亿，紧接着就指出了原因：飞涨的油价（soaring oil prices）是这一结果的始作俑者，故答案为 D。

82. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第一段提到，昂贵的油价（expensive oil）迫使美国和日本提高联合利率（increase federal interest rate），而使欧洲央行降低利率以刺激消费更加困难，故答案为 C。

83. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。第三段提到，尽管有这些不良影响，全球整体经济的恢复（recovery）是不可逆转的（not be reversed），而且在最后一段还有具体数据表明像美国、日本、欧盟这样的发达国家经济在继续增长，故答案为 A。

84. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。第二段指出石油价格上涨对中国的负面影响，造成了中国经济增长率下降了 0.8% 个百分点，而在文章末段则指出尽管石油价格上涨，但像美国、日本、欧盟等这样的发达经济体，它们的经济增长率还是有所上升，由此可知，石油价格的上涨对中国和发达国家造成了不同的影响，故答案为 A。

85. **解析**：答案为 **B**。主旨大意题。文章阐述了世界油价上涨对各国经济的影响，其中提到了发达国家和发展中国家，所以选项 B 符合文章内容。A 过于笼统，“全球油价变化”相对太宽泛；C 也比较笼统，文章主要侧重对经济的影响；D 过于片面，文中不只是提到了美国经济所受的影响。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

spot transaction 现货交易	spike 曲线上的陡升线
hike 突然的或急剧的上升、增加	IMF 国际货币基金组织
OPEC 石油输出国家组织	marginally 稍微，略微

句式提炼

1. Expensive oil will compel the United States and Japan to increase federal interest rates, while making it harder for the European Central Bank (ECB) to lower its rates to simulate its economy.

   注释：不定式短语 to increase federal interest rates 充当 compel 的宾语补足语；while 引导时间状语从句，强调同时性，此处状语从句简化成现在分词短语 making… economy，其逻辑主语即为句子的主语 Expensive oil；其中 it 充当形式宾语，真正的主语是后面的不定式短语 to lower its rates，harder 是宾语补足语。

2. Since China's oil purchases are primarily spot transactions, a hike in oil prices will have an exaggerated effect on its economy and people's consuming habits.

   注释：本句的主干是 a hike will have an exaggerated effect；since 引导原因状语从句，意为"既然"。

3. A brisk increase of oil prices actually indicates, to some degree, that economic recovery spurs oil demand, though oil production has not been exceeded by demand in the international market.

   注释：本句的主干是 A brisk increase indicates that…；that 引导宾语从句；to some extent 是插入语；though 引导让步状语从句。

4. The IMF predicted that the three major economies of the United States, Japan and the EU would enjoy economic growth at 4.6 percent, 3.4 percent and 1.7 percent respectively this year, even if oil price remains at $40 per barrel.

   注释：本句的主干是 The IMF predicted that…；that 引导宾语从句；该宾语从句中还包含一个 even if 引导的让步状语从句。

Text A 全文翻译

当石油市场价格上涨时，世界主要的石油消费国——美国、日本和欧盟在制定国内经济政策时将面临更大的困难。石油公司将面临生产成本提高和收入下降的困境。(82) 昂贵的油价会迫使美国和日本联合提高利率，从而使得欧洲央行想通过降低利率来刺激经济更加困难。(81) 美国贸易的不平衡更为严峻，去年3月高达460亿。这都是油价高涨的结果。

对于日益增长的亚洲市场，包括中国在内，石油价格上涨提高了进口成本，使零售价格上涨，并增加了通货膨胀的压力。国际能源机构预算表明，(84①) 如果一年内油价每桶上升10美元，亚洲经济增长率就会下降0.8个百分点。今年，中国预计将取代日本成为世界第二大石油进口国，仅次于美国。2005年，中国的石油进口将可望达到1亿吨。(84②) 由于中国的石油购买大多是现货交易，石油价格上涨对国内经济和人们的消费习惯将产生巨大的影响。

（83）尽管有这些不良影响，全球经济的整体恢复却是不可逆转的。油价从2002年1月开始上涨，（84③）但并没有阻碍美国、日本和欧盟经济自2003下半年以来的发展。油价急速上涨在某种程度上表明，经济恢复刺激了石油需求，尽管石油生产在国际市场上并没有供不应求。除了石油输出国家组织缩减石油生产以及中东地区的紧张局势以外，一些主要的国际石油公司的投机买卖也在很大程度上导致了石油价格的陡增。

石油价格的上涨对诸如以高科技和服务性行业为主的国家的经济增长影响不是很大。而对那些经济主要依赖制造业又缺少应变能力的新兴市场，影响要严重得多。事实上，不发达国家的经济增长会下降两个百分点。国际货币基金组织预测三个经济巨头——美国、日本和欧盟今年的经济增长将分别是4.6%、3.4%和1.7%，即使石油价格保持在40美元一桶。即使其增长率小规模下降，如下降0.3至0.5个百分点，其增长率也会高于它们在2003年3.1%、2.7%和0.4%的增长率。

Text B

86. **解析**：答案为**B**。事实细节题。第二段最后一句提到，保险公司和金融机构的股市下跌分别是因为一个主要的参议院委员会医改方案的通过及有影响力的银行分析家降低了对高盛投资公司的评级。题干问的是保险公司股市下跌的原因，那么应该选与保险相关的原因，理解 respectively 的意思是解本题的关键，根据对应关系，可知答案为B，A项应该是导致金融机构股市下跌的原因。
87. **解析**：答案为**D**。语义理解题。第三段中提到一些战略家们看到股票市值飞涨和 due for a“correction”的迹象，分析句子结构可知 that lovely…prices 是对 correction 的解释，correction 是华尔街对跌价的委婉说法，选项中与 correction 的意思一致的应该是D项。
88. **解析**：答案为**C**。推理判断题。第四段第一句话提到，尽管经济仍然不景气，但股票一如既往的昂贵，即股价没有随经济的不景气而跌落，C项表述与文意一致。根据第三、四句可知B不正确，A，D文中没有提及。
89. **解析**：答案为**D**。推理判断题。根据题干可将答案出处定位在最后一段，玛丽·安·巴特尔斯第二句话中的 that 指的是“Sellers… stepped away”，the rally 即该段第一句话中提到的 some fairly thin rallies，some fairly thin rallies 又是在股价上涨时，少数人进行交易产生的，根据文中的 questions（质疑），再结合选项，符合文意的应该是D项，其他项不能从 When that happens，… of the rally 这句话推出。
90. **解析**：答案为**B**。推理判断题。文章在最后一句提到，在未来的预测中，大多数投资者会得到不要参与指出股市低迷到底什么时候结束的建议。由此可推断未来股市什么时候好转没人能确切知道，与文意符合的是B项。文中提

到多数投资者被建议不要去参与弄清股市低迷什么时候结束，并未说要他们推迟投资，排除 A 项。C、D 两项曲解文意。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

toy with 随便对待；不认真地考虑	in the offing 即将到来
chorus 异口同声；齐声说的话	stretch 一段时间；（时间上的）持续
rally 跌停回升，降后复涨	sit out 坐在一旁不参加

句式提炼

1. Considering that the large-company index went as low as 6，547 in March，that feels like cause for celebration.
   注释：considering that 引导原因状语从句。
2. One such signal: stocks are about as expensive as they have been in the long term，even though the economy remains weak.
   注释：as… as 表示同级比较；even though 引导让步状语从句。
3. Since the market hit a low in March，it has fairly consistently marched higher，occasionally falling back，but rarely by more than a few percentage points at a time.
   注释：since 引导时间状语从句，意为“自从”；现在分词短语 falling back 是插入语；but 后面的介词短语 by… at a time 充当伴随状语。
4. Of course，figuring out when，exactly，this stretch will end，is an exercise in future-predicting，most investors would be well advised to sit out.
   注释：本句的主语是现在分词短语 figuring out…end，该短语中又包含一个 when 引导的宾语从句；most investors… to sit out 是一个省略了引导词的定语从句，修饰 exercise。

Text B 全文翻译

几周以来，股市的道琼斯指数一直在 1 万点徘徊。就 3 月份大公司的指数低至 6547 点而言，这感觉像是一件值得庆祝的事。但真是这样吗？

越来越多的市场观察者齐声高呼不是这样的。令人担心的是股市紧张，且下跌是唯一合理的趋势。当然，基于这个坏消息，个体公司很快有了稍低的反弹。(86) 在周二，保险和金融公司的股市下跌，前者因为一个主要的参议院委员会通过了医改方案，后者因为一个有影响力的银行分析家降低了对高盛投资公司的评级。

不过更宽泛地讲，(87) 一些策略家们看到了股票价格已经膨胀和应该“回

落”的迹象，“回落”是华尔街对价格降低的委婉说法。

（88）其中一个信号是：尽管经济仍然不景气，但股票一如既往的昂贵。根据汤姆森路透社的数据，标普500指数中的公司未来12个月的交易价格平均为预期收益的15倍。这是典型的股价。但这不是典型的商业环境。如果经济复苏缓慢，失业率居高不下——二者看似都很可能——那个时候甚至典型的股价看起来也是很乐观的。

证明股市不稳定的更有力的迹象是这样一事实：即使在股价上涨的日子里，进行交易的人也不多，这只让股市有相当小幅度的回升。（89）美国银行美林的技术和市场分析主管玛丽·安·巴特尔斯说：“卖者已经进入市场但买者却躲离了市场。当这种现象发生时，我们不得不质疑这一回升的持久性。”认为更高的股价不一定很快到来的另一个原因：历史。自从市场在3月份到达谷底，它一直在升值，偶尔有回落，但每次涨幅很少有超过几个百分点的。上次市场出现以上情形却没有出现回落至少十个百分点的情况是在1933年，巴斯特尔说。尽管势头也许是乐观的，但往往不会持续这么长的时间。（90）当然，预测这个时期到底能持续多久是一项大多数投资者被建议不要参与的活动。

Text C

91. **解析**：答案为**A**。事实细节题。文章第一段第一句明确提到，因为对狗在驯化后大脑的变化感到好奇，乔瑟夫做了一个测试，由此可知答案为A。最后一段提到了对狗的研究的更深层的意义，但显然并不是该实验的目的，故排除B。
92. **解析**：答案为**A**。事实细节题。文章第一段提到，实验者反复把一个球放在A点，然后再放到B点；当要求婴儿去找这个球时，婴儿都会去A点，即使更换了实验者或者是藏球地点。可见，在实验中更换了实验者或者藏球地点，婴儿还是会去同一个地点找球，故答案为A。
93. **解析**：答案为**D**。事实细节题。第二段首句提到，狗也会犯此类的错误，接着阐述了具体情况：当这个人说着同样的话却把玩具藏在B点时，小狗们还是坚持到A点找玩具——尽管“它们之前看见”那个人把玩具藏在B点，由此可知答案为D。A中的on a upper point原文未提及，故排除；原文第二段说非常社会化的狼不会犯和狗一样的错误，但并没提到将狗和狼放在一起做实验，故排除B；第三段第二句说，当换了实验者时，狗就不会再犯错了，故排除C。
94. **解析**：答案为**C**。事实细节题。文章第三段首句提到，狗从我们这里学会的认识世界的方式与婴儿学习的方式并不相同，接着该段第四句又提到，狗不会从人类这里学会规则，它们只服从命令，由此可知C符合题意。

95. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。文章第二段中提到了狼和狗在应用语言线索方面的区别，提到了狗和人对这些线索的反应很相似，可能是由于人类的驯养。第四段中再次提到，这种明显的区别表明了驯养对狗的行为有很大的影响，由此可知选项 B 符合文意。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

permanence 永久，持久
social cue 社交线索
persist in 坚持
hand-reared 一手养大的
sophisticated understanding 深入理解
cement 加强，巩固

句式提炼

1. As developed for infants, the test works like this: An experimenter hides a toy in location "A" a few times while looking at a baby and talking to him ("Look, I have this nice ball!")
   注释：as 引导时间状语从句，此处简化成现在分词短语，其逻辑主语与句子主语一致，即为 the test；冒号后面是对 this 的解释说明；其中 while 引导时间状语从句，强调同时性，此处也简化成现在分词短语，其逻辑主语为 an experimenter。
2. When the person then spoke these same words but hid the ball at location "B", the dogs persisted in searching for the toy at "A" — even though "they had clearly watched" the person hide it at "B", says Topál.
   注释：本句的主干是 the dogs persisted in searching for the toy；when 引导时间状语从句，其中 but 连接并列谓语；破折号后面的 even though 引导让步状语从句，是对前面内容的补充说明。
3. All of this suggests, says Topál, that dogs and young humans respond to similar social cues, probably because dogs have lived alongside us for so long and consequently have evolved a more sophisticated understanding of human communication.
   注释：本句的主干为 All of this suggests…that…，that 引导宾语从句；says Topál 是插入语；that 宾语从句中还含有一个 because 引导的原因状语从句，这个状语从句包含两个并列的谓语动词 have lived 和 have evolved。
4. Also, because dogs are so much more like humans in understanding the importance of our social cues, they offer the best animal model yet for investigating the evolution of our own social skills, the team reports.

注释：because 引导原因状语从句，其主句主干为 they offer the best animal model；介词短语 in understanding… cues 充当状语，表示“在……方面”；介词短语 for investigating… skills 充当 the best animal model 的后置定语；the team reports 可以理解为插入语。

Text C 全文翻译

(91) 狗在被驯化之后大脑发生了什么变化？因为对这个问题感到好奇，位于布达佩斯的匈牙利科学院的认知行为学家乔瑟夫·托帕尔和同事们一起对36只狗做了一个测试，他们把这个测试命名为“物体恒存性任务”。这个实验原本是针对婴儿开发的，实验过程是这样的：一位实验者反复把一个玩具藏在A点，在藏玩具的同时，他要看着婴儿并且对他说话（“看，我有一个漂亮的球！”）。当人们要求婴儿去找这个球时，婴儿总是去A点。接下来，实验者把球藏在B点，当然藏球的同时也要看着婴儿并和他说话。(92) 这一次，人们再让婴儿去找球时，婴儿还是会到A点去找。就算研究小组在实验中换了不同的实验者，结果都是一样的。研究人员确信，婴儿们出现这种错误是因为他们坚信大人们教给他们的一些关于世界的基本原则（比如，“你的玩具会一直放在A点”）。

(93) 实验证明狗类也会在一定程度上犯此类错误。在测试中，一位实验者先用了语言线索——“停止！看！”和眼神注视，然后数次把玩具藏在A点。接下来，当这个人说着同样的话却把玩具藏在B点时，小狗们还是坚持到A点找玩具——尽管“它们之前看见”那个人把玩具藏在B点。(95①) 从小由人工喂养、已经非常社会化的狼却不会犯这种错误。托帕尔说，所有这些都表明，狗和小孩对语言线索的反应是相似的，可能是因为狗跟我们一起生活了很长时间，对人类交流方式的理解程度高。

(94①) 但是，狗从我们这里学会的认识世界的方式与婴儿学习的方式并不相同。当研究小组在实验中间更换实验者时——比如，当一个人把玩具藏在A点，第二个人把玩具藏在B点——狗就不会再犯错误了，它们会去B点找玩具。(94②) 托帕尔说，这表明狗不会从人类这里学会规则，它们只服从命令。当有一个不同的人把玩具放在B点时，它们就不再听从前面实验者的命令去A点找玩具了。研究小组在明天的《科学》中会报道这个发现。

“这是一项很棒的研究”，位于北卡罗来纳州达拉谟的杜克大学的认知行为学家布莱恩·海尔说。(95②) 他还称这项研究证实了狼和狗运用叫声等语言线索和眼神交流线索的能力的区别。位于美国博尔德的科罗拉多大学的认知行为学者马克·贝考夫也说，这种明显的区别表明了“驯养对狗的行为有很大的影响。”实验小组还报告说，因为狗与人在理解一些重要的语言线索上很相似，所以狗是我们研究人类语言技能演变最好的动物样本。

Text D

96. **解析**：答案为 **C**。主旨大意题。分析全文的结构可知，作者在前两段说明了利用饮食来替代药物治疗糖尿病的实验情况、结果及由此得出的结论，接着说明了这种实验本身的缺陷及利用食物治疗糖尿病的一些现实情况，最后再次总结全文，指出可以根据具体情况来使用饮食治疗糖尿病，从而使患者避免服用药物。由此可知，全文的中心是要说明饮食可以帮助糖尿病患者避免服用药物而达到治疗糖尿病的目的。选项 C“饮食能够帮助避免服用药物”与原文内容最为吻合，所以答案为 C。

97. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。B“在治疗糖尿病上，它比低脂肪的食物效果更好”，这正是原文实验的结果，在第二段中有具体的说明，故答案为 B。A“它是美国心脏病协会推荐的一种饮食”，这与原文第一段中对两种食物的对比的内容相矛盾，故排除 A；C“它所含的碳水化合物比低脂肪食物多”，原文没有提及，故排除；D“能够完全代替糖尿病药物”，“completely”夸大了其作用，与文章的主要观点不吻合，故 D 也可排除。

98. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。本题要求回答格林对于实验的正面评价。原文第二、三段中有对于实验评价的内容。A“地中海式食物对于糖尿病患者的重要作用”，这既是该实验的结果，也与文章第二段中最后一句格林对实验的评价相吻合，故答案为 A。B“地中海式食物完全可以代替药物”，这正是该实验的不足之处，与原文第三段第一句话的内容相矛盾，因此 B 不正确；C“糖尿病患者拒绝服药是合理的”，这也是实验的缺点之一，与第三段首句话的内容相反，所以 C 错误；D“有糖尿病前症的人没有必要服药”，这不是格林的观点，所以 D 也不正确。

99. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第四段主要说明现实中治疗糖尿病的一些方法及其应用情况。C“生活方式和药物治疗对于糖尿病患者都很重要”，这与该段第一句话的内容相吻合，故答案为 C。A“确诊糖尿病的患者必须及时服药”，这与该段第二句中“建议服药”的内容相矛盾，故可排除；B“药物是预防Ⅱ型糖尿病的最好方法”，这与该段第一句话的内容“预防Ⅱ型糖尿病的最好方法通常是运动和控制饮食”互相矛盾，故也可排除；D“糖尿病患者接受药物治疗不存在问题”，与该段最后一句话的内容“药物治疗所需的费用使许多糖尿病患者不能接受治疗”不吻合，故也可排除。

100. **解析**：答案为 **B**。最后一段都是格林所说的话，主要说明对某些糖尿病患者而言，采取饮食控制来治疗糖尿病是可行的。由此可知，格林对避免药物治疗的态度是肯定的，故答案为 B“支持的”。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

diabetes 糖尿病
adhere to 坚持
eliminate 消除
pit 使相斗，使对立，使竞争
forgo 放弃，抛弃
cutoff 切断，截止；临界值
acknowledge 承认，公认
aversion 厌恶，反感

句式提炼

1. Participants in the new study were kept off drugs when their A1C levels — a measurement that indicates a patient's blood-sugar levels over the previous three months — were below 7%, the standard cutoff for what is considered controlled blood sugar.

   注释：本句的主干是 Participants was kept off drugs；when 引导时间状语从句；其中破折号中间的部分是对状语从句的主语 AIC levels 的解释说明，是其同位语；该同位语中包含一个 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 measurement；the standard cutoff… sugar 是 when 引导的状语从句的表语 7% 的同位语，其中还包含一个 what 引导的宾语从句，做介词 for 的宾语。

2. Recent studies suggest that using blood-sugar-controlling medication even among the 57 million Americans who have prediabetes — meaning they have elevated, but not dangerously high blood sugar and are at very high risk of developing diabetes — may prevent the development of heart disease and stroke.

   注释：本句的主干是 Recent studies suggest that…，其中 that 引导宾语从句；现在分词短语 using blood-sugar-controlling medication 是该宾语从句的主语；介词短语 among the 57… prediabetes 充当状语，表示范围；破折号之间的部分是 prediabetes 的同位语。

3. While diabetes doctors generally agree that the first line of defense against Type 2 diabetes should always be exercise and diet, many recommend also using drugs.

   注释：while 引导让步状语从句；其中包含一个 that 引导的宾语从句；主句中，动名词短语做宾语。

4. And physicians point out that the direct and indirect costs associated with taking a drug — even one as widely prescribed as the generic diabetes medication *metformin*（二甲双胍）— can serve as a barrier for many patients, especially among disadvantaged populations and those without health insurance.

   注释：本句的主干是 physicians point out that…，其中 that 引导宾语从句；该宾语从句中，现在分词短语 associated with taking a drug 充当主语 costs

的后置定语；破折号中间是 drug 的同位语，其中 one 代指 drug，as… as 同级比较结构充当 one 的后置定语；介词短语 especially among… insurance 充当状语，表示强调。

Text D 全文翻译

在一项研究中（这项研究是同类研究中时间最长的），研究人员在超重的Ⅱ型糖尿病患者中对两种流行的饮食进行了平行对比研究 —— 一种是美国心脏协会式的低脂肪的饮食，另一种是碳水化合物受控制的地中海式饮食，同时每种饮食都配合有常规的体力活动。

在长达 4 年的研究中，研究人员发现，(97) 与低脂肪饮食组相比，坚持地中海式饮食计划的患者的血糖水平在较长时间内都比较低。地中海式饮食者的体重也比低脂肪组的体重下降得多，在甘油三酯和 HDL 胆固醇（两者都是心脏病的危险因素）的水平上也略有改善。根据其研究结果，研究者建议有些糖尿病患者可以通过饮食和锻炼来替代降血糖的药物。纽约大学医学中心的内分泌学专家罗伦·格林博士没有参与这项研究，他说：(98)“我们知道，地中海式饮食是一种非常重要的治疗糖尿病的手段，但是在以前没有足够的研究来证实这一点。”

但是，目前的研究并没有确切地证明，单靠饮食是否能使血糖降到足够低的水平，从而放弃使用糖尿病药物，或者甚至完全放弃药物治疗是否可取。在这项新的研究中，当参与者的 A1C 水平（衡量患者在过去三个月的血糖水平的指标）低于 7% 时，即：血糖控制的标准水平，他们就会停止服用药物。但是，格林说：“我们并不能确认 A1C 水平低于 7% 的患者是否仍然需要继续服用药物。这项研究仍然没有回答这个问题。”最近的研究表明，甚至对于美国 5700 万患糖尿病前症（意味着他们的血糖升高，但是没有达到危险水平，却有患糖尿病的高风险）的人来说，服用控制血糖的药物可以预防心脏病和中风。

(99) 虽然糖尿病医生普遍认为，对付Ⅱ型糖尿病的第一道防线通常是运动和控制饮食，许多医生也建议应用药物治疗。美国糖尿病协会建议Ⅱ型糖尿病患者适当地改变生活方式，并在确诊后即刻开始采取药物疗法。不过，许多医生承认病人反感长期服用药物。格林说：“如果能避免服药，患者是不想吃药的，这几乎是很普遍的情况。”内科医生指出，药物治疗 —— 即使是使用广为通用的糖尿病药物二甲双胍 —— 所需的直接和间接费用，对许多病人，特别是弱势群体和那些没有医疗保险的病人，都是一种障碍。

(100) 格林说，无论在某些情况下避免服用药物是否合理，至少它现在可以有效地激励人们去改善生活习惯。他说：“如果你被告知：‘如果你不想服用药品，就坚持这种饮食’，那么这至少是一种让病人遵医嘱的非常有价值的方法。”

星期四　长难句突破——虚拟语气、倒装、强调

一、虚拟语气学习

虚拟语气在现代英语中并不常见，但有时在阅读文章中也会出现，因此考生应该熟悉虚拟语气的含义和几种常见的虚拟语气形式，以便在阅读时不会将虚拟和现实情况混淆，从而理解句子的真正含义。

1 if 引导的虚拟条件句的主、从句谓语形式

虚拟条件句，又称非真实条件句，它所表示的假设是根本不存在或不可能发生的事情。其主、从句谓语的基本形式如下：

表示与现在事实相反：were/did…would/should/might/could + be/do；表示与过去事实相反：had been/had done…would/should/might/could + have been/have done；表示与将来事实相反：should/were to + be/do…would/should/might/could + be/do

2 主从句时间概念不一致的混合虚拟句

有时候虚拟条件句针对的时间与主句针对的时间可能会不同，比如虚拟条件句是对过去情况的假设，主句表示的可能是对现在或将来造成的虚拟影响。

如：If you **hadn't played** card with friends for the whole night yesterday, you **wouldn't feel** so sleepy now.（条件句是表示对过去的假设，而主句则是表示对现在可能造成的影响。）

3 引出虚拟语气的常见介词、介词短语和连词

常见的这类词有 lest, in case, otherwise, without, but for 等。

如：**But for** you help, I **couldn't have succeeded**。

4 特殊虚拟句型的用法

常见的能引出这类句型的词或短语有：wish, would rather（宁愿），if only（要是……就好了），it's（high）time that…（该是……时候了）等。

如：**It's time that we did** something to stop road accidents.

例（2001 年第 70 题）

原文	题目
I am one of the many city people who are always saying that given the choice we would prefer to live in the country away from the dirt and noise of a large city. I have managed to convince myself that **if it weren't for my job I would immediately head out** for the open spaces and go back to nature in some sleepy village buried in the country. But how realistic is the dream?	70. We get the impression from the first paragraph for the author A）used to live in the country. B）used to work in the city. C）works in the city. D）lives in the country.

解析：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。文中提到，“要不是因为工作，我将立即奔向乡下的开阔空间”，该句使用了虚拟语气，表示与事实相反的情况，由此可推知作者是在城市工作。另外第一句也提到，“我和许多城里人一样，经常说如果有机会，我会待在农村，”该句也揭示作者应该是生活在城市。

二、倒装结构学习

倒装分为全部倒装和部分倒装，全部倒装是指主语和谓语完全颠倒，经常由介词短语提前引起；部分倒装是指只将助动词或谓语的一部分提前，而主要谓语动词仍然留在主语之后。

要理解倒装结构，首先要熟悉常见的引起倒装的方式和词语。

1 介词短语、形容词、副词、分词等提前引起的倒装

表示地点的介词短语或是充当表语的形容词、副词或分词提前时，会引起句子全部倒装，如：

In the center of the square **stands a museum.** 广场的中央矗立着一座博物馆。

Lying about on the floors **are books and magazines.** 书和杂志都散放在地板上。

2 否定词提前引起的倒装

否定词或短语位于句首时，句子要采用部分倒装语序，常见的这类词语和短语有：never，little，seldom，nor，hardly，scarcely，rarely，not only … but（also），in no case，in no sense，in no way，on no account，at no time，by no means，under no circumstances 等。

如：**Not only did I know her**，but I was her best friend.

3 as 让步状语从句的倒装

as 引导让步状语从句时必须将 as 所在句子的表语部分提前引起部分倒装。

如：**Young as he is**，he has the ability to lead the team.

4 if 条件句的倒装

if 引出的条件句，尤其是虚拟条件句，可将 should，were 或 had 提前，构成部分倒装，此时 if 省略。

如：**Had she come earlier**，she could have seen the wonderful performance.

5 hardly…when 和 no sooner…than 结构中的倒装

hardly，no sooner 为否定词语，位于句首时，其所在的句子应采用部分倒装；该句型中，主句常用过去完成时，从句常用一般过去式。

如：**Hardly had we reached** the top of the hill **than** we all sat down to rest.

6 “only + 状语” 引起的倒装

“only + 状语”（可能是副词、副词短语或状语从句）位于句首时，句子要用部分倒装。

如：**Only after the accident did he** have his car inspected.

阅读时如遇到倒装结构，最好的方法是将倒装结构还原成正常语序，这样更方便理清句子成分之间的关系。

例（2012 年第 97 题）

原文	题目
Then，on Nov 23，Carter found a second door and when he stuck his head through it，what he saw was to stun the world. **Inside lay the great stone coffin，enclosing three chests of gilded wood.** A few months later，when a crane lifted its granite cover and one coffin after another was removed，Carter found a solid block of gold weighing	97. Which of the following statements about the discovery of the mummy is INCORRECT? A）The mummy was first discovered by a British archaeologist. B）The discovery of the mummy came as a surprise. C）The mummy was found lying right inside the stone coffin.

110kg. In it was the mummy（木乃伊）of the 19-year-old Tutankhamen, covered in gold with that splendid funeral mask. And all this lay buried for more than 3，000 years.	D）The masked mummy was covered in gold.

解析：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第三段首句提到，英国考古学家霍华德·卡特发现了另外一个洞口并最终找到了图坦卡门的干尸，其发现震惊了世界，所以 A）、B）两项正确，可以排除。第四段首句提到，几个月之后，在起重机将棺材一口一口地移除之后，人们才发现了被金子覆盖、头戴黄金面具的图坦卡门的干尸，由此可知 D 项正确，故排除；而同时也可知干尸并不是直接放在石棺材里的，故 C 项不正确，为答案。Inside lay the great stone coffin 使用了倒装。

三、强调句型学习

强调句的基本结构是：It is/was ＋被强调成分＋ that/who＋句子其他成分。理解强调句型的关键是弄清强调的部分在原句中充当什么成分，最好的方法是将强调句型还原成正常语序，即将 It is/was 和 that/who 去掉，将被强调的部分放回到其原来的位置，然后再进行句子分析和理解。

如：There is often resistance to the idea that **it is** because the birthrate fell earlier in Western and Northwestern Europe than elsewhere，rather than because of any change in the death rate，**that** we have grown so old.（本句强调的是 rather than 连接的并列原因状语，我们将 it is 和 that 去掉，再将原因状语放回到主句之后，就不难理清句子结构和理解句意了）

例（2000 年第 71 题）

原文	题目
It was not until the 13th and 14th centuries **that** surnames became fixed，although for many years after that，the degree of stability in family names varied considerably in different parts of the country.	71. We learn from the first paragraph _____for many years after the 13th and 14th centuries. A）family names became descriptive and occupational B）people in some areas still had no surnames C）some people kept changing their surnames D）all family names became fixed in England

解析：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。本题答案出自文中的一个强调句。该句是强调 until 引导的时间状语从句，恢复成一般句为：Surnames didn't become fixed until the 13th and 14th centuries, although for many years after that, …。本句句意为：直到 13 和 14 世纪，人们的姓才稳定下来，尽管自那以后很多年，姓的稳定程度在国家的不同地区仍然差别很大。由此可推知，并不是所有的姓都固定下来，一些仍在变化，故排除 D，而选 C。

四、专题演练

Text A

文章长度：450 words　　**建议做题时间**：6 分钟　　**实际做题时间**：_____

Too many vulnerable child-free adults are being ruthlessly（无情地）manipulated into parenthood by their parents, who think that happiness among older people depends on having a grandchild to spoil. We need an organization to help beat down the persistent campaigns of grandchildless parents. It's time to establish Planned Grandparenthood, which would have many global and local benefits.

Part of its mission would be to promote the risks and realities associated with being a grandparent. The staff would include depressed grandparents who would explain how grandkids break lamps, bite, scream and kick. Others would detail how an hour of baby-sitting often turns into a crying marathon. More grandparents would testify that they had to pay for their grandchild's expensive college education.

Planned Grandparenthood's carefully written literature would detail all the joys of life grandchild-free: a calm living room, extra money for luxuries during the golden years, etc. Potential grandparents would be reminded that, without grandchildren around, it's possible to have a conversation with your kids, who — incidentally — would have more time for their own parents.

Meanwhile, most children are vulnerable to the enormous influence exerted by grandchildless parents aiming to persuade their kids to produce children. They will take a call from a persistent parent, even if they're loaded with work. In addition, some parents make handsome money offers payable upon the grandchild's birth. Sometimes these gifts not only cover expenses associated with the infant's birth, but extras, too, like a vacation. In any case, cash gifts can weaken the resolve of even the noblest person.

At Planned Grandparenthood, children targeted by their parents to reproduce

could obtain non-biased information about the insanity of having their own kids. The catastrophic psychological and economic costs of childbearing would be emphasized. The symptoms of morning sickness would be listed and horrors of childbirth pictured. A monthly newsletter would contain stories about overwhelmed parents and offer guidance on how childless adults can respond to the different lobbying tactics that would-be grandparents employ.

When I think about all the problems of our overpopulated world and look at our boy grabbing at the lamp by the sofa, I wish I could have turned to Planned Grandparenthood when my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me.

If I could have, I might not be in this parenthood *predicament*（窘境）. But here's the crazy irony, I don't want my child-free life back. Dylan's too much fun.

81. What's the purpose of the proposed organization Planned Grandparenthood?
    A）To encourage childless couples to have children.
    B）To provide facilities and services for grandchildless parents.
    C）To offer counseling to people on how to raise grandchildren.
    D）To discourage people from insisting on having grandchildren.
82. Planned Grandparenthood would include depressed grandparents on its staff in order to
    A）show them the joys of life grandparents may have in raising grandchildren.
    B）draw attention to the troubles and difficulties grandchildren may cause.
    C）share their experience in raising grandchildren in a more scientific way.
    D）help raise funds to cover the high expense of education for grandchildren.
83. According to the passage, some couples may eventually choose to have children because
    A）they find it hard to resist the carrot-and-stick approach of their parents.
    B）they have learned from other parents about the joys of having children.
    C）they feel more and more lonely as they grow older.
    D）they have found it irrational to remain childless.
84. By saying "my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me"（Lines 2-3, Para. 6）, the author means that
    A）her parents kept pressuring her to have a child.
    B）her parents liked to have a grandchild in their arms.
    C）her parents asked her to save for the expenses of raising a child.
    D）her parents kept blaming her for her child's bad behavior.
85. What does the author really think of the idea of having children?
    A）It does more harm than good.
    B）It contributes to overpopulation.

C）It is troublesome but rewarding.

D）It is a psychological catastrophe.

Text B

文章长度：383 words　　**建议做题时间：**5.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Scientists funded by the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council（BBSRC）have discovered why older people may be so vulnerable to cancer and infections in the skin. The team from UCL has shown in human volunteers that defective immunity in the skin is caused by an inability to mobilize essential defences that would otherwise recognise threats and clear them before irreparable damage is done. This discovery could be important for preventing, managing or treating many age-related skin health problems. The study will be published in the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*.

"Older people are very prone to having infections generally and our studies in the skin of such subjects identify one reason for this." said Professor Arne Akbar from UCL, who led the study. He continued, "It's actually incredibly difficult to get to the root of exactly which mechanisms cause the diseases that show up as a factor of old age. We wanted to uncover the workings of skin health in order to see why older people don't deal well with skin infections and are prone to skin cancers also."

It has been known for some time that older people have compromised immunity and therefore defend themselves less well against infection and disease than younger people. In the past, the reduction in skin health was put down to potential defects in the white blood cells called T-cells that would usually help to identify and clear infection.

However, when experiments were carried out with healthy young individuals under the age of 40 years and older individuals over the age of 70 years in this study, it was shown that in fact there is nothing wrong with the T-cells in the older group; instead it is the inability of their skin tissue to attract T-cells where and when they are needed that is the source of reduced immunity.

Professor Akbar added, "Knowing this now raises the question of whether the same defect also occurs in other tissues during ageing. Is it possible that, for example, lung tissues also fail to give out the right message to T-cells to bring them into the tissue to do their job? This may explain, in part, the higher rates of lung cancer, chest infections and pneumonia（肺炎）in older people, perhaps."

86. What is said about essential defenses of human body?

A）They are discovered by scientists funded by BBSRC for the first time.

B）An inability to mobilize them causes the older people to lose immunity completely.

C）They can recognize threats and clear them before irreparable damage is done.

D）They only exist in the older people who are never infected with skin-related diseases before.

87. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A）All old people are easily infected with the skin-related diseases.

B）It's not very difficult to make clear what cause the skin-related diseases.

C）The aim of the study led by Arne Akbar was to reveal the workings of skin health.

D）Young people who are under the age of 30 years are immune to skin cancers.

88. What's the exact reason of older people's decreased skin immunity, according to the study?

A）Their skin tissue- natural aging.

B）That their skin doesn't get enough exercise.

C）The potential defects in the white blood cells called T-cells.

D）That their skin tissue can't attract T-cells at the necessary time and place.

89. What's the meaning of the discovery?

A）It offers some thinking to the reason why the rates of some other diseases are also higher in older people.

B）It provides a way to the older people themselves and their family on how to protect the older people's skin.

C）It has solved the most difficult medical problem on the older people's health existing from the ancient times.

D）It can help reduce the high expense on preventing, managing and treating many age-related skin health problems.

90. What can be the best title for this passage?

A）The Importance of T-cells.

B）The Source of Reduced Immunity of the Elderly.

C）Different Kinds of Skin-related Diseases.

D）Workings of Immune Defect in Old People.

Text C

文章长度：492 words　　**建议做题时间：**7.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

That the risk-taking end of the financial industry is dominated by men is unarguable. But does it discriminate against women merely because they are women?

Well, it might. But a piece of research just published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* by Paola Sapienza of Northwestern University, near Chicago, suggests an alternative — that it is not a person's sex, that is the basis for discrimination, but the level of his or her *testosterone* (睾酮，睾丸素). Besides being a sex hormone, testosterone also governs appetite for risk. Control for an individual's testosterone levels and, at least in America, the perceived sexism vanishes.

Dr. Sapienza and her colleagues worked with aspiring bankers (MBA students from the University of Chicago). They measured the amount of testosterone in their subjects' saliva (唾液). They also estimated the students' exposure to the hormone before they were born by measuring the ratios of their index fingers to their ring fingers (a long ring finger indicates high testosterone exposure) and by measuring how accurately they could determine human emotions by observing only people's eyes, which also correlates with prenatal exposure to testosterone.

The students were then presented with 15 risky choices. In each they had to decide between a 50:50 chance of getting $200 or a gradually increasing sure payout, which ranged from $50 up to $120. (Some of this money was actually paid over at the end of the experiment, to make the consequences real.) The point at which a participant decided to switch from the gamble to the sure thing was reckoned a reasonable approximation of his appetite for risk.

As the researchers suspected, women and men with the same levels of testosterone generally switched at the same time, demonstrating similar risk preferences. In other words, women who had more testosterone were more risk-loving than women with less, while the data for men at the lower end of the spectrum displayed a similar relationship. Curiously, the relationship between testosterone and risk taking was not as strong for men with moderate to high levels of the stuff, though previous studies have shown this relationship can be significant as well.

In all cases the correlation was strongest when the salivary (唾液的，分泌唾液的) measure of testosterone was used, suggesting that it is the here and now, rather than the developmental effects of testosterone on the brain, that is making the difference.

The researchers then followed the subjects' progress after they graduated, to see what sort of careers they entered. As expected, men were more likely than women to choose a risky job in finance. Again, though, the difference was accounted for entirely by their levels of salivary testosterone. The researchers also studied the subjects' personal investment portfolios after they had graduated, once in June 2008 (pre-crash) and again in January 2009 (post-crash). In a paper that has yet to be

published, they demonstrate that the riskiness of these portfolios（投资组合）, too, was strongly correlated with subjects' responses in the lottery game. The past year has, presumably, been kind to those with low testosterone levels.

91. It is implied that the reason why men dominate financial industry is
   A）women are simply discriminated against in this domain.
   B）men generally have higher level of testosterone than women.
   C）men are exposed to more testosterone before birth than women.
   D）women are usually not so gifted in finance as men.
92. Dr. Sapienza could know the subjects' prenatal exposure to testosterone by measuring
   A）how long they can look into others'eyes.
   B）how long their ring fingers are.
   C）the amount of testosterone in their saliva.
   D）how well they can read feelings from others'eyes.
93. Which of the following could be true in Dr. Sapienza's experiment?
   A）Subjects with long ring fingers tend to choose to run risks.
   B）Men with high levels of testosterone most like to take risks.
   C）Men with less testosterone are more likely to choose the sure payout.
   D）Women prefer the sure payout given the same testosterone as men.
94. The follow-up research found after graduation those who chose gambling in the experiment
   A）took a stable and profitable job.
   B）made daring personal investments.
   C）tried their luck in lottery games.
   D）gambled on every decision they made.
95. By the last sentence of the passage, the author probably means that last year
   A）there were more people with low testosterone levels.
   B）people with low testosterone levels made a fortune.
   C）people with more testosterone were less likely to find a better job.
   D）people with high testosterone levels lost money from their investment.

Text D

文章长度：431 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". It's an interactive feature that lets

visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords legal, intellectual property, and Washington D. C.. Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in house counsel for a company.

With thousands of career related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility." says one expert.

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept-what you think you want to do-then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert. "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me," says the author of a job searching guide.

Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs-those it considers the best matches. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them-and they do. "On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic," says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. "You always keep your eyes open," he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

96. How did Redmon find his job?
   A) By searching openings in a job database.
   B) By posting a matching position in a database.
   C) By using a special service of a database.
   D) By E-mailing his resume to a database.
97. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?
   A) Lack of counseling.

B）Limited number of visits.

C）Lower efficiency.

D）Fewer successful matches.

98. The expression “tip service”（Line 4，Para. 3）most probably means

A）advisory.　　B）compensation.

C）interaction.　　D）reminder.

99. Why does CareerSite’s agent offer each job hunter only three job options?

A）To focus on better job matches.

B）To attract more returning visits.

C）To reserve space for more messages.

D）To increase the rate of success.

100. Which of the following is true according to the text?

A）Personal search agents are indispensable to job hunters.

B）Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.

C）Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.

D）Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

五、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析：**答案为 **D**。事实细节题。首段提到，没有孙子可抱的父母对我们苦苦相逼，因而我们需要一个组织来杀杀他们的锐气，是时候建立一个“有计划地做祖父母”的机构了，由此可知这一组织的目的是对付那些坚持要抱孙子的父母，故答案为 D。其中 discourage 对应文中的 beat down“使……挫败”；people 指文中的 grandchildless parents；insisting on having grandchildren 对应文中的 persistent campaigns。

82. **解析：**答案为 **B**。事实细节题。第二段提到，该组织的工作人员（staff）中会包括沮丧的祖父母（depressed grandparents），他们将会向人们解释孙儿们如何打破灯具、乱咬乱叫、拳打脚踢，还有人将会详细描述一个小时的带孩子的过程如何会变成一场哭喊马拉松，还会有更多的祖父母将作证，表明他们还必须为孙儿们支付昂贵的大学费用，B 中的 the troubles and difficulties grandchildren may cause 是对以上内容的概括，故为答案。

83. **解析：**答案为 **A**。事实细节题。第四段提到，在还没有孙儿的父母的压力下（the enormous influence exerted by grandchildless parents），大部分的子女很容易被说服（are vulnerable to）去要个孩子。A 中的 find it hard to resist 对

应文中的 are vulnerable to；the carrot-and-stick approach of parents（父母软硬兼施的办法）对应文中的 the enormous influence exerted by grandchildless parents，故答案为 A。另外，该段后面提到的 a call from a persistent parent 以及 some parents make handsome money offers payable upon the grandchild's birth，也是对 carrot-and-stick approach 很好的说明。

84. **解析：**答案为 **A**。语义理解题。文章倒数第二段，作者采用虚拟语气表示后悔自己没去求助 Planned Grandparenthood，由前文可知，Planned Grandparenthood 的目的正是抵制父母催促子女要孩子，因此可推断"… putting the grandchild squeeze on me"就是指作者的父母向作者施加压力逼她要孩子，故答案为 A。put squeeze on 意思是"给……施加压力"。

85. **解析：**答案为 **C**。观点态度题。文章最后一段作者提取，如果她求助于 Planned Grandparenthood，她现在就不会陷入养孩子的麻烦当中（in this parenthood predicament），由此可推知，作者认为养孩子是很麻烦的（troublesome）；而接下来作者又表示再不愿回到没有孩子的时候，因为 Dylan（作者的孩子）给她的生活带来了很多乐趣，由此推断作者又认为自己的辛苦是有回报的（rewarding），故答案为 C。第五段中提到 The catastrophic psychological and economic costs of childbearing would be emphasized，但这是 Planned Grandparenthood 介绍生育的弊处时采用的方式，与作者的观点无关。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

vulnerable 易于屈服的
manipulate 巧妙地操纵或控制
associate with 把……联系起来
detail 详述，细说
testify 证明，证实，作证
luxury 奢侈品
incidentally 顺便提及
be loaded with 使负重
reproduce 生殖；繁殖
non-biased 无偏袒的
insanity 蠢事
employ 采用
lobby 游说
tactics 技巧

句式提炼

1. When I think about all the problems of our overpopulated world and look at our boy grabbing at the lamp by the sofa, I wish I could have turned to Planned Grandparenthood when my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me.
   注释：本句的主干是 I wish I could have turned to Planned Grandparenthood，

其中 wish 后面接的宾语从句使用了虚拟语气，表示与事实相反的愿望；两个 when 引导的都是时间状语从句，第一个从句的谓语是由 and 连接并列动词短语 think about…和 look at… 组成。

2. If I could have, I might not be in this parenthood predicament.

注释：if 是一个虚拟条件句，表示对过去事实的虚拟，其后省略了 turned to Planned Grandparenthood。

Text A 全文翻译

有太多没有子女的易于屈服的成年人在自己父母的无情摆弄下成为父母，因为他们的父母认为老年人的快乐就在于抱孙子。(81) 没有孙子可抱的父母对我们不懈相逼，因而我们需要一个组织来杀杀他们的锐气。是时候建立一个“有计划地做祖父母”的机构了，不论是从整体还是从局部，这个组织都将带来好处。

该组织部分职责在于宣传成为祖父母后的风险和事实。(82) 其工作人员应该包括沮丧的祖父母，他们将会向人们解释孙儿们如何打破灯具、乱咬乱叫、拳打脚踢。还有人将会详细描述一个小时的带孩子的过程将会如何变成一场哭喊马拉松。还会有更多的祖父母将作证，表明他们还必须为孙儿们支付昂贵的大学费用。

“有计划地做祖父母”组织将切实撰写文献，详细描写没有孙儿的快乐生活：安静的起居室，在金婚岁月有额外的钱买奢侈品，等等。当然要提醒那些可能要成为祖父母的人：身边没有孙儿，他们就可能有机会和子女聊天，顺便提一句，自己的子女也会有更多的时间给自己。

(83) 同时，在还没有孙儿的父母所施加的压力下，大部分的子女很容易被说服要个孩子。尽管他们很忙，也得接很固执的父母的电话。而且有些父母许诺在孙儿出生时给予数量可观的钱。有时这些礼物不仅包括孩子出生所牵涉的费用，还包括额外的费用，好比说一个假期。无论如何，作为礼物的金钱能够削弱最高贵的人的决心。

在“有计划地做祖父母”这个组织中，被父母逼着要孩子的子女能够获得公正的信息，知道自己要孩子是愚蠢的。强调生小孩带来的悲惨的心理和经济损失。还会列出孕妇一早就恶心的症状，生孩子的恐怖情景也会用照片展示出来。期刊时事通讯将专门报道那些不堪重负的父母的故事，并给无子女的成年人出谋划策，以此来应对想要成为祖父母的人所使用的种种游说技巧。

(84) 当我想到我们世界人口过剩的所有问题，看着我们的孩子抓沙发旁的台灯时，我就希望那时在我父母逼着我生孩子的时候，能够求助于“有计划地成为祖父母”组织就好了。

（85）如果我当时求助了，我现在可能就不会处于为人父母的窘境了。但真的非常具有讽刺意味！我并不想回到没有孩子时的生活。迪兰实在是太可爱了。

Text B

86. **解析：**答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第一段第二句提到研究证明，皮肤的免疫缺陷是由无法调动必要的防卫造成的，否则就能识别威胁，并在造成无法修复的损害前将其清除。由此可知，符合文意的是 C 项。其他三项无法从原文已有信息得出，故都排除。

87. **解析：**答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第二段最后一句讲到阿恩·阿克巴尔教授说的话，他说，他们想通过揭露健康皮肤的工作原理以了解为什么老年人不能很好地应对皮肤感染并容易罹患皮肤癌，由此可知答案为 C。从原文已知信息来看，其他三项都不对，故都排除。C 项中的 The aim of the study 是原文中 We wanted to 的同义转述。

88. **解析：**答案为 **D**。事实细节题。第四段最后一句提到此次研究的发现，事实上老年人的皮肤组织在某些时候和地方需要 T 细胞时，无法吸引到它们，这才是导致他们免疫力降低的根源。由此可知，符合文意的是 D 项。题干中的 the exact reason of older people's decreased skin immunity 是原文中 the source of reduced immunity 的同义转述。D 项中的 That their skin tissue can't attract T-cells at the necessary time and place 是原文中 the inability of their skin tissue to attract T-cells where and when they are needed 的同义转述。

89. **解析：**答案为 **A**。推理判断题。最后一段提到阿克巴尔教授对这个发现的评价时说，它可能在一定程度上解释了为什么老年人患肺癌、胸部感染和肺炎概率更高的原因。由此可知，这个发现的意义在于它为解释某些疾病在老年人身上发病率更高提供了思考方法，所以符合文意的是 A 项。

90. **解析：**答案为 **B**。主旨大意题。本文主要讲通过试验，科学家们发现了老年人皮肤免疫力降低的根源——他们的皮肤组织在某些时候和地方需要 T 细胞时，吸引不到 T 细胞。由此可知，这篇文最合适的标题是 B 项。其他几项都不相关或者不能涵盖本文的主要内容，故都排除。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

defective 有缺陷的	subject 接受试验者，实验对象
irreparable 无法修复的	compromise 使陷入危险
prone 易于遭受	put sth. down to 把……归因于

句式提炼

1. The team from UCL has shown in human volunteers that defective immunity in the skin is caused by an inability to mobilize essential defences that would otherwise recognise threats and clear them before irreparable damage is done.
   注释：that 引导宾语从句，里面又包含一个 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 essential defences；在 that 引导的定语从句中嵌套一个 before 引导的时间状语从句，注意定语从句中的 otherwise 表示含蓄的虚拟条件，因此句子用了虚拟语气。
2. However, when experiments were carried out with healthy young individuals under the age of 40 years and older individuals over the age of 70 years in this study, it was shown that in fact there is nothing wrong with the T-cells in the older group; instead it is the inability of their skin tissue to attract T-cells where and when they are needed that is the source of reduced immunity.
   注释：本句中两个分句被分号隔开。在第一个分句中，when 引导时间状语从句；主句中，it 做形式主语，that 引导主语从句做真实主语；第二个分句是一个强调句型，被强调的部分是句子的主语 the inability of their skin tissue to attract T-cells where and when they are needed，其中 where 和 when 分别引导地点与时间状语从句。

Text B 全文翻译

英国生物技术与生物科学研究委员会赞助的科学家们发现了为什么老年人容易患皮肤癌和皮肤传染病。(86) 这个来自伦敦大学学院的研究小组已经从志愿试验者身上证明，皮肤的免疫缺陷是由无法调动必要的防卫造成的，否则就能识别威胁，并在造成无法修复的损害前将其清除。这一发现可能对预防、应对或治疗很多与年龄有关的皮肤健康问题很重要。该研究将在《实验医学杂志》上发表。

“一般而言，老年人非常容易感染传染病，我们对这些受试者的皮肤进行研究并且已经找到了原因。”主导这个研究的伦敦大学学院教授阿恩·阿克巴尔说。(87) 他继续说道：“要搞清楚到底哪个根本机制引起老年疾病（老龄化的一个表现要素）确实非常困难。我们想通过揭露健康皮肤的工作原理来了解为什么老年人不能很好地应对皮肤感染并容易罹患皮肤癌。”

人们早就知道，老年人免疫抵抗力受损，所以抵御感染和疾病的能力不如年轻人。过去，皮肤健康变差归因于白细胞 T 细胞的潜在缺陷，因为 T 细胞通常可以帮助识别和清除传染源。

然而，在此次研究中，对年龄低于 40 岁的健康年轻人和超过 70 岁的老年人进行实验后发现，事实上老年组中 T 细胞没有缺陷；(88) 而他们的皮肤组织在

某些时候和地方需要T细胞时，无法吸引T细胞，这才是免疫力降低的根源。

阿克巴尔教授补充道："了解这些后就提出了一个问题，在衰老过程中是否相同的缺陷也在其他组织中发生。例如，肺组织是否也可能无法传递正确的信息给T细胞，将它们召集到组织中进行工作？(89) 这在一定程度上解释了为什么老年人患肺癌、胸部感染和肺炎概率更高的原因。"

Text C

91. **解析**：答案为**B**。推理判断题。文章首句提出男性支配着高风险的金融业，随后文章引用Paola Sapienza的研究成果对此进行了解释。研究表明（第一段第四、五句），男性比女性喜欢冒险的原因在于他们不同的睾酮水平，睾酮水平决定人们的风险偏好。从第四段中前两句得知Paola Sapienza研究证实，睾酮水平和风险偏好之间成正比关系。由此可以推断男性统领高风险金融业的原因就在于B"男性睾酮水平一般比女性高"。第一段第二句是对男性统领高风险金融业这一现象的传统解释，本段第四句but一词显示这种解释并没有得到认可，所以排除A。从文章第五段可以得知，决定人们风险偏好的睾酮水平尤指唾液中的睾酮水平，和其出生前睾酮暴露水平无关，可以判断C并不是原因；D文章没有提到，排除。
92. **解析**：答案为**D**。事实细节题。文章第二段第三句话提到，受试者出生前的睾酮暴露水平可以通过两种方式进行测算，一是测量被试者食指和无名指的比例（较长的无名指意味着暴露于更高的睾酮水平之下）；二是观察被试者通过眼神来察觉他人情绪的能力。读懂了这些细节，自然可以选出答案D，同时排除A。B是对第一种测算方式的错误理解，文中说的是食指和无名指的比例，而非无名指的长度；D是和分险偏好式正比的睾酮水平，与题干不符。
93. **解析**：答案为**C**。推理判断题。根据第四段第二句，同样是女性，睾酮水平高的就比低的更喜欢冒险，在那些睾酮水平较低的男性中得出了相似的结论（即睾酮水平低的男性不喜欢冒险），通过逆向思维可以判断C"睾酮水平低的男性在实验中肯定倾向于选择确定收入"正确。
94. **解析**：答案为**B**。推理判断题。根据题干中follow-up research（跟踪实验），将问题定位于文章第六段。第六段大意是这些受试者毕业后在选择工作和进行个人投资方面再次证实了上述实验结果。由此推断，喜欢冒险的受试者（即在实验过程中选择冒险的）会选择冒险的工作，做冒险的个人投资，所以B正确，A错误。最后一段倒数第二句提到的lottery game实际上指的是Paola Sapienza进行的实验，而不是一般意义上的彩票，排除C。D属于推断过度。
95. **解析**：答案为**D**。推理判断题。作者在最后一段谈及受试者毕业后的投资选择时，以调侃的口吻说"去年睾酮水平低的受试者可能境况还不错"，结合

Paola Sapienza 作跟踪调查的时间（最后一段第四句）2008 年 6 月（pre-crash）和 2009 年 1 月（post-crash），推断作者意思是因为去年经济形势不好，所以投资收益也不容乐观，这样看来保守点反而不会赔钱，故答案为 D。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

hormone 荷尔蒙，激素	prenatal 产前的，出生前的
sexism 性别歧视	payout 花费，支出
aspiring 有志向的，有抱负的	spectrum 范围，光谱
correlate 有关联	moderate 适度的，中等的

句式提炼

1. But a piece of research just published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences by Paola Sapienza of Northwestern University, near Chicago, suggests an alternative — that it is not a person's sex, that is the basis for discrimination, but the level of his or her testosterone.

   注释：本句的主干是 a piece of research suggests an alternative；过去分词短语 just published in… Chicago 充当主语 a piece of research 的后置定语；破折号后面第一个 that 引导同位语从句，对 alternative 进行解释说明；第二个 that 与 it is 构成强调句型，强调句子的主语；该主语由 not… but（不是……而是）连接的并列名词短语构成，其中为了强调 but 后的部分而将其放到了句末。

2. In all cases the correlation was strongest when the salivary measure of testosterone was used, suggesting that it is the here and now, rather than the developmental effects of testosterone on the brain, that is making the difference.

   注释：本句的主干为 the correlation was strongest；when 引导时间状语从句；现在分词短语 suggesting that…做伴随状语，that 引导宾语从句；该宾语从句中包含 it is…that 强调句型，强调的是句子的主语；rather than 连接并列成分，表示“而不是”。

Text C 全文翻译

不可否认，当今高风险金融业是男人的天下。但女性在这一行业中受到歧视是否仅仅因为她们的性别吗？有可能。但《美国国家科学院学报》上刚发表的一项由西北大学（地处芝加哥附近）的 Paola Sapienza 主持的研究提出了不同

的看法。(91) 这项研究指出，高风险金融业中歧视现象的根源不是性别，而是睾酮水平的高低。睾酮不仅是一种性激素，也决定着人的风险偏好。如果把睾酮水平造成的歧视现象排除在外，那么至少在美国范围内，我们已经看不到明目张胆的性别歧视了。

Sapienza 博士和她的同事们以一些志在进军金融业的芝加哥大学 MBA 学生为对象进行了这项研究。研究者首先测定了被试者唾液中的睾酮水平。同时也借助两个测试估算了他们出生前的睾酮暴露水平——一项是测量被试者食指和无名指的比例（较长的无名指意味着暴露于更高的睾酮水平之下）；(92) 另一项是观察被试者通过眼神来察觉他人情绪的能力（这种能力也与被试者出生前的睾酮暴露水平相关）。

研究者随后让这些学生对 15 个风险问题进行选择。在每一题中，学生们或者有 50% 的机会得到 200 美元，或者可以得到一笔定额的资金（从 50 美元开始逐渐增加，最多 120 美元）。为了让实验结果显得真实，其中有些钱在实验结束时确实付给了学生。这样一来，受试者放弃冒险而转向获得确定收入时的时机就反映了其风险偏好。

(93) 与研究者预计的情况相同，具有同等睾酮水平的男性和女性的转换点是一样的，这显示他们具有相同的风险偏好。换句话说，同样是女性，睾酮水平高的就比低的更喜欢冒险，在那些睾酮水平较低的男性中得出了相似的结论。然而有意思的是，对于睾酮水平处于中高级别的男性而言，睾酮水平和风险偏好之间就不具有如此高的相关性了（虽然以前的研究显示相关性也很高）。

在整个实验过程中，相关性在进行唾液睾酮水平测量时最高。这也显示体内现有的睾酮水平直接影响了风险偏好，而不是通过影响大脑来间接发生作用。

研究者在受试学生毕业后仍然对他们进行跟踪，观察他们会选择何种职业。(94) 与预计的相同，男性比女性更喜欢具有冒险性的金融工作，而且再次证实了差异完全是由受试者唾液中的睾酮水平造成的。研究者们之后还研究了受试者毕业之后的个人投资组合，一次是在 2008 年 6 月（市场崩溃之前），一次在 2009 年 1 月（市场崩溃之后）。在一篇即将发表的论文中，(95) 研究者证明了，这些投资组合的风险与受试者在之前游戏中的表现高度相关。看来，对于那些低睾酮水平的人来说，过去的一年还算不错。

Text D

96. **解析：**答案为 **C**。事实细节题。由第一段可知，律师雷德曼上网找工作未果，却发现了一个叫做“个人搜索代理器”的工具，通过它雷德曼找到了一份工作，由此可知答案为 C。
97. **解析：**答案为 **A**。推理判断题。第二段提到，虽然有一个搜索代理器成功地为雷德曼找到了工作，就业专家却还是认为搜索代理器并不尽如人意，比如个人求职要求越具体明确就有可能对你越不利。第三段又提到，有一位专家

说："这些程序中的任何一个都没有那种扩展功能，所有这一切都不包含职业咨询。"，由此可知搜索代理器的一个缺点就是它缺乏商议沟通的能力，故答案为 A。

98. **解析**：答案为 **D**。语义理解题。答案在其后一句，该句提到，当你收到电子邮件时，你就把它当做一种提醒（reminder）再去查一查该网站，由此可推知，前面是说把代理器当做一种提示服务（tip service）来及时跟踪某一网址里的工作岗位信息，tip service 对应的就是 reminder，故答案为 D。

99. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。第四段首句提到，有些网站设计他们的代理器是为了诱惑求职者返回来（以此提高自己的点击率），接着举了一些例子，由此可知，尽管有很多工作，但代理器每次只给求职者提供三个，显然是为了吸引你重新回来了，故答案为 B。

100. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。由最后一段首句可知，即使非求职的人士也会发现搜索代理器很有用，故答案为 C。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

compensation 补偿，赔偿
counsel 劝告，忠告；法律顾问
criterion 标准，准则
database 数据库，资料库
drawback 欠缺，缺点
efficiency 效率；功效
eliminate 消除
implicit 不言明的，含蓄的
indispensable 必不可少的，必需的
intellectual 知识分子
option 选项；选择权；买卖的特权
potential 潜在的，可能的；潜能，潜力

句式提炼

It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database.

注释：本句是 It is…that…强调句型，强调的是本句的主语 an interactive feature；such as…salary 是针对 job criteria 的列举；when 引导时间状语从句。

Text D 全文翻译

（96）去年年末，甘特·雷德曼律师在找工作时偶然在网上发现一个叫做"职业开创者"的网站。他找来找去并没有找到什么工作，但被这个网上的"个人搜索代理器"所吸引。该代理器的特点是互动，允许访问者键入诸如工作地点、职位和薪水的求职要求，然后帮你盯着，当网上出现与你个人要求相匹配的工作岗位时它会马上自动把你的条件用 E-mail 发出去帮你找工作，然后再通

知你。雷德曼选择关键词“法律”、“知识产权”和“华盛顿特区”几个词。过了三个星期，他接到第一份有职位空缺的通知。“我掘到了金子，”雷德曼说，然后他把个人简历用电子邮件寄给了雇主，接着就得到了一份公司内部顾问的职务。

因特网上有成千上万个与求职相关的网址，寻找好的工作岗位费时低效。有了搜索代理器，就没必要频繁地去网上查找了。(97) 不过，虽然有一个搜索代理器成功地为雷德曼找到了工作，就业专家却还是认为搜索代理器并不尽如人意。比如个人求职要求越具体明确就有可能对你越不利，一位专家说：“你每回答一次问题就意味着丧失一次机会。”

寻找任何职业，你都要从一个狭窄的概念开始，即你想干什么工作，然后再加以扩展。(98) 有一位专家说：“这些程序中的任何一个都没有那种扩展功能，所有这一切都不包含职业咨询。”(99) 相反，最佳的策略是把代理器当做一种提示服务来及时跟踪某一网址里的工作岗位信息；当你收到电子邮件时，你就把它当做一种提醒再去查一查该网站。一位职业搜索指南的作者说：“我不会依赖代理器在网上增加的每一项内容里去逐一寻找可能令我感兴趣的东西。”

一些网站用设计的代理器来吸引求职者回访。比如，当求职网代理器向注册服务的用户发送信息时，它只提供三个它认为最可能匹配的岗位。在资料数据库里可能还有更多的匹配项；求职者于是只好再次访问这个网址来寻找，他们确实如此做了。求职网销售副总裁塞思·皮茨说：“我们发送这些信息的当天访问量就急剧增长。”

(100) 即使非求职的人士也会发现搜索代理器很有用。有些人利用搜索代理器密切观察对于本行业的需求或搜集有关加薪的信息以备增薪谈判时胸有成竹。雷德曼虽然已愉快就职，但他依旧保持着与“职业开创者”网代理器的联系。他说：“你要永远睁大眼睛。”使用个人搜索代理等于多一双眼睛替你在观察。

星期五　长难句突破——分隔成分、并列、比较

一、分隔成分学习

分隔成分一般对上文的名词或动词提供额外的补充信息，所以常常是定语、同位语或状语，它不对句子其他成分的形式造成影响。分隔成分常使句子读起来不连贯，对理解句子造成障碍。理解这类句子时，可以先把分隔成分去掉，理清句子的结构和各个成分，然后再把分隔成分补回，明确分隔成分所修饰的部分。

例（2015 年第 91 题）

原文	题目
The war on smoking, **now five decades old and counting**, is one of the nation's greatest public health success stories — but not for everyone.	91. What does "counting" mean in the context? A）Continuing.　B）Including. C）Calculating.　D）Relying on.

解析：答案为 **A**。语义理解题。本段只包含一个句子，其中 now five decades old and counting 为插入的分隔成分，将主语和谓语部分分隔开来。结合句意分析可知，该分隔成分为定语，修饰主语 the war on smoking "对抗吸烟的战争"。此处是说对抗吸烟的战争已经持续了 50 年，并且……将几个选项代入句中发现，只有 continuing "继续" 能使句子在结构和句意上都通顺，表示对抗吸烟的战争仍在继续，故答案为 A。counting 在此处表示 "50 年" 这个数字还会继续增加。其余几个选项均无法使此处语义通顺。

二、并列结构学习

常见的并列连词有 and，or，as well as，rather than，not only…but（also），not…but 等。遇到并列结构时，关键是要抓住并列连词，根据并列连词划清该并列结构由哪几部分组成。

例（2015 年第 83 题）

原文	题目
Research conducted by Betsy Sparrow, an assistant professor of psychology at Columbia University, has identified three new realities about how we process information in the Internet age. First, her experiments showed that when we don't know the answer to a question, we now think about where we can find the nearest Web connection instead of the subject of the question itself. A second revelation is that when we expect to be able to find information again later on, we don't remember it as well as when we think it might become unavailable. And then there is the researchers' final observation the	83. Which of the following statements about Sparrow's research is CORRECT? A）We remember people and things as much as before. B）We remember more Internet connections than before. C）We pay equal attention to location and content of information. D）We tend to remember location **rather than** the core of facts.

expectation that we'll be able to locate information down the line leads us to form a memory **not** of the fact itself **but** of where we'll be able to find it.	

解析：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。根据题干中的 Sparrow 可在原文中定位。该段介绍了 Sparrow 的研究发现的三个全新事实，其中最后一句介绍了第三点事实，即我们形成的不是关于事实本身的记忆（form a memory not of the fact itself），而是关于从哪儿能找到这一事实的记忆（but of where… find it），D 正是对此的同义转述，其中 rather than 并列结构对应 not… but 并列结构，location 对应 where… find it，the core of facts 对应 the facts itself。

三、比较结构学习

比较结构主要包括由 than 引出的含有形容词或副词比较级的比较结构、as… as 同级比较结构、compared with，in contrast，while 等引出的比较结构等。

针对比较结构的题目经常会将比较对象搞混或是将比较的优劣、高低、大小等颠倒而设置干扰选项，**解题的关键在于搞清比较对象、是针对什么进行比较以及比较的结果如何**。

例（2007 年第 92 题）

原文	题目
She was so pleased that unexpectedly, she accepted the last offer I made. But it was too soon. The price was too low. She was being too generous and wouldn't make enough money. I moved quickly and picked up two more skirts and paid for all three at the price set; that way I was able to pay her **three times as much** before she had a chance to lower the price for the larger purchase.	92. Why did the writer finally decide to buy three skirts? A) The skirts were cheap and pretty. B) She liked the patterns on the skirts. C) She wanted to do something as compensation. D) She was fed up with further bargaining with the woman.

解析：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。文中提到，出乎作者的意料，这位女士很快同意了作者提出的低价，于是作者快速行动，又挑了两件，以刚才定好的价格同时买了三件裙子，这样作者就能够在这位女士给她更低折扣之前付她三件的价格（pay her three times as much），由此可推知，女士买三件裙子是想为之前的低价作点补偿（compensation），故答案为 C。

四、专题演练

Text A

文章长度：440 words　　**建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

It used to be that people were proud to work for the same company for the whole of their working lives. They'd get a gold watch at the end of their productive years and a dinner featuring speeches by their bosses praising their loyalty. But today's rich capitalists have *regressed*（倒退）to the "survival of the fittest" ideas and their loyalty extends not to their workers or even to their stockholders but only to themselves. Instead of giving out gold watches worth a hundred or so dollars for forty or so years of work, they grab tens and even hundreds of millions of dollars as they sell for their own profit the company they may have been with for only a few years.

The new rich selfishly act on their own to unfairly grab the wealth that the country as a whole has produced. The top 1 percent of the population now has wealth equal to the whole bottom 95 percent and they want more. Their selfishness is most shamelessly expressed in downsizing and *outsourcing*（将产品包给外公司做）because these business maneuvers don't act to create new jobs as the founders of new industries used to do, but only to cut out jobs while keeping the money value of what those jobs produced for themselves.

To keep the money machine working smoothly the rich have bought all the politicians from the top down. The president himself is constantly leaving the capital and the business of the nation because he is summoned to "fundraising dinners" where fat cats pay a thousand or so dollars a plate to worm their way into government not through service but through donations of vast amounts of money. Once on the inside they have both political parties busily tearing up all the regulations that protect the rest of us from the greed of the rich.

The middle class used to be loyal to the free enterprise system. In the past, the people of the middle class mostly thought they'd be rich themselves someday or have a good shot at becoming rich. But nowadays income is being distributed more and more unevenly and corporate loyalty is a thing of the past. The middle class may also wake up to forget its loyalty to the so-called free enterprise system altogether and the government which governs only the rest of us while letting the corporations do what they please with our jobs. As things stand, if somebody doesn't wake up, the middle class is on a path to being downsized all the way to the bottom of society.

81. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that people used to place a high value on
A) job security. B) bosses' praise.
C) corporate loyalty. D) retirement benefits.
82. The author is strongly critical of today's rich capitalists for
A) not giving necessary assistance to laid-off workers.
B) maximizing their profits at the expense of workers.
C) not setting up long-term goals for their companies.
D) rewarding only those who are considered the fittest.
83. The immediate consequence of the new capitalists' practice is
A) loss of corporate reputation. B) lower pay for the employees.
C) a higher rate of unemployment. D) a decline in business transactions.
84. The rich try to sway the policy of the government by
A) occupying important positions in both political parties.
B) making monetary contributions to decision-makers.
C) pleasing the public with generous donations.
D) constantly hosting fundraising dinners.
85. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
A) To call on the middle class to remain loyal to the free enterprise system.
B) To warn the government of the shrinking of the American middle class.
C) To persuade the government to change its current economic policies.
D) To urge the middle class to wake up and protect their own interests.

Text B

文章长度：425 words **建议做题时间：**6 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

No woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late *Duchess*（公爵夫人）of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times. Being thin is deemed as such a virtue.

The problem with such a view is that some people actually attempt to live by it. I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes. Consequently, I have been on a diet for the better — or worse — part of my life. Being rich wouldn't be bad either, but that won't happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land, leaving me millions of dollars.

Where did we go off the track? When did eating butter become a sin, and a little bit of extra flesh unappealing, if not repellent? All religions have certain days when people refrain from eating, and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly sins. However until quite recently, most people had a problem getting enough to eat. In some religious groups, wealth was a symbol of probable salvation and high morals, and fatness a sign of wealth and well-being.

Today the opposite is true. We have shifted to thinness as our new mark of

virtue. The result is that being fat — or even only somewhat overweight — is bad because it implies a lack of moral strength.

Our *obsession*（迷恋）with thinness is also fueled by health concerns. It is true that in this country we have more overweight people than ever before, and that, in many cases, being over weight correlates with an increased risk of heart and blood vessel disease. These diseases, however, may have as much to do with our way of life and our high-fat diets as with excess weight. And the associated risk of cancer in the digestive system may be more of a dietary problem — too much fat and a lack of fiber — than a weight problem.

The real concern, then, is not that we weigh too much, but that we neither exercise enough nor eat well. Exercise is necessary for strong bones and both heart and lung health. A balanced diet without a lot of fat can also help the body avoid many diseases. We should surely stop paying so much attention to weight. Simply being thin is not enough. It is actually hazardous if those who get (or already are) thin think they are automatically healthy and thus free from paying attention to their overall life-style. Thinness can be pure vain *glory*（虚荣）.

86. In the eyes of the author, an odd phenomenon nowadays is that
    A) the Duchess of Windsor is regarded as a woman of virtue.
    B) looking slim is a symbol of having a large fortune.
    C) being thin is viewed as a much desired quality.
    D) religious people are not necessarily virtuous.
87. Swept by the prevailing trend, the author
    A) had to go on a diet for the greater part of her life.
    B) could still prevent herself from going off the track.
    C) had to seek help from rich distant relatives.
    D) had to wear highly fashionable clothes.
88. In human history people' s views on body weight
    A) were closely related to their religious beliefs.
    B) changed from time to time.
    C) varied between the poor and the rich.
    D) led to different moral standards.
89. The author criticizes women's obsession with thinness
    A) from an economic and educational perspective.
    B) from sociological and medical points of view.
    C) from a historical and religious standpoint.
    D) in the light of moral principles.
90. What's the author's advice to women who are absorbed in the idea of thinness?
    A) They should be more concerned with their overall lifestyle.
    B) They should be more watchful for fatal diseases.

C）They should gain weight to look healthy.

D）They should rid themselves of fantasies about designer clothes.

Text C

文章长度：418 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA (Master of Business Administration).

The MBA, a 20th-century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and greed on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.

But even with the recession apparently cutting into the hiring of business school graduates, about 79,000 people are expected to receive MBAs in 1993. This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a testimony to the widespread assumption that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to run companies some day.

"If you are going into the corporate world it is still a disadvantage not to have one," said Donald Morrison, professor of marketing and management science. "But in the last five years or so, when someone says, 'Should I attempt to get an MBA?' the answer a lot more is: It depends."

The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught.

The *Harvard Business Review* printed a lively, fictional exchange of letters to dramatize complaints about business degree holders.

The article called MBA hires "extremely disappointing" and said "MBAs want to move up too fast, they don't understand politics and people, and they aren't able to function as part of a team until their third year. But by then, they're out looking for other jobs."

The problem, most participants in the debate acknowledge, is that the MBA has acquired an *aura*（光环）of future riches and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness.

Enrollment in business schools exploded in the 1970s and 1980s and created the assumption that no one who pursued a business career could do without one. The growth was fueled by a *backlash*（反冲）against the anti-business values of the 1960s

and by the women's movement.

Business people who have hired or worked with MBAs say those with the degrees often know how to analyze systems but are not so skillful at motivating people. "They don't get a lot of grounding in the people side of the business," said James Shaffer, vice-president and principal of the Towers Perrin management consulting firm.

91. According to Paragraph 2, what is the general attitude towards business on campuses dominated by purer disciplines?
    A) Scornful.　　B) Appreciative.
    C) Envious.　　D) Realistic.
92. It seems that the controversy over the value of MBA degrees has been fueled mainly by
    A) the complaints from various employers.
    B) the success of many non-MBAs.
    C) the criticism from the scientists of purer disciplines.
    D) the poor performance of MBAs at work.
93. What is the major weakness of MBA holders according to *The Harvard Business Review*?
    A) They are usually self-centered.
    B) They are aggressive and greedy.
    C) They keep complaining about their jobs.
    D) They are not good at dealing with people.
94. From the passage we know that most MBAs
    A) can climb the corporate ladder fairly quickly.
    B) quit their jobs once they are familiar with their workmates.
    C) receive salaries that do not match their professional training.
    D) cherish unrealistic expectations about their future.
95. What is the passage mainly about?
    A) Why there is an increased enrollment in MBA programs.
    B) The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.
    C) Doubts about the worth of holding an MBA degree.
    D) A debate held recently on university campuses.

Text D

文章长度：457 words　　**建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

I came away from my years of teaching on the college and university level with a conviction that *enactment*（扮演角色）, performance, dramatization are the most

successful forms of teaching. Students must be incorporated, made, so far as possible, an integral part of the learning process. The notion that learning should have in it an element of inspired play would seem to the greater part of the academic establishment merely silly, but that is nonetheless the case. Of Ezekiel Cheever, the most famous schoolmaster of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, his onetime student Cotton Mather wrote that he so planned his lessons that his pupils "came to work as though they came to play," and Alfred North Whitehead, almost three hundred years later, noted that a teacher should make his/her students "glad they were there."

Since, we are told, 80 to 90 percent of all instruction in the typical university is by the lecture method, we should give close attention to this form of education. There is, I think, much truth in Patricia Nelson Limerick's observation that "lecturing is an unnatural act, an act for which God did not design humans. It is perfectly all right, now and then, for a human to be possessed by the urge to speak, and to speak while others remain silent. But to do this regularly, one hour and 15 minutes at a time for one person to drag on while others sit in silence? … I do not believe that this is what the Creator… designed humans to do."

The strange, almost incomprehensible fact is that many professors, just as they feel obliged to write dully, believe that they should lecture dully. To show enthusiasm is to risk appearing unscientific, unobjective; it is to appeal to the students' emotions rather than their intellect. Thus the ideal lecture is one filled with facts and read in an unchanged monotone.

The *cult* (推崇) of lecturing dully, like the cult of writing dully, goes back, of course, some years. Edward Shils, professor of sociology, recalls the professors he encountered at the University of Pennsylvania in his youth. They seemed "a priesthood, rather uneven in their merits but uniform in their bearing; they never referred to anything personal. Some read from old lecture notes and then haltingly explained the thumb-worn last lines. Others lectured from cards that had served for years, to judge by the worn edges…The teachers began on time, ended on time, and left the room without saying a word more to their students, very seldom being detained by questioners…The classes were not large, yet there was no discussion. No questions were raised in class, and there were no office hours."

96. The author believes that a successful teacher should be able to

A) make study just as easy as play.

B) improve students' learning performance.

C) make inspired play an integral part of the learning process.

D) make dramatization an important aspect of students' learning.

97. The majority of university professors prefer the traditional way of lecturing in the belief that
A）it draws the close attention of the students.
B）it conforms in a way to the design of the Creator.
C）it helps students to comprehend abstract theories more easily.
D）it presents course content in a scientific and objective manner.

98. What the author recommends in this passage is that
A）interaction should be encouraged in the process of teaching.
B）college education should be improved through radical measures.
C）more freedom of choice should be given to students in their studies.
D）traditional college lectures should be replaced by dramatized performances.

99. By saying "They seemed 'a priesthood, rather uneven in their merits but uniform in their bearing.'" (Lines 3 ~ 4, Para. 4), the author means that
A）there is no fundamental difference between professors and priests though they differ in their merits.
B）professors at the University of Pennsylvania used to wear black suits which made them look like priests.
C）professors are a group of professionals that differ in their academic ability but behave in the same way.
D）professors are like priests wearing the same kind of black gown but having different roles to play.

100. Whose teaching method is particularly commended by the author?
A）Alfred North Whitehead's.　　B）Patricia Nelson Limerick's.
C）Cotton Mather's.　　D）Ezekiel Cheever's.

五、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析：**答案为 **C**。推理判断题。题干中的 place a high value on 对应首段第一句中的 were proud to，其后的 work for the same company for the whole of their working lives 体现的就是对公司的忠诚度。另外，结合文章第一句中的 company（对应 corporate）及第二句中的 loyalty 也可以归纳出正确选项。B bosses' praise 只是一种表面现象，其实员工之所以得到表扬还是因其对公司忠诚。

82. **解析：**答案为 **B**。事实细节题。由第一段中 their loyalty…及 they grab…这两

句可以推知，现在的资本家只对自己负责，他们为了使利润最大化，不惜以员工的利益为代价，B 表达的意思与此一致，故为答案。

83. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第二段中，downsizing“裁员”和 outsourcing“产品外包”的直接后果就是造成大批工人失业，don't act to create new jobs 和 cut out jobs 也表示这些资本家的做法会使失业率上升，C 是对此最好的归纳概括，故为答案。

84. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。题干中的 sway the policy of the government 对应文中第三段结尾 Once on the inside they have both political parties busily tearing up all the regulations that protect the rest of us，而前句中的 through donations of vast amounts of money（≈monetary contributions）则是资本家们进入政府并得以左右其决策的手段，故答案为 B。

85. **解析**：答案为 **D**。主旨大意题。作者全文都在强调资本家对中产阶级的剥削，在最后一段中还强烈呼吁中产阶级尽早觉醒，保护自己的利益，故 D 项最能体现作者的写作意图。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

survival of the fittest 适者生存	summon 要求出席或出现
loyalty 忠诚	fat cat 有钱有势的人，大亨
extend to 扩大至，惠及	tear up… 撕碎……
act on one's own 按自己的意愿做，独断专行	have a shot at（doing）sth. 试着做某事

句式提炼

1. But today's rich capitalists have regressed（倒退）to the“survival of the fittest” ideas and their loyalty extends not to their workers or even to their stockholders but only to themselves.

   注释：本句是由 but 连接的两个并列分句组成。后一个分句中，宾语是由 not… but（不是……而是）连接的并列短语构成，其中 not 后又包含一个 or 连接的并列成分。

2. Their selfishness is most shamelessly expressed in downsizing and outsourcing because these business maneuvers don't act to create new jobs as the founders of new industries used to do, but only to cut out jobs while keeping the money value of what those jobs produced for themselves.

   注释：本句的主干是 Their selfishness is expressed；because 引导原因状语从句；该从句中包含 not… but 连接的并列成分，意为“不是……而是”；其中 not 后还包含一个 as 引导的比较状语从句，表示“像……一样”；而 but

后还包含一个 while 和现在分词短语一起组成的时间状语以及一个 what 引导的宾语从句，充当 of 的宾语。

3. The president himself is constantly leaving Washington and the business of the nation because he is summoned to "fundraising dinners" where fat cats pay a thousand or so dollars a plate to worm their way into government not through service but through donations of vast amounts of money.

注释：本句的主干是 The president is leaving Washington and the business of the nation；because 引导原因状语从句；其中还包括一个 where 引导的定语从句，修饰"fundraising dinners"；该定语从句包含两个由 not… but 连接的并列介词短语，充当状语。

Text A 全文翻译

（81）过去，人们以一生为一家公司效力为荣。他们会在退休时得到金表以及专为他们而设的晚宴，席间老板会发表演讲，赞扬他们对公司的忠诚。（82）但是现在的巨富资本家们却倒退到以"适者生存"为理念，他们不再对员工甚至股东负责，而只是对自己忠诚。他们不再为一个员工四十多年的劳作奖励一块约一百美元的金表，反而却会为了自己的利益，将可能只经营了几年的公司卖掉，从中攫取上亿美元的利润。

这些新贵自私自利、独断专行，不正当地抢夺以国家为整体创造的财富。这些富人占人口总数的1%，拥有的财富却与社会底层95%的人总财产数相当，他们甚至还想霸占更多。（83）他们的自私最无耻地表现在裁员和业务外包上，因为与过去那些新产业的创立者们不同，这些商业操纵者不是去创造就业机会，而是削减就业机会，同时还将这些职位所创造的价值据为己有。

为了使造钱机器顺利运转，富人们从上到下将所有的政客都收买了。总统自己经常离开首都，脱身于国家大事，因为他被邀请参加一次又一次的筹款晚宴，在宴会上那些有钱人为一道菜一掷千金，目的仅仅是为了慢慢进入政府，他们凭借的不是对国家的服务而是大量的政治献金。（84）而一旦进入政府，他们就让两党赶快撕毁所有保护我们免受富人贪婪压榨的规章制度。

中产阶级过去很忠诚于自由公司体系。以前，中产阶级大都认为总有一天他们会自己富起来，至少他们会努力地致富。但是现在，财富的分配越来越不均，对公司的忠诚也已成为过去。中产阶级也该觉醒了，该忘掉对所谓的自由公司体系的忠诚和对政府的忠诚了，政府只对我们这些人进行统治，却放任那些公司随心所欲地处理我们的工作。如此看来，如果某些人还不觉醒，中产阶级的队伍必将一路缩减，直至沦入社会的最底层。

Text B

86. **解析：**答案为 **C**。观点态度题。题干中 odd phenomenon nowadays 对应首段第二句中的 odd spirit of our times，odd spirit of our times 指代的具体内容 Being thin is deemed as such a virtue 便是答案所在，故答案为 C。其中的 is

viewed as 对应文中的 is deemed as。A 项中的 virtue 是针对 being thin 说的，与温莎公爵夫人的品行无关，文中只不过是引用了她说过的一句话，故将其排除。B 误将文中提到的 thin 和 rich 混淆到了一起，也可排除。原文只提到宗教对饮食的关系，而没有讨论宗教人士的道德问题，故 D 也可排除。

87. **解析：**答案为 **A**。事实细节题。题干中的 Swept by the prevailing trend 对应第二段第二句 I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes，随后（Consequently 后）则引出作者受这种潮流的影响而采取的行动，A 中的 go on a diet 对应文中的 be on a diet，而 greater part 对应文中的 the better — or worse — part，故为答案。going off the track 指人们转变观念，开始推崇瘦身。作者顺应了这种潮流，B 中的 prevent herself from…与此矛盾，故排除。作者关于继承远亲财产的假设只是为了说明变瘦同变富一样不容易，而不是受变瘦潮流影响而采取的行动，故可排除 C。wear highly fashionable clothes 是瘦身后可拥有的效果，而不是作者在瘦身潮流中的做法，故 D 也可排除。

88. **解析：**答案为 **B**。推理判断题。第三段段首的反问句和第四段的第一句话明显体现出人们在体重问题上的态度转变，即从起初的“以胖为美”到现在的“以瘦为美”，故答案为 B。A、C 两项在文中都没有提及。文中只提到 overweight — is bad because it implies a lack of moral strength，而没有提到 moral standards，故 D 也可排除。

89. **解析：**答案为 **B**。推理判断题。作者在第三、四段中把过度追求瘦身作为一种社会现象进行了否定，在第五、六段中则从医学角度纠正了人们的“肥胖致病”的错误认识并给出了有关瘦身的正确建议，故答案为 B。

90. **解析：**答案为 **A**。推理判断题。文章最后一句指出，认为瘦就是健康从而忽视整体的生活方式其实是很危险的。由此不难推知，作者实际是在建议那些过度痴迷于瘦身的女性要更多注重自己的生活方式，故答案为 A。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

embody 体现	unappealing 无吸引力的
be deemed as 被认为是	repellent 令人厌恶的
live by 按照，遵照	refrain from eating 禁食
fantasy 幻想	salvation 拯救，救赎
consequently 从而，因此	fuel 刺激，推动
go off the track 脱离轨道	associated 有关联的
sin 罪恶	digestive system 消化系统

句式提炼

1. It is true that in this country we have more overweight people than ever before, and that, in many cases, being over weight correlates with an increased risk of heart and blood vessel disease.

   注释：it 充当形式主语，而句子真正的主语是 and 连接的两个由 that 引导的并列的主语从句。第一个主语从句中，包含一个比较结构，比较的是现在和以前超重的人数。第二个主语从句中，主语是由动名词短语 being over weight 构成。

2. These diseases, however, may have as much to do with our way of life and our high-fat diets as with excess weight.

   注释：however 是插入语，将主语和谓语部分隔开。本句中包含 as… as 同级比较结构，表示这些病“同样与我们的生活方式和高脂肪食物有关系”。

3. And the associated risk of cancer in the digestive system may be more of a dietary problem — too much fat and a lack of fiber — than a weight problem.

   注释：本句中包含比较结构 more… than，表示“跟……相比，更多的是”，此处是说“更多的是因为饮食，而不是超重”。破折号中间是对 dietary problem 的解释说明。

4. The real concern, then, is not that we weigh too much, but that we neither exercise enough nor eat well.

   注释：then 是插入语，将主语和系表结构分隔开来。not… but 连接两个 that 引导的表语从句，表示“不是……而是”。后一个表语从句中，谓语由 neither… nor 连接的并列动词短语构成，表示“既不……也不”。

Text B 全文翻译

女人再富有或再瘦，都不为过。(86) 这往往被认为是已故的温莎公爵夫人说过的话，同时也在很大程度上体现了我们这个时代的一种奇怪的精神——把瘦作为一种美德。

这种观点的问题在于有些人真的遵照说法过活。(87) 我自己就幻想能穿上娇小修身的名牌服装，因而一直节食——为了我人生中更美妙的时光，或许是更糟糕的时光。有钱也不是件坏事，但这不会发生，除非有哪位素不相识的远方亲戚突然去世，留给我百万遗产。

(89①) 我们是什么时候开始脱离常规的？什么时候吃黄油成了一种罪过，多长点肉就没了吸引力，倘若不是令人厌恶的话？所有的宗教都规定了信徒斋戒的日子，基督教也规定贪吃为七大罪恶之一。(89②) 然而，直到现在大多数人还存在温饱问题。一些宗教组织把财富看做是得到救赎和高尚情操的象征，把胖看做是富有的象征。

（88）今天，一切都反了过来。我们把瘦看成是新的美德的象征。结果，肥胖或是仅仅稍微超重都被认为是坏的，因为它暗含着道德缺乏。

（89③）关注健康也加深了我们对瘦身的迷恋。确实，在今天的社会，超重的人比以往多，而且多数情况下，超重都会引发心脏病或心血管病。（89④）然而，这些病同样与我们的生活方式和高脂肪含量的食物有关。另外，消化系统发生癌变可能多半与饮食有关——脂肪过多，纤维太少——而不是与体重有关。

（89⑤）因此，真正令人担心的并不是我们超重，而是我们锻炼不足和没有合理地饮食。要想有一副好骨骼和健康的心肺，锻炼是必需的。脂肪含量不高的均衡饮食还能帮助抵御疾病的侵袭。我们真的不应该再过于关注体重了。仅仅变瘦是不够的。（90）事实上，如果那些变瘦了的或本来就是很瘦的人认为自己理所当然是健康的，而不再注意自己的整个生活方式，那么情况就是危险的。瘦身只是纯粹的贪慕虚荣。

Text C

91. **解析：**答案为 **A**。观点态度题。第二段提到，MBA 被认为是低贱的商业（lowly commerce）and 贪婪（greed）的代名词，由此不难推知，在以纯学术为主的校园里，人们对商业普遍持轻视态度。B）Appreciative.（赞赏的）、C）Envious.（嫉妒的）、D）Realistic.（现实的）均不符题意。

92. **解析：**答案为 **B**。事实细节题。将第五段的一句话由主动语态转化为被动语态便很容易得知该题答案为 B。其中 controversy（辩论）对应文中的 debate；fuel（刺激，推动）对应文中的 inspire（激励，促动）。A 是依据第六段末尾 complaints about business degree holders 设计的干扰项，由该句可将其排除。B 中的 scientists of purer disciplines 在文中没有提到，故也排除。文中只提到 MBA 学位持有者在工作中不擅长激励员工，而没有说其整体表现很糟糕，故也可排除 D。

93. **解析：**答案为 **D**。事实细节题。第七段提到的 not so skillful at motivating people 以及 don't get a lot of grounding in the people side of the business 表明，MBA 持有者的主要缺点是不擅长与人打交道，故答案为 D。

94. **解析：**答案为 **D**。推理判断题。第八段提到，MBA 被将来可能拥有的财富和权势所编织的光环所围绕，而这远远超过了学位本身的价值，由此可推知，MBA 学位持有者受其影响，必然会对自己的前途抱有不切实际的期望，故答案为 D。A 是依据第七段 MBAs want to move up too fast 设计的干扰项，由该句可排除 A。第七段提到了… until their third year. But by then, they're out looking for other jobs，而没有提到 MBA 辞职的原因通常是什么，由此可排除 B。C 项内容在文中并没有提及。

95. **解析：**答案为 **C**。主旨大意题。文章第一句中的 new doubts about the worth of… MBA 就是文章的主题，而该主线也由始至终贯穿全文。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

billionaire 亿万富翁
bear the mark of 带有……印记
greed 贪婪
discipline 学科
recession 工商业之衰退，不景气
testimony 证据
vital 至关重要的
self-conscious debate 自发的讨论
fictional 虚构的
enrollment 登记，注册
motivate 激励
grounding 基础

句式提炼

1. Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA (Master of Business Administration).
   注释：两个逗号中间的部分都是 Bill Gates 的同位语，将其与谓语部分分隔开来。介词短语 by his success 充当状语，将系动词 is 与动词 raising 分隔开来。
2. The MBA, a 20th-century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and greed on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.
   注释：a 20th-century product 是主语 The MBA 的同位语，将其与谓语部分隔开来。过去分词短语 ruled by…充当 campuses 的后置定语。
3. The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught.
   注释：such as… Inc. 是对 other non-MBAs 的列举，将主语与谓语部分分隔开来。debates over 表示“关于……的辩论”，over 后面的宾语是由 and 连接的并列成分构成，前一部分是名词短语，后一部分是 whether 引导宾语从句。
4. The problem, most participants in the debate acknowledge, is that the MBA has acquired an aura of future riches and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness.
   注释：逗号中间的 most participants…acknowledge 是主语 The problem 的同位语，将其与系表部分分隔开来。That 引导表语从句，其中介词短语 far beyond… usefulness 充当 aura 的后置定语。

Text C 全文翻译

现任微软总裁亿万富翁比尔·盖茨没有获得过任何大学的学位，但他成功了，(95) 这对当今商界非常追捧的学位头衔 MBA（工商管理硕士）的价值提出了新的质疑。

MBA 是二十世纪的产物，在哲学和文学等纯学术学科占主导地位的绿树成荫的大学校园里，(91) 它往往是低俗的商业铜臭和贪婪的标志。

然而，虽然经济萧条使商学院毕业生的需求明显降低，但 1993 年，仍有大约 79 000 人将会获得 MBA 教育。这几乎是 1960 年商科毕业生的 16 倍，这证实了人们的普遍假设，即 MBA 对那些希望有朝一日开公司的年轻人来说是非常重要的。

“如果想进入商界，没有一个 MBA 学位会处于劣势，”营销和管理学教授唐纳德·莫里森说。“但是，在过去五年左右，当有人问‘我应该去读 MBA 吗?’得到的答复多半是：看情况吧。”

(92) 比尔·盖茨和其他非 MBA 证书持有者，如已故沃尔玛特连锁店的创始人山姆·沃尔顿的成功，在商学校院校园里引发了关于工商学位的价值和管理技能是否可以通过教育习得等问题的自发讨论。

《哈佛商业评论》刊登了一些生动的、虚构信件来调侃对工商管理学位拥有者的抱怨。

文章称 MBA 雇员“令人极其失望”，并说“MBA 雇员太急于升职，(93) 他们不了解政治、不懂人际关系，直到第三年才能够适应团队工作。但到那时他们又开始另寻高就了。”

(94) 大部分参加辩论的人认为，问题的关键是 MBA 所占有的未来财富和权势的光环远远超过了它实际的重要性和价值。

二十世纪七八十年代，商学院招生猛增，造成了一个要想在商界发展没有 MBA 不行的假象。对六十年代反商业价值观的强烈不满和妇女运动使招生数量迅速增长。

雇用 MBA 毕业生或与他们一起工作的商业人士说，MBA 毕业生通常知道如何分析系统，但不善于激励别人。“他们在公司里的人缘不是很好，”陶厄斯·珀林皮尔管理咨询公司副董事长兼总经理詹姆士·沙弗说。

Text D

96. **解析：**答案为 **C**。观点态度题。首段第三句的转折表达 The notion that… would seem… silly, but that is nonetheless the case 说明作者对 learning should have in it an element of inspired play 这一点是持肯定态度的。而这一点恰好与 C 项表述的意思相同。an integral part ≈ an element。作者强调成功的老师应该让学习变得和游戏一样有趣，而不是要和玩一样简单。文中

的 dramatization 是指一种戏剧化的生动活泼的教学方法，而不是指其本意。

97. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。作者在第三段第二句中提到，To show enthusiasm is to risk appearing unscientific，unobjective，这实际是暗指大部分教授为了让自己的讲座听起来显得科学、客观一点，就采用最为传统、呆板的讲课方式，而不愿在课堂上以热情面对学生，冒看起来不科学、不客观的风险，由此可知答案为 D。

98. **解析**：答案为 **A**。观点态度题。文章首段提到的“角色扮演、表演和戏剧化”以及“将学生融入教学中，使之成为学习过程中的一部分”强调的都是师生双方的互动；末段中提到的某些大教授不尽如人意的表现则从反方面暗示了在教学过程中加强师生互动的必要性，故答案为 A。

99. **解析**：答案为 **C**。语义理解题。第四段第三句分号之后的句子具体描述了大学教授们的 behavior，从描述中我们不难得知，教授们尽管学术能力不同，行为举止却极其统一。而这正是 They seemed“a priesthood，rather uneven in their merits but uniform in their bearing…”所代表的含义，故答案为 C。merit 意为“价值，优点”，而教师的价值正在于其 academic ability。

100. **解析**：答案为 **D**。观点态度题。第一段中，Cotton Mather 讲到他的老师 Ezekiel Cheever“将课堂安排得就像让学生们来玩似的”，这与作者所提倡的观点一致，所以 Ezekiel Cheever 的教学方法应是最为作者所赞赏的，故答案为 D。Alfred North Whitehead 提出 a teacher should make his/her students“glad they were there.”是在 Ezekiel Cheever 三百年之后的事情，因此作者最赞赏（particularly commend）的应是 Ezekiel Cheever，而不是 Alfred North Whitehead，故排除 A。文章只在第二段提到了 Patricia Nelson Limerick 的评论“lecturing is an unnatural act…designed humans to do.”，并未表示对其的赞赏，故排除 B。C 中的 Cotton Mather 是 Ezekiel Cheever 的学生，故也排除。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

conviction 坚信；信念	haltingly 踌躇的；结结巴巴的
nonetheless 虽然如此，但是	thumb-worn 经常翻阅而磨损的
incorporate（使）并入	uneven 不势均力敌的
integral 构成整体所必需的	merit 显示出的能力或功绩
onetime 过去的，从前的	uniform 使一致
now and then 偶尔	bearing 举止，行为

句式提炼

1. Students must be incorporated, made, so far as possible, an integral part of the learning process.

   注释：incorporated 和 made 并列充当谓语动词，an integral part of…充当主语补足语，其中插入语 so far as possible 将谓语动词和主补分隔开来。

2. Of Ezekiel Cheever, the most famous schoolmaster of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, his onetime student Cotton Mather wrote that he so planned his lessons that his pupils "came to work as though they came to play," and Alfred North Whitehead, almost three hundred years later, noted that a teacher should make his/her students "glad they were there."

   注释：本句是由 and 连接的两个并列分句构成。前一分句中，主干是 his onetime student wrote that…，其中 that 引导宾语从句；of Ezekiel Cheever 是介词短语作状语，其后的 the most famous… Colony 是 Ezekiel Cheever 的同位语；that 宾语从句中包含一个 so… that 句型，其中 that 引导的结果状语从句中还包含一个 as though 引导的方式状语从句，意为"好像……"，其中使用了虚拟语气。后一个分句中，时间状语 almost three hundred years later 将主语和谓语分隔开来；that 引导宾语从句。

3. Since, we are told, 80 to 90 percent of all instruction in the typical university is by the lecture method, we should give close attention to this form of education.

   注释：since 引导原因状语从句，表示"既定的、已成事实的原因"；其中 we are told 是插入语，将 since 与其引导的从句分隔开来。

4. There is, I think, much truth in Patricia Nelson Limerick's observation that "lecturing is an unnatural act, an act for which God did not design humans."

   注释：I think 为插入语，将 there be 句型分隔开来；that 引导同位语从句，修饰 observation；该同位语从句中，an act for which… humans 是 an unnatural act 的同位语，其中 which 引导定语从句，修饰 act，充当介词 for 的宾语。

5. The strange, almost incomprehensible fact is that many professors, just as they feel obliged to write dully, believe that they should lecture dully.

   注释：that 引导表语从句；just as… dully 是插入语，将主语与谓语部分分隔开来；that 引导宾语从句。

6. To show enthusiasm is to risk appearing unscientific, unobjective; it is to appeal to the students' emotions rather than their intellect.

   注释：本句是由分号连接的两个并列分句组成；前一分句的主语和表语均是由不定式短语构成；后一分句中，it 代指前一分句中的主语 to show enthusiasm，表语也是由不定式短语构成，rather than 连接并列的宾语，表示"而不是"，用于肯定前者，而否定后者。

Text D 全文翻译

（98）在大专院校多年的从教经历使我坚信，扮演角色、表演及使教学内容戏剧话是最成功的教学方式。应将学生尽可能地融入学习的过程中，使之成为学习过程不可缺少的一部分。（96）在大多数的学术机构看来，学习必须包括启发性游戏的理念近乎愚蠢，但这是事实。（100）在谈到伊齐基尔·契弗这个马萨诸塞州海湾殖民地最著名的校长时，他的一个学生科顿·梅泽写到，伊齐基尔·契弗校长把他的课布局得让学生们感觉“上课就像玩一样”。过了大约300年，阿尔佛雷德·诺斯·怀特黑德也提出一个教师必须使他或她的学生“乐于上学”。

由于我们知道在传统大学里有80%到90%的教学形式是讲课，因此我们必须给予这样的教学形式足够的重视。帕特丽夏·纳尔逊·利默里克评论道，“讲课并非一种天生的行为，上帝并没有为人类设计这种行为。一个人时常有想说话的冲动，并且说话的时候，别人保持沉默，这很正常。但是，如果经常这样，每次75分钟……一个人不厌其烦地讲着，而别的人都一声不吭地坐着？……我想这不是造物主……要我们做的。”

（97）一个很奇怪、几乎不可思议的事实是：许多教授，正如他们认为必须刻板枯燥地写作一样，认为必须刻板枯燥地讲课。如果表现过于热情，将会有不科学、欠客观之嫌；热情只是吸引学生们的情感，而不是他们的智力。所以，理想的授课应充满事实，并且用不变的语调念出来。

当然，对枯燥讲课的崇拜，像崇拜枯燥写作一样，可以追溯到许多年前。（99）社会学教授爱德华·希尔兹回忆起他年轻时在宾夕法尼亚大学读书时候的教授。他们看起来像“神职人员，尽管道行参差不齐，但举止非常统一；他们从来不谈私事。有些教授照本宣科，然后结结巴巴地讲解被翻烂了的最后的几行。另一些则用卡片上课，从磨损的边角就可以判断这些卡片已经用了多年……老师们按时上课，准时下课，离开教室时不会对学生多说一个字，也很少被学生的问题留住。班级通常不大，然而，没有课堂讨论。上课时从来不提问，课后也没有答疑的时间。”

第三周
难度提升篇

本周我们的任务是熟悉阅读理解常涉及的题材，通过难度略高于真题的提升训练，巩固之前所学知识和技巧，实现阅读能力的飞跃式提高。

星期一　科普研究类专题

一、提升训练

Text A

文章长度：472 words　　**建议做题时间：**7 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

People who hate big thighs may have to take back the terrible things they've been saying about them. According to a study appearing today in the *British Medical Journal*, folks with skinny thighs may be at greater risk of heart disease and premature death than their chunkier brethren.

Experts say the results are preliminary and remain to be validated by further study, yet this research is intriguing. "We're all looking for ways to get more precision, to find other markers, other descriptors that really help identify those at greatest risk," says Dr. Clyde Yancy, president of the American Heart Association and medical director of the Heart and Vascular Institute at Baylor University Medical Center.

The study looked at about 2,800 initially healthy Danish people, half men and half women. Researchers measured thigh and waist circumference as well as weight and height (used to calculate body mass index), then tracked the health of the subjects over the next 12.5 years.

After accounting for known risk factors like BMI, blood pressure, smoking, alcohol, physical activity, *cholesterol* (胆固醇), and blood *triglycerides* (甘油三酸酯), they ran statistical models to determine whether thigh circumference helped to

further explain which people survived.

The researchers found that thigh size was an independent predictor of heart disease and early mortality, for men and women. People with thigh circumferences lower than 60 cm (23.6 inches) had an increased risk of cardiac disease.

According to Dr. Berit Heitmann, lead author of the study and research director at the Institute of Preventive Medicine in Copenhagen, the observed benefit of thicker thighs might be due to the health benefits of muscle and/or fat located in the lower body.

It's important to note that this research applies to groups and may seem to overemphasize the risk to the individual. "Like with body mass index, you have to look at the individual as well," says Heitmann. "So if you have somebody who is shorter or something, obviously you would expect them to have a smaller thigh size than you would somebody who is taller." In other words: the 60 cm dividing line is an average that doesn't take into account body proportions, so don't be a slave to the tape measure. (A good rule in any case.)

Much more work remains to be done. The results must be reproducible in other populations (only Danes have been studied so far), and larger studies need to be conducted. As Dr. Ian Scott points out in an editorial published alongside the study, it remains to be seen whether the association between skinny thighs and heart disease allows doctors to assess risk any more accurately than they already can.

"Thigh measurement is provocative, but it's not a game-changer," Yancy says. "It doesn't take away from the tried-and-true measures that really have been most helpful and most predictive of the risk of heart disease."

81. Which of the following is the best title for this text?
    A) Big Thighs May Equal Better Health.
    B) Thick Thighs May Become Vogue.
    C) What May Cause Heart Disease.
    D) Why People Hate Big Thighs.
82. According to Dr. Yancy, what is the value of the research?
    A) It may assist with curing heart disease.
    B) It may help recognize those with the heart problem.
    C) It may enable prolonging life of people who otherwise die early.
    D) It may help prove the benefits of muscle or fat in one's lower body.
83. The research finds that
    A) women with skinny thighs display greater risks.
    B) thigh circumferences less than 60 cm will ensure heart disease.
    C) thigh size correlates with health problems.
    D) thighs are in proportion to builds.

84. According to paragraph 7, Heitmann would probably agree that
A) individuals should keep a tape measure at hand to measure thigh size.
B) individuals needn't worry too much even if their thighs are not big enough.
C) there are exceptions to the research result.
D) 60 cm needs further confirmation to be the dividing line.

85. By saying "Thigh measurement... not a game-changer" (Line 1, Para. 9), Yancy actually means that
A) the research can't change people's preference for skinny thighs.
B) measuring thighs will cause repulsion from people.
C) thigh size can't really tell the risk of heart disease.
D) thigh measurement is not as effective as the traditional methods.

Text B

文章长度：492 words　　**建议做题时间：**7.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

What if architects could build living systems rather than static buildings — dynamic structures that modify their internal and external forms in response to changes in their environment? This provocative idea is making waves in the field of architecture. Houses, for example, might shrink in the winter to reduce surface area and volume, thus cutting heating costs. They could cover themselves to escape the heat of the summer sun or shake snow off the roof in winter. Skyscrapers could alter their aerodynamic profiles, swaying slightly to distribute increased loads during hurricanes.

Such "responsive architecture" would depend on two sorts of technology: control systems capable of deciding what to do, and structural components able to change the building's shape as required. Architects have been working to improve the control systems in buildings for many years, but shapeshifting technology is at a much earlier stage of development.

One approach being pursued by researchers is to imitate nature. Many natural constructions, including spiders' webs and cell membranes, are "tensegrity systems" — robust structures made up of many interconnected elements which can be manipulated to change shape without losing their structural integrity. "These structures can bend and twist, but no element in the structure bends and twists," says Robert Skelton of the Structural Systems and Control Laboratory at the University of California in San Diego. "It's the architecture of life."

While Dr Skelton is working on solving the engineering equations associated with tensegrity systems, Tristan d'Estr e Sterk at the Office for Robotic Architectural Media & the Bureau for Responsive Architecture, an architectural practice based in

Vancouver, Canada, has begun to construct prototypes of shape-changing "building envelopes" based on *tensegrity structures* (无一定尺寸限制的结构). Lightweight skeletal frameworks, composed of rods and wires and controlled by *pneumatic* (气体力学的；压缩空气推动的) "muscles", serve as the walls of a building; adjusting their configuration to change the building's shape. Mr. Sterk is also developing the "brain" needed to control such a building based on information from internal and external sensors.

Cars are already capable of monitoring their own performance and acting with a certain degree of autonomy, from cruise-control systems to airbag sensors. Such responsive behaviour is considered normal for a car; architects argue that the same sort of ideas should be incorporated into buildings, too.

And just as the performance of a car can be simulated in advance to choose the best design for a range of driving conditions, the same should be done for buildings, argues Gian Carlo Magnoli, an architect and the co-director of the Kinetic Design Group at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is devising blueprints for responsive houses. "We need to evolve designs for the best performing responsive-building models," he says.

So will we end up with cities of skyscrapers that wave in the breeze? It sounds crazy. But, says Mr. Sterk, many ideas that were once considered crazy are now commonplace. "Electricity was a batty idea, but now it's universal," he says. Dynamic, intelligent, adaptable buildings are "the logical next step", he claims.

86. Which technology is needed for such "responsive architecture"?
    A) The change of internal and external forms.
    B) The alter action of aerodynamic profiles.
    C) Control systems applied to manual controls.
    D) Structural components capable of changing the building's shape.
87. According to Para. 3, many natural constructions
    A) can cause change to elements in the structure.
    B) are motivated by biological material architecture.
    C) can change their shape without affecting their structural integrity.
    D) are fragile structures made up of many interconnected elements.
88. What contribution does Sterk make to responsive architecture?
    A) He makes archetypes of shape-changing building frames.
    B) He uses rods and wires to be the walls of a building.
    C) He does more for responsive architecture than Dr Skelton.
    D) He has invented the "brain" to control building.
89. To which of the following is Magnoli likely to agree?

A) Cruise-control systems should be incorporated into buildings.

B) Architects need to perfect the designs of responsive building for the best models.

C) The development of buildings is nothing compared to that of cars.

D) The performance of a building should be monitored in advance.

90. What's the author's attitude toward dynamic structures?

A) Pessimistic. B) Skeptical.

C) Ambivalent. D) Optimistic.

Text C

文章长度：410 words **建议做题时间：**5 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

The term "childhood diseases" denotes those diseases that characteristically occur during an age span that begins with the *fetus* (胎儿) and extends through adolescence. This is a period typified by change, both in the child himself and in his immediate environment. Changes in the child related to growth and development are so striking that it is almost as if the child were a series of distinct yet related individuals as he passes through infancy, childhood, and adolescence. Changes in the environment occur as the surroundings and contacts of a totally dependent infant become those of a progressively more independent child and adolescent. Health and disease during the period from conception to adolescence must be understood against this backdrop of changes.

Although, for the most part, the diseases of childhood are similar to those of the adult, there are several important differences. For example, certain specific disorders, such as *precocious puberty* (早熟), are unique to children; Others, such as acute nephritis — inflammation of the kidney — are common in children and infrequent in adults. At the same time, some diseases that are common in adults are infrequent in children. These include essential hypertension (high blood pressure of unknown cause) and gout. Finally, a major segment of *pediatric* (儿科的) care concerns the treatment and prevention of congenital anomalies, both functional and structural.

Apart from variations in disease due to differences between children and adults, certain other features of diseases in children need to be emphasized. Infectious disorders are prevalent and remain a leading cause of death, although individual illnesses are often mild and of minor consequence. Most instances of the common communicable diseases, such as measles, chicken pox, and mumps, are encountered in childhood. Disorders of nutrition, still of great concern, especially but not exclusively in developing countries, are of extreme importance to the growing and developing child. The unique nutritional requirements of children make them

unusually liable to deficiency states: vitamin-D deficiency causes rickets, a common disorder of children in developing countries, and only rarely causes any disease in adults. The major environmental hazards that endanger the health of young children are either unavoidable, as in air pollution, or accidental, as in poisoning and in traffic injuries. Older children, especially adolescents, are exposed, as are adults, to environmental hazards that they deliberately seek, such as cigarette smoking and the use of alcohol and other drugs.

91. Childhood diseases are
   A) generally caused by the change of the child himself.
   B) caused primarily by the change of the child's immediate environment.
   C) associated with the changes related to the child's growth and development.
   D) characterized by a series of distinct yet related stages.
92. Adults may suffer all the following diseases EXCEPT
   A) gout.　　B) hypertension.
   C) precocious puberty.　　D) acute nephritis.
93. Which of the following is NOT true?
   A) Childhood diseases are often mild and of minor consequence.
   B) Infectious diseases are still the major cause to children's death.
   C) Children's unique nutritional needs make them reliable to deficiency states.
   D) Some children even intentionally pursue particular environmental hazards.
94. The last paragraph is mainly about
   A) variations in childhood diseases.
   B) some remarkable features of childhood diseases.
   C) prevalent infectious disorders in children.
   D) important differences between childhood diseases and adult diseases.

Text D

文章长度：420 words　　**建议做题时间：**5.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors but also because of rays from the Sun and other stars.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. Doses of radiation are measured in units called "rem". We all receive radiation here on the Earth from the Sun, from cosmic rays and from radioactive minerals. The "normal" dose of radiation that we receive each year is about 100 millirem; it varies according to where you live, and this is a very rough estimate. Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than this without being damaged; the figure of 60

rem has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage — a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of children or even grandchildren.

Early space probes showed that radiation varies in different parts of space around the Earth. It also varies in time because, when great spurts of gas shoot out of the Sun, they are accompanied by a lot of extra radiation. Some estimates of the amount of radiation in space, based on various measurements and calculations, are as low as 10 rem per year, while others are as high as 5 rem per hour! Mission to the Moon have had to cross the Van Allen belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo 8 crew accumulated a total dose of about 200 millirem per man. It was hoped that there would not be any large solar flares during the times of Apollo moon walks because the walls of the lunar excursion modules (LEMs) were not thick enough to protect the men inside, though the command modules did give reasonable protection. So far, no dangerous doses of radiation have been reported, but the *Gemini* (双子座) orbits and the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory or in a base on the Moon. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far. At present, radiation seems to be the greatest physical hazard to space travelers, but it is impossible to say just how serious the hazard will turn out to be in the future.

95. What make space a dangerous place?
    A) The radioactive meteors.　　B) The Sun and other stars.
    C) Rays from the earth.　　D) Rem.
96. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
    A) The "normal" dose of radiation we receive is generally accepted as safe.
    B) Scientists are certain that 60 rem of radiation won't damage man.
    C) Harm of radiation is not likely to be seen immediately.
    D) We don't know exactly the seriousness of radiation damage.
97. Missions to the moon are dangerous to the explorers because
    A) they have to cross the high radioactive area.
    B) solar flares may damage the LEMs.
    C) they have to stay in space for a long time.
    D) they will probably run into meteors.
98. How will men effectively protect themselves when they spend long periods in space?

A）By taking special drugs.
B）By wearing special suits.
C）By using a protective blanket.
D）No effective solution has been found yet.

99. The example of Apollo is to show
A）the Apollo mission was very successful.
B）protection from space radiation is no easy job.
C）astronauts don't care about radiation damage.
D）radiation is not a threat to well-protected space explorers.

100. The best title for this passage would be
A）The Atmosphere and Our Environment.
B）Research on Radiation.
C）Effects of Space Radiation.
D）Important Protection against Radiation.

二、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析：**答案为 **A**。主旨大意题。文章大意是研究发现，大腿粗细和健康状况之间的关系，大腿细的人比他们矮胖的同胞更容易患上心脏病，更容易早亡，并对得出这一结论的实验进行了详尽地描述，对其结果进行了深入的解读。纵观四个选项，A（大腿粗可能更健康）最准确地概括了全文大意。B（粗大腿将会变成时尚），推断过度。文章虽然谈到大腿细可能预示着患心脏病或早亡的概率更高，但并不等同于说大腿细就是引起心脏病的原因，而且文章主要在阐述实验过程，分析实验结果，而非分析引发心脏病的缘由，排除 C。文章虽然在开头提到有些人不喜欢大粗腿，但只是用来引入话题：腿粗可能更健康，D 显然不对。

82. **解析：**答案为 **B**。推理判断题。题干问此项研究的价值所在，根据题干中 Dr. Yancy 可以将问题定位于第二段第二句。该句中 Dr. Yancy 谈道："我们正在想办法让结果更加精确，找到真正有助于识别高危人群的特征和标志"。结合上下文，可以判别高危人群指的就是心脏病患者和早亡人群，由此判定 B（实验可能帮助辨别心脏病患者）是答案。文章只说大腿粗细可以辨别患者，并没有提到可以帮助治疗，这不是此研究的范围，排除 A。此研究结果可能有助于判别早亡人群，但文中并没有说到可以帮助他们延长寿命，排除 C。文章第六段谈到大腿粗的好处可能就在于下肢的肌肉和/或脂肪

对健康有益，但这只是在猜测出现这种研究结果的原因，而不是研究的目的，排除 D。

83. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第五段第一句谈到，研究人员发现，大腿的尺寸是预测男性和女性心脏病和早亡的一个独立性指标；C“大腿尺寸和健康问题之间存在关系”符合此意。这一结果适用于男女两性，所以 A 缩小了研究结果的适用范围。第五段第二句谈到大腿围低于 60 厘米的人患心脏病的风险更大，而并不像 B 说的“大腿围低于 60 厘米的人肯定会患心脏病”，所以 B 说法过于绝对。腿围和身材成一定比例的说法是在解释 60 厘米这个分界线并非绝对，D 不正确。

84. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。根据第七段第一句话“此研究只适用于群体，对于个体来说，风险远没有那么大”推断，就个人而言，不必过于担心自己的腿围，而且随后 Heitman 对首句内容进行了解释，所以 B 是答案。第七段最后一句虽然提到卷尺（the tape measure），但意思是说我们不应受卷尺的局限，不能由此推断我们需要时常拿卷尺测自己的腿围，而且此做法显然过于极端，排除 A。第七段大意是说此项研究成果更适用于群体而非个体，也不能推论出此项研究成果有例外，排除 C。第七段最后一句说 60 厘米的分界线只是一个平均数，因为没有把身体比例考虑在内；由此推断，60 厘米这个平均数是确定的，只是具体每个人身上可能有所不一样，而并不像选项 D 描述的“60 厘米这个数字是否是平均数还需进一步确认”。

85. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。最后一段第一句说大腿测量法不是 game-changer，原因在第二句得到阐述，即其不能取代已验证过的测量方法，已有的方法是最有用的，最能有效预测心脏病风险，由此确定答案为 D。文章开头虽然提到人们对腿粗的人颇多歧视，但只是为了引入话题，之后并没有再讨论人们对大腿粗细的偏好问题，所以 A 错误。末段首句谈到，去量别人的腿围可能是 provocative 的，就是说有可能会引起别人反感，但紧接着用了 but 一词，暗示 not game-changer 和 provocative 完全不同，故排除 B。文章介绍的这项研究发现腿围可以预测心脏病患病风险，与 C 相反，故排除 C。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

thigh 大腿
premature 过早的，早熟的
chunky（人或动物）矮胖的
preliminary 初步的；准备的
validate 证实
intriguing 吸引人的，有趣的
BMI 体重指数（body mass index）
mortality 必死的命运；死亡率
vascular 脉管的，血管的
cardiac（与）心脏（有关）的

句式提炼

1. After accounting for known risk factors like BMI, blood pressure, smoking, alcohol, physical activity, cholesterol, and blood triglycerides, they ran statistical models to determine whether thigh circumference helped to further explain which people survived.

   注释：本句的主干是 they can statistical models；句首的现在分词短语 After accounting for…blood triglycerides 做句子的状语；不定式短语 to determine whether…充当句子的目的状语，其中 whether 引导的宾语从句做 determine 的宾语；而这个宾语从句中又含有 which 引导的另一个宾语从句做 explain 的宾语。

2. As Dr. Ian Scott points out in an editorial published alongside the study, it remains to be seen whether the association between skinny thighs and heart disease allows doctors to assess risk any more accurately than they already can.

   注释：as 引导方式状语从句，表示“正像，正如”；主句中，it 充当形式主语，真正的主语是 whether（是否）引导的主语从句；该主语从句中，between… and 连接的并列名词短语，做主语 association 的定语；比较结构 any more accurately than they already can 充当 risk 的定语，can 后面省略了动词 access。

Text A 全文翻译

痛恨大腿粗的人也许该把他们难听的话收回了。(81) 今天发表在英国医学期刊上的一项研究表明，与他们矮胖的同胞相比，大腿细的人更容易患上心脏病，更容易早亡。

专家称这只是一个初步的研究结果，还需要进一步证实。不过，这项研究引起了人们的兴趣。(82)“我们正在想办法让结果更加精确，找到真正有助于识别高危人群的特征和标志”，美国心脏协会主席兼贝勒大学医学中心心血管研究所医务主任克莱德·杨斯这样说。

这项研究观察了 2800 位原本健康的丹麦人，男女各一半。研究人员测量了他们的腿围和腰围，同时测量了体重和高度（用来计算身体质量指数），然后对这些受试者的健康状况做了 12 年半的跟踪观察。

在对已知的危险因素如身体质量指数、血压、吸烟、饮酒、体育运动、胆固醇和血脂进行解释之后，他们制作了一些数据模型来检验大腿围是否有助于进一步解释为什么有的人身体更健康。

(83) 研究人员发现，大腿的尺寸是预测男性和女性心脏病和早亡的一个独立性指标。大腿围低于 60 厘米（23.6 英寸）的人患心脏病的风险更大。

根据这项研究的第一作者、哥本哈根预防医学研究所主任柏瑞特·海特曼

博士的说法，大腿粗的好处可能就在于下肢的肌肉和/或脂肪对健康有益。

(84) 需要注意的是，此研究只适用于群体，对于个体来说，风险远没有那么大。海特曼说，“正如我们要考虑身体质量指数一样，我们还必须考虑个体因素。如果一个人身材矮或是其他类似原因，他们的大腿尺寸显然会小于身材高的人。”换句话说，60 厘米的分界线是一个平均数，没有把身体比例考虑在内，因此我们不应受卷尺的局限。(这是在任何情况下都适用的规则。)

更多工作还有待完成。实验结果必须在其他人群中具有重现性（到目前为止仅对丹麦人进行了研究），还需要进行规模更大的研究。正如伊安·斯考特博士在与此研究同时发表的一篇评论中所说，细大腿和心脏病之间的关联性是否能让医生比以往更准确地估计风险，还有待观察。(85) 杨斯说，“大腿测量研究引人注目，但其结果并不是革命性的。它不能取代已验证过的测量方法，已有的方法是最有用的，最能有效预测心脏病风险。”

Text B

86. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。由题干关键词 technology 将答案定位于第二段。冒号后介绍了两种技术：控制系统和结构构件。D“能改变建筑物形态的结构构件”为技术之一，故为答案。A“内外部形态的改变”是说明房子外表的变化，而非技术，故排除；B“空气动力形态的改变”是“有反应的建筑物”的功能，可以排除；C“适用于人工控制的控制系统”，文中只是提到 control systems capable of deciding what to do，C 与其不符，可以排除。

87. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。由题干关键词 many natural constructions 可将答案定位于第三段第二句。由该句 which 引导的定语从句 which can be manipulated to change shape without losing their structural integrity 得知答案为 C。A 与第三句 Robert Skelton 所说的话相反，故排除；B 无中生有；D 中 fragile 与破折号后 robust 意思相反，很容易排除。

88. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。由题干关键词 Sterk 将答案定位于第四段段首处。复杂句的主干提到 has begun to construct prototypes of shape-changing “building envelopes”，由此得知答案为 A。B 是对该段第二句的错误理解；C 不是对 Sterk 贡献的具体描述，而且文章也没有比较两者的贡献孰多孰少，故排除；D 的错误在于其现在完成时态，原文该段末句使用的是现在进行时态，故排除。

89. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。由题干关键词 Magnoli 将答案定位于第六段。根据该段末句他所说的话可知答案为 B“建筑师需要完善有反应建筑的设计方式，以适合最佳的模型”。第五段提到汽车的 cruise-control systems 是为了说明自动行为的可行性，建筑领域可以参考其方法，而不能直接套

用，A 错误；C“建筑的发展根本无法和汽车的发展相提并论”，文章提到两者的发展并不是为了对比，而是为了表明建筑可以从中学习，故 C 错误；D 是对第六段首句的错误理解，也可排除。

90. **解析**：答案为 **D**。观点态度题。最后一段以设问句开头，随后引出 Sterk 的话 many ideas that were once considered crazy are now commonplace，然后给出 electricity 的例子，由此可知作者对动态结构持乐观态度，故答案为 D“乐观的”。A“悲观的”、B“怀疑的”、C“矛盾的”均可排除。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

static 静态的；静电的
skyscraper 摩天大楼；极高之物
component 部件；组成部分；成分
cell membrane 细胞膜
robust 坚固的；耐用的
manipulate 操作；操纵，控制
integrity 完整；完全
prototype 样板；标准；原型
configuration 编排，布局；外形，轮廓
simulate 模拟；假装

句式提炼

1. Many natural constructions, including spiders' webs and cell membranes, are "tensegrity systems" — robust structures made up of many interconnected elements which can be manipulated to change shape without losing their structural integrity.

   注释：复合句。句子的主干为 Many natural constructionsare "tensegrity systems"。including…可以理解为插入语，修饰限定主语 constructions；破折号后的 robust structures…做专有名词 tensegrity systems 的同位语，对其进行解释说明；过去分词短语 made up of…做 structures 的定语；which 引导定语从句，修饰 structures；介词短语 without losing…在 which 引导的定语从句中做条件状语。

2. And just as the performance of a car can be simulated in advance to choose the best design for a range of driving conditions, the same should be done for buildings, argues Gian Carlo Magnoli, an architect and the co-director of the Kinetic Design Group at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

   注释：句子的主干为 argues Gian Carlo Magnoli，此处是转述 Gian Carlo Magnoli 的话；argues 之前的内容均为其宾语，该宾语的主干为 the same should be done；as 引导方式状语从句，表示“正像，正如”，其中不定式短语 to choose…和介词短语 for a range of…均为目的状语；an architect and…是主语 Gian Carlo Magnoli 的同位语。

Text B 全文翻译

如果建筑师能建造动态的居住体系，而不仅是静止不动的建筑物，世界将会变成什么样子？——这种动态结构能按环境变化更改外部与内部形态。这个引人争议的想法在建筑界掀起了不小的波澜。设想一下这样的房子：冬天能收缩以减少表面积与体积，从而节约供暖成本；夏天能把自己遮盖起来，避免日晒；下雪后能把积雪抖落屋顶；飓风季节摩天大楼能轻微摇晃，改变其空气动力形态，以分散增加的压力。

（86）建造这样“有反应的建筑物”有赖于两种技术，一是能决定“做什么”的控制系统，二是能按要求改变建筑物形态的结构构件。建筑师们努力发展控制系统已经好多年了，但改变建筑物形态的技术却要相对落后许多。

研发结构构件的研究人员采取的途径之一是模仿自然。（87）许多天然结构，比如蜘蛛网与细胞膜，是“无一定尺寸限制的结构”——这种由许多相连单元组成的结构相当牢固，能够随意改变形状，而各单元却不会失去自己的结构完整性。Robert Skelton 说“这种结构能弯折扭曲，但构成结构的单元却不发生变化，那是生命的构造。”Robert Skelton 在圣地亚哥的加州大学结构体系与控制实验室工作。

（88）当 Skelton 博士还在努力求解无一定尺寸限制的结构的工程学方程式时，Tristan d’Estrée Sterk 已开始用这种结构的原理搭建“可变形的建筑物框架”的样板了，Sterk 服务于一家地处加拿大温哥华的建筑公司的自动结构媒介与可反应建筑研究所。这个样板的轻型框架可用来作建筑物的墙壁，框架由金属杆与金属线组成并由汽动装置控制；调整框架布置就可以改变建筑物外形。Sterk 先生还在研发控制建筑物的“大脑”，它能根据建筑物内外部的传感器采集的信息做出相应决定。

汽车已经能监察自身状况并相应地做出一定程度的自动行为，比如行车控制系统与安全气囊感知设备。大家对汽车的有反应行为都已习以为常，而建筑师们认为类似的功能也应被整合进建筑物。

而且在设计汽车时，设计师会根据不同驾驶情况模拟出汽车的表现，以选择最适合的设计方案，建筑师 Gian Carlo Magnoli——他还是麻省理工学院 Kinetic 设计集团的联席总监——认为设计建筑物时也应当这样做。Magnoli 正为“有反应的房子”设计蓝图。（89）他说，“要设计出最出色的有反应建筑，我们的设计方式也需要改进。”

（90）那么将来会出现满城在微风中轻摆的摩天大楼吗？听起来很疯狂是吗？不过 Sterk 说，以前大家觉得很疯狂的许多想法现在却变成了司空见惯的事。比如，“以前大家觉得用电是个很古怪的想法，但现在电无处不在。”Sterk 称：“能灵活适应环境变化的智能型动态建筑是建筑业发展的下一个合理目标。”

Text C

91. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。文章首段首句指出 childhood diseases 指的是胎儿期到青春期特有的一些疾病；然后第二句指出儿童期的特点在于存在两方面的变化；最后，作者在该段末尾谈到要了解儿童期疾病需要参照这些变化。综合可知，儿童期疾病与小孩成长发育期的变化有关，这些变化包含孩子自身身体的变化和成长时周围环境的变化，故 C 正确。A、B 均只谈到变化的一个方面，故不正确；D 是对该段第三句的错误理解。
92. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。由第二段第二句 precocious puberty…unique to children 可知，precocious puberty 为儿童特有的病，故答案为 C。选项 A、B、D 都是成年人可能得的疾病，故不选。
93. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。末段第二句 although 后的内容谈到“儿童期的某些疾病往往比较轻，没有什么严重后果”，但是并不意味着儿童期的所有疾病都是那样，故 A 不正确，为本题答案。而由该句 although 前的内容可知 B 与原文相符；尾段倒数第三句谈到：小孩在营养方面的独特需求使他们特别容易受营养缺乏的影响…，故 C 为原文的同义转述；由全文最后一句中 they deliberately seek…可知，选项 D 也与原文相符，故不选。
94. **解析**：答案为 **B**。主旨大意题。最后一段首句起承上启下的作用，后半句是该段的主题句，故 B 为答案。再由该句的 Apart from…可以看出，选项 A 是第二段所涉及的部分内容，故错误；选项 C 的内容是尾段谈论的一部分，不能全面概括该段主旨；D 也是第二段阐述的内容，故不选。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

adolescence 青春期	backdrop 背景
denote 为……的名称；指示	for the most part 很大程度上
conception（母体）怀孕期间	congenital anomalies 先天性异常
inflammation 发炎	deficiency 缺乏

句式提炼

1. The term “childhood diseases” denotes those diseases <u>that</u> characteristically occur during an age span <u>that</u> begins with the fetus <u>and</u> extends through adolescence.

   注释：第一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰主句的宾语 those diseases；在这个定语从句里又嵌套一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 span；and 连接的并列动词充当该定语从句的谓语动词。

2. Changes in the child related to growth and development are so striking that it is almost as if the child were a series of distinct yet related individuals as he passes through infancy, childhood, and adolescence.
注释：本句的主干是 Changes are striking。so…that 结构引导结果状语从句，其中包含一个 as if（好像）引导的表语从句；该表语从句用了虚拟语气 the child were…，表示一种不成立的假设；as 是该表语从句中的时间状语从句。

Text C 全文翻译

（91①）儿童期疾病指的是从胎儿到青春期所特有的疾病。儿童期的特点在于变化，一方面是小孩本身的变化，另一方面是小孩直接接触的环境的变化。小孩成长发育时期的变化如此显著，以至于一个小孩在经历婴儿期、童年期、青春期时几乎就像变成几个完全不同但又彼此相关的人一样。当一个完全依赖他人的婴儿逐步变成一个越来越独立的儿童和青少年时，周围的环境和接触的人都在发生变化，即环境发生了改变。（91②）对从婴儿期到青春期的健康和疾病的理解必须参考这些背景的变化。

尽管很大程度上儿童期疾病与成人疾病相似，但仍然有一些重要的区别。（92）例如，一些特殊的病是孩子独有的，比如早熟；还比如，急性肾炎——即肾脏发炎——对孩子来说是常见的，而成人很少得。同时，一些成人常见的疾病儿童却很少得。例如，原发性高血压（不明原因的高血压）和痛风。最后，儿科护理主要涉及治疗和预防先天的异常，不管是功能性的还是结构上的。

（94）由于儿童和成年人之间存在区别，他们可能患有不同的疾病，除此之外，还需强调儿童期疾病的其他几个特点。（93）尽管某些疾病通常是轻缓的，没有什么严重后果，但是传染性疾病仍然很普遍，并且是导致死亡的主要原因之一。大多数常见的传染性疾病的病例，例如麻疹、水痘、流行性腮腺炎，都会在儿童期遇到。尤其是在发展中国家（但不完全是这些国家）仍然极其关注营养不良问题，这一问题对正在生长发育的孩子来说相当重要。小孩在营养方面的独特需求使他们特别容易受到营养缺乏的影响：缺乏维生素 D 会引起佝偻病，这是发展中国家儿童的一种常见病，而缺乏维生素 D 很少使成年人得病。环境方面威胁儿童健康的主要危险可能是不可避免的，比如空气污染，也可能是偶然性的，比如中毒或交通事故受伤。年纪大一点的孩子，尤其是处于青春期的，也会像成年人一样面临某些他们故意接触的环境危害，比如吸烟、酗酒和吸毒等。

Text D

95. **解析：**答案为 **B**。事实细节题。文章开头就谈到，太空是一个危险的地方，不仅因为有流星，还有太阳和其他星球发出的射线。由此看出，A“带有辐

射性的流星”是对原文信息的错误理解；B 是原文的同义转述，故正确。文中未提到来自地球的辐射是使太空危险的一个原因，C 错误；D 只是计量辐射的一个单位，故也不正确。

96. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。第二段第四句说，每年我们受到的辐射“正常”量为 0.1 雷姆；由此推断出，这个“正常”的量一般被认为是安全的，故 A 正确，不选；由该段第五句可知 B 的说法太肯定，科学家们并没有证据，只是猜测，故 B 为本题答案。该段尾句谈到，要确定辐射伤害非常困难，一个人可能感觉身体极为健康，但他或她的性器官细胞可能已受到损害了，一直到下一代或下下一代出生时才会被发现；由此得出，C、D 的结论均正确，也不选。

97. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。由题干关键词 Missions to the moon，将信息定位于第三段第四句。由该句可知，航天员必须穿过“范艾伦高辐射带”，故 A 正确。“太阳耀斑”的确有很强的辐射，所以第五句说 LEMs 的厚度不足以保护航天员，但并没说太阳耀斑会破坏 LEMs，故 B 错误；由该段倒数第四句可知，已进行过的太空飞行任务都很短，所以 C 不正确；虽然第一段提到流星是造成太空危险的一个原因，并不是说他们很可能撞上流星，故选项 D 说法错误。

98. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。根据文章尾段倒数第二句可知，药物可能会减少辐射的危害，但至今还没发现有效的药物，因此 A 不正确；B“通过穿特殊的衣服”、C“通过有保护作用的毯子”文章均未提及；用排除的方法可知 D 正确。

99. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。文章在第三段中间部分提到了阿波罗的例子，其中谈到了它的“8 位宇航员每人累计所受的辐射”，以及人们希望它在“进行月球行走时不会出现大的太阳耀斑”等都旨在表明对于宇航员所要受到的太空辐射，目前没有任何方法阻止或减小，因此这个问题任重而道远，故 B 正确。

100. **解析**：答案为 **C**。主旨大意题。本文通篇都在介绍太空探索中面临的辐射问题，因此选项 C“空间辐射的影响”为本题答案。文中未谈到“大气和环境”，也未谈到“针对辐射的实验”，更没有给我们介绍“能阻止辐射的重要方法”；故 A、B、D 均不正确。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

radiation 放射，辐射；放射物，放射线	spurt 喷射；突然的加速
cosmic 宇宙的；广大的，无限的	accumulate 积累，聚集
probe 太空探测器	excursion 郊游，远足

句式提炼

1. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage — a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of children or even grandchildren.

   注释：that 引导表语从句，从句中，it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 to be sure…；破折号后的内容是对 trouble 的补充说明，由 but 和 and 连接的三个并列分句组成；最后一个分句中，not… until 表示“直到……才”。

2. It was hoped that there would not be any large solar flares during the times of Apollo moon walks because the walls of the lunar excursion modules (LEMs) were not thick enough to protect the men inside, though the command modules did give reasonable protection.

   注释：it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句；该主语从句中包含 because 引导的原因状语从句；在原因状语从句中，又嵌套一个 though 引导的让步状语从句；该状语从句中，did give 是表示强调动词 give。

Text D 全文翻译

(95) 太空是一个危险的地方，不仅因为那里有流星，而且还因为有来自太阳和其他星体的射线。

辐射是已知的对太空探索者来说最大的危险。辐射的剂量是以“雷姆”为单位计量的。在地球上，我们所有的人都受到来自太阳、宇宙射线以及放射性矿物质的辐射。(96) 我们每年受到的辐射的“正常”剂量约为 0.1 雷姆，当然这随着你居住地的不同而变化，而且这也是个很粗略的估计。科学家们有理由认为人可以承受的辐射远远超过这个量而不受损害；他们认同的数值是 60 雷姆。问题是，要确定辐射伤害非常困难——一个人可能感觉身体极为健康，但他或她的性器官细胞可能已受到损害了，而这要一直到下一代或下下一代出生时才会被发现。

早期的太空探测器显示地球周围的太空中不同的地方辐射不同，而且辐射还会随时间而变化，因为当大量的气体从太阳喷涌出来时，常常会伴随着大量额外的辐射。对太空中的辐射量的估算，根据不同的测量方法和计算方法，有的低至每年 10 雷姆，但是有些竟高达每小时 5 雷姆。(97) 执行登月任务时不得不穿越范艾伦高辐射带，所以在进入太空和返回地球的过程中，(99①) 阿波罗号的 8 位宇航员每人累计受到的辐射高达 0.2 雷姆。当时人们希望在阿波罗号进行月球行走时不会出现大的太阳耀斑，因为尽管指挥舱能起到一定的保护作用，但是登月舱壁的厚度不足以保护舱内的宇航员。到目前为止，还没有关于

辐射量过大导致危险的报道，(99②) 但是要知道，沿双子星座轨道飞行和阿波罗号的飞行任务时间相当短。我们根本还不知道人们在大气保护层之外的太空实验室或是月球基地工作数周或数月将会怎样。(98) (99③) 药物也许有助于减小辐射带来的伤害，但至今还没发现真正有效的药物。目前，辐射看来是对太空旅行者最大的身体伤害，但是根本无法确定这样的伤害将来会产生多么严重的后果。

星期二　教育指导类专题

一、提升训练

Text A

文章长度：465 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Let's not mince words: college can be tough. According to a 2007 study by the American College Health Association, 43 percent of students reported having felt "so depressed it was difficult to function" at least once in the prior year. Other studies, based on student surveys, suggest that one in five undergraduates reported having an eating disorder, one in six had deliberately cut or burned himself and one in 10 had considered suicide.

Given those numbers, it's deeply troubling that in 2007 just 8.5 percent of students used their college's counseling services. In other words, students were more likely to consider killing themselves than to seek help. "After Virginia Tech, students feel more afraid to discuss mental-health problems," says Alison Malmon, the founder of Active Minds, a national group that promotes mental-health awareness on campus. "They think they'll be labeled as the crazy kid who'll shoot up the school."

Counselors say that while they do keep an eye out for students who might pose a risk to others, the overwhelming majority of their patients are no threat to anyone but themselves. "The things that make it into the media aren't people's everyday struggles," says Gregory Eells, head of Cornell's counseling service and president of the Association for University and College Counseling Center Directors. "We need to let students know that seeking treatment is a strong, smart thing."

Counseling services must look for new ways to reach out to troubled students. NYU freshmen are treated annually to a "reality show," in which NYU student actors perform skits on topics from depression to drug abuse. At Harvard, students can win

iPods for attending mental-health screening sessions and are invited to "pajama party" panels, where flannel-clad counselors dispense milk and cookies along with advice about the importance of sleep.

Many campuses also offer online services allowing students to complete informal diagnostic quizzes away from the prying eyes of their peers. "You take it in the privacy of your own dorm room — not at some event where a bunch of other students might be watching you," says Katherine Cruise, a director of Screening for Mental Health, a nonprofit that serves about 500 campuses. The results are confidential, but can help nudge students toward counseling services.

Still, students and counselors agree that the most effective outreach programs are those led by students themselves. "It's different when you hear something from another student," says Semmie Kim, a neuroscience major who founded MIT's chapter of Active Minds in 2007. She's held events like a bubble-wrap stomp to help students vent pre-exam stress, but says her group's most important role is to provide troubled peers with a sympathetic ear. "We want to make students realize they're not alone," she says. College will always be tough, but there's no need to suffer in silence.

81. Which of the following has the least possibility to happen on mentally troubled undergraduates?
    A) Feeling terribly depressed.
    B) Having an eating disorder.
    C) Cutting themselves intentionally.
    D) Considering committing suicide.
82. The work of counseling services is challenging because
    A) more and more college students suffer from mental-health problems.
    B) though many students have mental-health problem, few of them seek counseling.
    C) counselors have to keep an eye out for students who might hurt others.
    D) counselors can't persuade students into believing that seeking treatment is a smart choice.
83. The most effective way to regain students' mental health is that
    A) neuroscience majors found more associations in psychological aspect.
    B) counselors hold mental-health screening sessions more frequently.
    C) campuses offer more online services to keep students' privacy.
    D) outreach programs are created by students themselves.
84. The word "nudge" (Line 6, Para. 5) probably means
    A) persuade.　　B) estrange.

C）push.　　D）ensure.

85. According to the last paragraph, we may infer that

A）undergraduates will continue to suffer from mental-health problems in silence.

B）less and less students will go to university to avoid confronting mental-health problems.

C）more and more students will go to university to find ways to make universities less tough.

D）undergraduates are supposed to find ways to let mental suffering out with counselors' help.

Text B

文章长度：400 words　　**建议做题时间：**5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

The Masters of Business Administration（MBA）, the best-known business school label, is an introduction to general management. The traditional MBA, Harvard style, has remained largely unaltered since the 1950s, and seeks to provide a thorough knowledge of business functions through the case study — a feature incidentally borrowed from law school. In a similar fashion to law school, the graduate management programs train students to think in a particular way, ultimately teaching future business leaders how to analyze problems quickly and contrive concise solutions. However, business comprises more than merely manipulating numbers or sourcing rational answers to problems. Today, both companies and schools are increasingly aware that business is a human activity; it's ultimately by and about people.

John Quelch is a business school insider who detects the limitations of the traditional syllabus. According to Quelch, leadership is an area that schools have not fully addressed. "The basic technical training managers need is more widespread. But leadership skills are in short supply. This could become a major constraint on the speed with which multinational companies can expand," he says.

Leadership is notoriously hard to teach, but programs do have the capacity to provide a grounding in non-business areas and personal growth. "You want to produce graduates who will be effective. To do this, they need to know their own skills. Our job is not only to cram finance down their throats, but helps develop them as people," explains Leo Murray, director of Cranfield School of Management in the U. K. .

Cranfield uses philosophy in its core, which since 1997 has offered an evening lecture series including both Aristotelian and present-day thinking. Self-awareness is crucial at the school, which will grant the theme even more space. "These issues help

people think," states Murray. The better you understand yourself, goes the logic, the better you can manage others. The Said Business School (SBS) at Oxford University champions a more integrated approach. John Kay, SBS director, is keen to leverage the intellectual might of the wider university. Access to faculty from other disciplines including philosophy, politics and economics, he believes, could give SBS an edge over other school. These are surely steps in the right direction. But there is more. In future, developing a gut instinct for business may be as important as understanding the figures. To create an MBA to meet the challenges of the 21st century business schools will have to try harder, and they know it.

86. Which quality of today's MBA is highly valued?
    A) A thorough knowledge of business functions.
    B) The ability to do case study.
    C) The capacity of manipulating numbers.
    D) Something other than technical training.
87. What is the main restriction on the development of multinational companies?
    A) Traditional syllable.
    B) Unawareness of business schools.
    C) Lacking in leadership skill training.
    D) Basic technical training.
88. According to Leo Murry, how can schools provide more effective graduate?
    A) By teaching them leadership. B) By knowing their skills.
    C) By cramming down finance. D) By developing them as individuals.
89. Cranfield offers evening lecture series on philosophy to
    A) teach philosophical implications of finance theories.
    B) promote the candidates' leadership.
    C) test a more integrated approach to MBA education.
    D) compete with the Said Business School.
90. According to the passage, the author believes that
    A) traditional MBA programs stress the candidates' working experience.
    B) technical training alone is inadequate for today's business leaders.
    C) leadership can never be taught in MBA programs.
    D) a gut instinct for business is unreliable in decision-making.

Text C

文章长度：485 words **建议做题时间：**7 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

A simple computer program that teaches children to distinguish between sounds

can dramatically boost their listening skills. It can allow them to progress by the equivalent of two years in just a few weeks, the game's creator claims.

The game, called Phonomena, was devised by David Moore of the University of Oxford, U. K. , as an aid for children with language problems, but he says his latest trials also show that it can help any child. Other experts, however, are reserving judgment until independent tests are carried out.

Phonomena is designed to improve children's ability to distinguish between different *phonemes* (音素), the basic sounds that form the building blocks of language. Up to a fifth of all children are thought to have problems hearing the differences between some sounds, says Moore, who heads the U. K. Medical Research Council's Institute of Hearing Research.

In the game, children have to distinguish between pairs of phonemes such as the "i" sound from the word "bit" and the "e" from "bet". They are played one phoneme followed by two more examples, and asked which one matches the first sound. As the game progresses, the phonemes are gradually "*morphed*" (改变) to make them more and more similar, making it increasingly difficult to distinguish between them.

With 44 phonemes in English, there are potentially more than 1,000 different pairs, but the game concentrates on just 22 pairs of the commonest and most similar-sounding phonemes.

In the latest trials, 18 children aged between eight and ten played the game three times a week for four weeks. Their language abilities were compared before and after exposure to the game using a standard listening test.

The team found a dramatic improvement in their language abilities, with listening ages up by an average 2.4 years compared with 12 children who did not play the game. In earlier trials on children with learning difficulties, the speech and language therapists who tested the game reported similar improvements.

But Ted Wragg, an expert in education at the U. K. 's University of Exeter, warns that such trials can produce misleading results. The improvements could be due to the efforts and attention of teachers and therapists, rather than the game itself. There is a history in education of people and companies making claims about learning products that do not stand up to scrutiny, he says.

The advantage of using computers, he says, is each game can be tailored to a child's abilities. An oxford-based company called MindWeavers has been set up to commercialize the game.

Similar computer-based language tools already exist, such as those developed by Scientific Learning of Oakland, California. But these are geared exclusively towards

children with speech and language problems and involve intensive training.

"We don't believe you need to do this *Draconian* (严酷的) amount of training for it to do good," says Moore. He is also exploring the use of phoneme training as an aid to adults learning a foreign language.

91. At first, the Phonomena game is designed for
   A) adults.
   B) disabled children.
   C) children with language problems.
   D) all children.
92. We can infer from the passage that in the game
   A) one fifth of the children have difficult distinguishing between sounds.
   B) children are asked to tell the differences between similar sounds.
   C) the phonemes are becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish.
   D) 44 phonemes in English are involved.
93. In Ted Wragg's opinion,
   A) the trial results are not reliable and reasonable.
   B) the game is helpful to children with language problems.
   C) the trial results are accurate.
   D) the trial results show that the game is useless.
94. What is the advantage of using computers in Phonomena game?
   A) It can provide customized service.
   B) It can provide multimedia service.
   C) Children can play the game at home.
   D) It can improve child's ability.
95. What's the limitation of the existing computer-based language tools?
   A) They are designed exclusively for children.
   B) They require too much training.
   C) They are too harsh.
   D) They do nothing good to language skills.

Text D

文章长度：507 words　　**建议做题时间：**7 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

By the time Laszlo Polgar's first baby was born in 1969 he already had firm views on child-rearing. An eccentric citizen of communist Hungary, he had written a book called Bring up Genius and one of his favourite sayings was "Geniuses are made, not born".

An expert on the theory of chess, he proceeded to teach little Zsuzsa at home, spending up to ten hours a day on the game. Two more daughters were similarly hot-housed. All three obliged their father by becoming world-class players.

Would the experiment have succeeded with a different trio of children? If any child can be turned into a star, then a lot of time and money are being wasted worldwide on trying to pick winners!

America has long held "talent searches", using test results and teacher recommendations to select children for advanced school courses, summer schools and other extra tuition. This provision is set to grow. In his state-of-the-union address in 2006, President George Bush announced the "American Competitiveness Initiative", which, among much else, would train 70,000 high-school teachers to lead advanced courses for selected pupils in mathematics and science. Just as the superpowers' space race made Congress put money into science education, the thought of China and India turning out hundreds of thousands of engineers and scientists is scarring America into prodding its brightest to do their best.

The philosophy behind this talent search is that ability is innate; that it can be diagnosed with considerable accuracy; and that it is worth cultivating.

In America, bright children are ranked as "moderately", "highly", "exceptionally" and "profoundly" gifted. The only chance to influence innate ability is thought to be in the womb or the first couple of years of life.

And in Japan there is a widespread belief that all children are born with the same innate abilities — and should therefore be treated alike. All are taught together, covering the same syllabus at the same rate until they finish compulsory schooling. Those who learn quickest are expected then to teach their classmates.

In China, extra teaching is provided, but to a self-selected bunch. "Children's palaces" in big cities offer a huge range of after-school classes. Anyone can sign up; all that is asked is excellent attendance.

Statistics give little clue as to which system is best. The performance of the most able is heavily affected by factors other than state provision.

Mr. Polgar thought any child could be a prodigy given the right teaching, an early start and enough practice. At one point he planned to prove it by adopting three baby boys from a poor country and trying his methods on them. (His wife vetoed the scheme.) Some say the key to success is simply hard graft. Judit, the youngest of the Polgar sisters, was the most driven, and the most successful; Zsofia, the middle one, was regarded as the most talented, but she was the only one who did not achieve the status of grand master. "Everything came easiest to her," said her older sister. "But she was lazy."

96. In Laszlo Polgar's opinion,
A) bring up Genius is the ultimate guide for parents.
B) he himself is an eccentric citizen of communist Hungray.
C) Judit is the most talented among his three children.
D) proper trainings are more important than innate abilities.
97. The "American Competitiveness Initiative" policy was launched to
A) select brilliant pupils for advanced courses.
B) train teachers for selected talents.
C) surpass other superpowers to win the space race.
D) appeal to Congress to put money into science education.
98. The author thinks that
A) China and India had cultivated more engineers and scientists than the USA.
B) Japanese talents usually help others rather than improving themselves.
C) even children with lower IQ can take advanced courses in China.
D) government policies have great influence on talents' performance.
99. Polgar believes that every child could become genius if
A) trained properly from an early age.
B) provided with extra teaching.
C) spend on enough time and money.
D) paid enough attention to.
100. Which of the following statement is CORRECT?
A) It's hard to judge the most effective way to produce talents.
B) Mr. Polgar tried his method on three children adopted.
C) Diligence is proved to be the prerequisite of becoming a talent.
D) All the Polgar children are grand masters of chess.

二、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析：**答案为 **D**。事实细节题。根据选项内容可将信息定位于第一段。由该段第二句可知，2006 年 43% 的大学生至少有一次感觉"太压抑以至于很难正常学习"；首段末句说，五分之一的大学生饮食紊乱、六分之一的大学生故意割过或烧过自己、十分之一的大学生曾考虑过自杀。由此可知，四个选项中发生概率最小的是 D（自杀）。

82. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。文章第二段首句谈到，考虑到那些数字，令人十分不安的是 2007 年，仅 8. 5% 的学生使用过大学里的心理咨询服务；联系第一段内容，这里就是说“有心理问题的学生很多，但他们中利用心理咨询服务的人很少”。结合上下文可知，这就是心理咨询服务真正的 challenging 所在，故答案为 B。由本文可知，“许多学生有心理问题”是一个不争的事实，但 A 中的 more and more 只是一种主观猜测，不能作为“心理咨询很具挑战性”的真正原因，故排除该项；C 是第三段首句谈到的一个事实，但它也不是题干问及的原因；D 是对第三段尾句的错误理解，原文只是提到咨询师们认为应该让学生认识到心理咨询的好处，并未谈到能否成功劝学生前来咨询，故排除。

83. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。本题的关键在于 the most effective way。浏览后三段可知，四个备选项都可作为解决大学生心理问题的办法；但由尾段首句可知，最有效的推广计划是由学生自己引导的，故答案为 D。

84. **解析**：答案为 **C**。语义理解题。第五段主要介绍了一种为学生提供心理咨询帮助的“在线服务”。该段谈到，这种服务可以“为学生提供远离同龄人窥探的眼神而填写非正式诊断测试的可能”，“学生可以在自己宿舍这一隐秘的地方进行填写……”，测试的结果也是“保密的”。由此看出，它应该可以“促进”、“鼓励”学生求助于心理咨询服务；结合 nudge 一词在句中的搭配关系 nudge sb. towards 可知，C push“推进，向前推”是本题最佳答案。A“说服”、B“疏远，离间”、D“确保”，均不合上下文的意思或不能与 towards 搭配。

85. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。尾段首句谈到，学生和咨询顾问一致认为，最有效的推广计划是由学生自己引导的；该段尾句又说，大学将永远是严酷的，但我们没必要在沉默中遭受折磨。由此可见，D“大学生应该在心理咨询顾问的帮助下找到释放心理折磨的方法”正确；同时也可排除 A“大学生将继续在沉默中遭受心理健康问题的折磨”。B“为了避免心理健康问题，上大学的人将越来越少”、C“为了让大学不那么严酷，上大学的人将越来越多”均属无中生有，故排除。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

mince 委婉地说；欲言又止	diagnostic 特征的；诊断的
prior 优先的，在前的	prying 爱打听的
counseling 咨询；心理服务	nudge 推进；刺激
dispense 分发，分配	vent 发泄；排放

句式提炼

1. Other studies, based on student surveys, suggest that one in five undergraduates reported having an eating disorder, one in six had deliberately cut or burned himself and one in 10 had considered suicide.

   注释：本句的主干为 Other studies suggest that…。based on…surveys 为过去分词短语作定语，修饰 studies；that 引导宾语从句，该从句包含 and 连接的三个并列的简单句。

2. At Harvard, students can win iPods for attending mental-health screening sessions and are invited to "pajama party" panels, where flannel-clad counselors dispense milk and cookies along with advice about the importance of sleep.

   注释：本句的主干为 students can win iPods and are invited to "pajama party" panels。介词短语 for…sessions 做原因状语；where 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰"pajama party" panels。

Text A 全文翻译

让我们直言不讳地说：大学生活是很严酷的。(81) 美国大学健康协会 2007 年的一项研究显示：据报道，2006 年 43% 的学生至少有一次感觉"太压抑以至于很难正常学习"。其他基于学生调查的研究表明：五分之一的大学生饮食紊乱；六分之一的大学生故意割过或烧过自己；十分之一的大学生曾考虑过自杀。

(82) 考虑到那些数字，令人十分不安的是 2007 年，仅 8.5% 的学生使用过大学里的心理咨询服务。换句话说，学生们更有可能考虑自杀而不是求助。"弗吉尼亚理工大学枪击事件之后，学生们更害怕讨论心理健康问题"，一个旨在提高校园心理健康意识的全国性组织——"积极思想协会"的创建者埃里森·马勒蒙说："他们认为（如果暴露自己的心理健康问题）会被认为是将在学校乱开枪的疯子"。

咨询顾问们说他们确实很警惕那些可能给别人带来危险的学生，但是绝大部分心理失衡的学生只对自己而非任何其他人构成威胁。"媒体所报道的并非是人们日常所面临的困境"，康奈尔大学咨询服务处的负责人、大学和学院咨询中心主任协会的会长格雷戈里·艾尔斯说道："我们必须让学生知道求助是有效的、明智的选择。"

咨询服务处必须寻找新的方法以深入到有困难的学生中。纽约大学的新生都会被邀请观看每年一度的"现实秀"。在这个节目中，该校学生演员会表演从情绪低迷到滥用毒品为主题的小品。在哈佛大学，参加心理健康筛查会议的学生可以获得苹果系列的电子产品；他们还被邀请参加"睡衣派对"专门小组讨论。期间，穿法兰绒睡衣的咨询顾问一边讲解睡眠的重要性一边分发牛奶和

点心。

很多学校还提供在线服务，为学生提供远离同龄人窥探的眼神而填写非正式诊断测试的可能。凯瑟琳·克鲁斯是一个服务于约500所学校的、非营利性的心理健康筛查组织的主任，她说："学生可以在自己宿舍这一隐秘的地方进行填写，而不是像在一些情况下，很多同学可能在看着你"。(84) 结果是保密的，但能够帮助推动学生使用心理咨询服务。

(83) (85①) 尽管如此，学生和咨询顾问一致认为最有效的推广计划是由学生自己引导的。"我们从别的同学那听来的东西和（那位同学本人的亲身感受）是不同的"。一位2007年创建了"积极思想协会麻省理工学院分会"的神经科学专业人士赛艾米·金说道。她举办了像踩踏泡沫包装物这样的活动帮助学生缓解考前压力，但她说她的团体最重要的角色是为身处困境的同龄人提供倾听的耳朵。她说："我们希望让同学们认识到他们并不孤单"。(85②) 大学将永远是严酷的，但是我们没必要在沉默中饱受折磨。

Text B

86. **解析**：答案为**D**。事实细节题。第一段第二句谈到，传统的MBA模式试图通过"个案研究"来提供"商业运作方面的知识"，接着又在该段末尾说，然而商业不仅是"操控数字"，当今的学校和公司都越来越意识到商业是人类的活动，它最终要靠人类实现并围绕人类展开。综上所述，当今受到高度重视不再是专业的技术训练，故答案为D。
87. **解析**：答案为**C**。事实细节题。由题干关键词 restriction 和 multinational companies，将信息定位于第二段末。该句明确提到"这可能会成为制约跨国公司发展速度的主要因素"，因此解答本题的关键是弄清"这"所指代的对象。由其前一句"经理们需要更广泛的基础技能培训，但领导技能的培训供应不足"可知，本题答案为C。A、B在该段也都有提到，但不是主要的制约因素，不符题意。
88. **解析**：答案为**D**。事实细节题。由题干关键词 provide more effective graduate，将信息定位于第三段四、五句 To do this…；由此可知D是第五句中 help develop them as people 的同义转述，故正确。第三段首句提到"传授领导能力是很难的事"，且它不是 Leo Murry 的观点，故A不选；B的干扰性极大，但原文提到的是要让学生了解自己的技能，而不是学校去了解，故该项也不正确；C与该段第五句的意思相反。
89. **解析**：答案为**B**。事实细节题。第四段提到，该学院提供的哲学系列的讲座有助于人们去思考，如果你越能更透彻地理解自我，你越能更好地去管理别人。由此可见，该课程是为了培养提高毕业生的领导能力，故答案为B。
90. **解析**：答案为**B**。推理判断题。第一段提到，商业不仅仅是操控数字或搜寻

对问题的理性回答……越来越意识到商业是人类的活动，它最终要靠人类实现并围绕人类展开的……由此可知，选项 B“专门技术训练对当今的领导人来说是远远不够的”正确。选项 A 原文未提及；第三段第一句说“Leadership is notoriously hard to teach，but…”即可排除 C；文中最后一段肯定了直觉（gut instinct）的重要性，故排除 D。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

contrive 发明，设计；谋划；设法做到
detect 发现，发觉；查明
syllabus 教学大纲
address 致力于……
notoriously 众所周知地；恶名昭彰地
leverage 促使……改变
edge 优势；刀刃；边缘
gut 本能的

句式提炼

1. The traditional MBA，Harvard style，has remained largely unaltered since the 1950s，and seeks to provide a thorough knowledge of business functions through the case study — a feature incidentally borrowed from law school.
   注释：本句包含 and 连接的两个并列的谓语 has remained 和 seeks；Harvard style 是 the traditional MBA 的同位语；破折号后面的 feature 是 case study 的同位语，是对其的进一步解释说明；过去分词短语 borrowed from law school 做 feature 的后置定语。
2. Cranfield uses philosophy in its core，which since 1997 has offered an evening lecture series including both Aristotelian and present-day thinking.
   注释：which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰 core；since 1997 是该定语从句的时间状语，插在主语和谓语之间；现在分词短语 including…充当 series 的定语。

Text B 全文翻译

工商管理硕士学位（MBA），知名度最高的商学院头衔，是通向综合管理的必由之路。自 20 世纪 50 年代起，传统的哈佛模式的 MBA 课程大体上没有变化，(86①) 这种 MBA 教育试图通过个案研究的方式来提供商业运作方面的全面知识。这点是偶然地从法学院借鉴过来的。与法学院模式相似的是，研究生管理项目训练学生用独特的方式思考问题，最终教这群未来的商业领导人如何快速分析问题并设计出简明的解决方案。(86②) (90) 然而，商业不仅仅是操控数字或搜寻对问题的理性回答。今天，学校和公司都越来越意识到商业是人类的活动，它最终要靠人类实现并围绕人类展开。

约翰·奎尔奇是商学院的内部人士，他发现了传统教学大纲的局限性。奎尔奇认为，在商学院教育中领导能力的培养还未得到足够的重视，(87) 他说："经理们需要更广泛的基础技能培训，但领导技能的培训供应不足。这可能会成为制约跨国公司发展速度的主要因素。"

众所周知，传授领导能力是一件很难的事，但这些项目的确能为非商业领域和个人成长打下基础。英国科兰菲尔德管理学院的主任里奥·马雷解释说：(88) "要想培养出有高效率的毕业生，他们需要了解自己的技能，但我们所要做的不仅是要给他们灌输有关金融的东西，而且要帮助他们发展自我。"

(89①) 自1997年起，科兰菲尔德管理学院就开始以哲学为核心内容提供晚间系列讲座，讲座内容既包括亚里士多德学院派思想也包括现今的思想。在这个学院里自我意识很重要，这将赋予哲学主题更大的空间。(89②) 马雷说："这些问题有助于人们去思考。"正如哲学上说的，如果你能更透彻地理解自我，你就越是能更好地去管理别人。牛津大学的赛德学院(SBS) 支持综合性更强的方法。赛德学院的主任约翰·凯致力于开发利用牛津大学作为智力资源优势。他相信，包括从事哲学、政治、经济在内的其他学科的教师会使赛德学院比其他学校更有竞争优势。这当然是在朝正确方向前进，但仍需继续向前发展。在未来，培养商业方面的直觉与理解数字同等重要，要想培养能够迎接21世纪挑战的MBA，商学院还需更加努力。对此他们都很清楚。

Text C

91. **解析**：答案为**C**。事实细节题。由题干关键词 designed for，将信息定位于第二段首句。由该句中的"……本来是针对有语言障碍的儿童的……"可知C正确。A、B原文未提及；"最近的试验表明这个游戏可以帮助任何儿童"，但这不是设计正音游戏的初衷，故D不选。
92. **解析**：答案为**C**。事实细节题。浏览选项，A的内容在第三段 Moore 的话中被提到，该处说"据估计多达1/5的儿童对分辨某些语音都有困难"，由上下文可知，这里指的是所有儿童中的1/5，而不是说参与游戏的儿童的情况，故A被排除；由第四段可知，游戏中要求儿童分辨相似的语音，而不是要求他们说出相似语音的区别，故B错误；C的表达与第四段尾句一致，故为本题答案。第五段谈到英语中有44个音素，但该游戏只涉及22对最常见的；根据不同的排列组合，22对不一定等于44个，故D不正确。
93. **解析**：答案为**A**。推理判断题。文章第八段第一句提到 Ted Wragg 这位专家；从该段首句可知，他对这个辨音试验是不认可的，认为 such trials can produce misleading results，故A为答案。其他三项在原文中都没有对应信息。

94. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。文章第十段首句提到 The advantage of using computers…tailored to a child' abilities，即每个游戏都可以根据孩子的能力来定制，故 A 正确。B、C 文中没有提及；D 说使用计算机可以提高孩子的能力，虽然说法正确，但是答非所问，所以不选。
95. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。由题干关键词 existing… tools，将信息定位于最后两段。由倒数第二段 but 后的内容可知 B 正确，而 A 的说法不准确。由末段首句可知“严峻”形容的对象是 training，而不是 language tools，故 C 属张冠李戴；D“它们对语言技能没有益处”文章未提及。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

distinguish 区分，辨别
exposure 暴露，揭露；曝光，曝光时间
scrutiny 细察，详审
sensory 知觉的，感觉的，感觉器官的
tailor 使合适，修改
exclusively 仅仅，专门地；排他地，独占地

句式提炼

1. Up to a fifth of all children are thought to have problems hearing the differences between some sounds, says Moore, who heads the UK Medical Research Council's Institute of Hearing Research.
   注释：本句的主干是 children are thought to have problems；不定式短语 to have problems hearing…做主语的补足语，其中 have problems（in）doing sth. 是固定搭配；says Moore 是插入成分；who 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰 Moore。
2. As the game progresses, the phonemes are gradually “morphed” to make them more and more similar, making it increasingly difficult to distinguish between them.
   注释：as 引导时间状语从句；主句的主干是 the phonemes are similar。making it…是现在分词短语做伴随状语，其中，it 是形式宾语，真正的宾语是 to distinguish between them。

Text C 全文翻译

一个教儿童辨音的简单计算机程序能显著提高他们的听力技能。这个游戏的创作者声称，它能让儿童只用几个星期就获得相当于两年的进步。

（91）这款称为正音系统的游戏是由英国牛津大学的大卫·摩尔设计的，本来是针对有语言障碍的儿童的一个辅助手段，但他说他最近的试验表明这

个游戏可以帮助所有儿童。然而，其他专家则在没有进行独立试验前持保留意见。

正音系统是为了能让儿童提高区分不同音素的能力而设计的，音素即基本语音，它是构成语言大厦的砖瓦。摩尔是英国医学研究委员会听力研究所的负责人，他说，据估计多达1/5的儿童对分辨某些语音都有困难。

在游戏里，儿童必须分辨成对的音素，例如单词“bit”里的“i”的发音和“bet”里的“e”的发音。游戏会先给儿童提供一个音素，之后紧跟着两个实例，然后问儿童哪一个例子与第一个音素相符。(92) 随着游戏的进行，例子中包含的音素逐渐变得越来越相似，使分辨它们的难度也逐渐加大。

英语中有44个音素，这样就可能存在1000多对不同的音素组合，但这个游戏只涉及22对最常见以及发音最相似的音素。

在最近的试验中，18名年龄在8~10岁的儿童连续四周每周玩三次这个游戏，用一个标准听力测试检查了他们在接触这个游戏的前后的语言能力，以进行对比。

研究小组发现他们的语言能力进步惊人，与12名没有玩过这个游戏的儿童相比，其听力年龄平均高出了2.4年。在先前对有学习障碍的儿童的测试中，用这个游戏进行试验的言语及语言障碍治疗师也证实了类似的改善效果。

(93) 但是，英国埃克塞特大学的一位教育专家泰德·莱格提醒说，这种试验可能产生令人误解的结果。言语和语言能力的进步可能要归功于教师和治疗师的努力与重视，而不是由于游戏本身。他说，在教育史上曾有一些人和公司对助学产品进行大肆宣传，吹捧其优点，但其效果却经不起详细的审查。

(94) 他说使用计算机的优势是，每款游戏都能根据某个儿童的能力来定制。为了使这款游戏商业化，一个名为“心灵编织者”的公司在牛津成立了。

类似的基于计算机的语言学习工具早已有了，例如由加利福尼亚州奥克兰科学学习公司开发的那些产品。(95) 但这些产品只适合于有言语及语言障碍的儿童，并且包含强化训练。

“我们不相信人们需要完成这么残酷的训练量才能起到训练的作用。”摩尔说道。他还在探索用音素训练来帮助成年人学习外语。

Text D

96. **解析：**答案为**D**。事实细节题。第一段最后一句中说波尔加最喜欢的格言之一是“天才不是天生的，而是后天培养出来的”，根据这句话的意思，再结合上文可以看出，波尔加认为，后天培养比先天遗传更重要，故答案为D。
97. **解析：**答案为**B**。事实细节题。根据文章第四段的第三句话可以判断出，实施“提高美国竞争力的倡议”的目的是培养能为优等生提供高级课程的教

师，故 B 正确。A 是“挖掘人才”政策实施的目的；C、D 两项都是望文生义，故均不选。

98. **解析：**答案为 **C**。推理判断题。文章第四段的最后一句说“考虑到中国和印度正培养出大量的工程师和科学家，美国在惊骇之余，意图激励本国最优秀的人才尽展其能”，此句并没有说美国科学家比中国和印度少，所以 A 项不正确；B“日本有才能的人总是帮助别人，而不是提高自己”是对第七段最后一句的错误理解，故排除；第八段提到“在中国，同样给孩子们提供额外辅导……任何孩子都可以报名……”，由此推断 C 正确。第九段的最后一句说“国家政策之外的因素往往对优异者的成绩影响极大”，所以 D 说法与原文正好相反。

99. **解析：**答案为 **A**。事实细节题。文章在第十段首句提到，波尔加认为，只要训练得法，及早起步并配以充分的练习，任何一个孩子都能成为“prodigy”。联系上下文可知“prodigy”的意思相当于题干中的 genius，故答案为 A。“额外的辅导”在第八段被提到，但不是波尔加认为能让任何孩子成为天才的原因，故排除 B；C“在他们身上花足够的钱”、D“多关注他们”文中均未提及。

100. **解析：**答案为 **A**。推理判断题。文章先介绍了波尔加的教育方法，接着分别介绍了美国、日本、中国的教育模式，然后在第九段第一句又提到，数据统计几乎无法告诉我们哪种制度最好，由此推断 A 正确。文章最后一段第二句提到波尔加曾一度计划从贫困国家收养三个男婴，并用他的教育方法对他们进行培养，但他的妻子没有同意他的计划，由此得出 B 错误；最后一段段尾处谈到 Zsofia 是三姐妹中最有才华的，但她很懒，也是三人中唯一未能取得象棋大师身份的，由此得出 C、D 错误。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

oblige their father 不负父望	prod 刺激，激励
trio 三人组	fad 一时流行的狂热
state-of-the-union address 国情咨文演说	prodigy 奇才，天才（尤指神童）

句式提炼

1. Just as the superpowers' space race made Congress put money into science education, the thought of China and India turning out hundreds of thousands of engineers and scientists is scarring America into prodding its brightest to do their best.

注释：本句的主干是 the thought is scaring America。just as 引导一个方式状语从句，意为“正像，正如”；在该从句中，省略了 to 在不定式短语put money into science education 做 made 的宾语补足语；在主句中，of … scientists 做后置定语修饰 the thought。

2. The philosophy behind this talent search is that ability is innate; that it can be diagnosed with considerable accuracy; and that it is worth cultivating.

注释：本句的表语是由三个 that 引导的并列的表语从句构成；behind this talent search 为介词短语做后置定语，修饰主语 philosophy；be worth doing 为固定短语，意为“值得”。

Text D 全文翻译

1969 年，拉斯洛·波尔加初为人父。那时，对于如何教子，他早已有了坚定的想法。他是共产党时代匈牙利人中的一个异类，写过一本叫《培养天才》的书。(96) 他最喜欢的格言之一是“天才不是天生的，而是后天培养出来的”。

他本人精通国际象棋，就在家里教起了小苏珊，每天下棋达 10 小时之久。后来出生的两个女儿他也是这么放在家里培养。三个孩子最终都不负父望，成为世界级棋手。

如果换三个孩子，这项实验还会成功吗？假如无论哪个孩子都能被培养成明星，那么世界各地各种类型的选择优秀人才行为便是在浪费大量的时间和金钱。

长期以来，美国一直奉行“挖掘人才”政策，通过考试成绩和教师推荐，选送孩子学习高级课程、进暑期学校以及接受其他额外辅导。这项举措可能有增强之势。布什总统在其 2006 年的国情咨文里宣布了 (97) “提高美国竞争力的倡议”，其众多目标之一就是要培训 7 万名高中教师，为优等生开设数学和科学方面的高级课程。正像当年超级大国之间的太空竞赛促使国会投资于科学教育一样，念及中国和印度正培养出大量的工程师和科学家，美国在惊骇之余，意图激励本国最优秀的人才尽展其能。

这种挖掘人才的策略有一条理论作支撑，即能力是天生的，而且可以相当明确地加以断定，能力也是值得培养的。

在美国，聪明孩子的天资一般被分为“中等”、“高等”、“非凡”及“卓越”几个等级。人们认为，唯一能够影响天赋的时机是在胎儿时或出生的头几年。

在日本，人们普遍相信所有孩子的天赋都是一样的——因而应该一视同仁。大家都在一起上课，以同样的进度学习同样的课程，直到接受完义务教育。至于那些学得最快的孩子，可以让他们去教同班同学。

在中国，同样给孩子们提供了额外的辅导，不过是由孩子们自主选择的。大城市里的“少年宫”开设有各式各样的课外课程。(98) 任何孩子都可报名参

加，唯一的要求是按时上课。

（100）统计数据几乎无法告诉我们哪种制度最好。国家政策之外的因素往往对优异者的成绩影响极大。

（99）波尔加认为，只要训练得法，及早起步并配以充分的练习，任何一个孩子都能成为神童。他曾一度计划验证这一点，方法是从一个贫穷的国家领养三个男婴，用他的教育方法尝试对他们进行培养。（他的妻子没有同意这个计划。）有人说，成功的关键就是苦干。波尔加家三姐妹中最小的尤迪特最为努力，出息也最大；老二索菲亚被认为天分是最高的，但是却是三人中唯一未能取得象棋大师身份的。“任何事对她来说都轻而易举，”她姐姐说：“可她是懒人一个。”

星期三　文化风俗类专题

一、提升训练

Text A

文章长度：455 words　　**建议做题时间**：6 分钟　　**实际做题时间**：_____

“I want to criticize the social system, and to show it at work, at its most intense.” Virginia Woolf's provocative statement about her intentions in writing Mrs. Dalloway has regularly been ignored by the critics, since it highlights an aspect of her literary interests very different from the traditional picture of the “poetic” novelist concerned with examining states of daydream and vision and with following the intricate pathways of individual consciousness. But Virginia Woolf was a realistic as well as a poetic novelist, a satirist and social critic as well as a visionary: literary critics' inattentive dismissal of Woolf's social vision will not withstand scrutiny.

In her novels, Woolf is deeply engaged by the questions of how individuals are shaped (or corrupted) by their social environments, how historical forces impact on people's lives, how class, wealth, and gender help to determine people's fates. Most of her novels are rooted in a realistically rendered social setting and in a precise historical time.

Woolf's focus on society has not been generally recognized because of her intense disgust at propaganda in art. The pictures of reformers in her novels are usually satiric or sharply critical. Even when Woolf is fundamentally sympathetic to their causes, she portrays people anxious to reform their society and possessed of a message or

program as arrogant or dishonest, unaware of how their political ideas serve their own psychological needs. (Her A Writer's Diary notes: "the only honest people are the artists," whereas "these social reformers and philanthropists... harbor...discreditable desires under the disguise of loving their kind") Woolf hated what she called "preaching" in fiction, too, and criticized novelist D. H. Lawrence (among others) for working by this method.

Woolf's own social criticism is expressed in the language of observation rather than in direct commentary, since for her, fiction is a contemplative, not an active art. She describes phenomena and provides materials for a judgment about society and social issues; it is the reader's work to put the observations together and understand the coherent point of view behind them. As a moralist, Woolf works by indirection, subtly undermining officially accepted mores, mocking, suggesting, calling into question, rather than asserting, advocating, bearing witness: hers is the satirist's art.

Woolf's literary models were acute social observers like Chekhov and Chaucer. As she put it in The Common Reader, "It is safe to say that not a single law has been framed or one stone set upon another because of anything Chaucer said or wrote; and yet, as we read him, we are absorbing morality at every pore." Like Chaucer, Woolf chose to understand as well as to judge, to know her society root and branch — a decision crucial in order to produce art rather than argumentative.

81. What's the author's attitude towards the literary critics mentioned in Para. 1?
    A) scornful.　　B) joking.
    C) indifferent.　　D) disappointed.
82. Woolf realistically described the social setting in her novels because
    A) literary critics considered her novels to be the most realistic.
    B) she was interested in society's effect on people.
    C) she needed to support the arguments she advanced.
    D) literary critics would charge her for her inexactness.
83. According to Woolf, the causes of reformers were
    A) disgusting.
    B) satiric or sharply critical.
    C) worthy of sympathy.
    D) arrogant and dishonest.
84. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
    A) Woolf criticized D. H. Lawrence for the realistic settings in his novels.
    B) Woolf didn't remark on the social issues directly in her novels.
    C) Readers may find Woolf's novel subtle and impossible to understand.
    D) Critics ignored the social criticism in the works of Chekhov and Chaucer.

85. Woolf chose Chaucer as a literary model because

A) he was the first to focus on society and individual characters.

B) he was an honest author trying to asserting, advocating, bearing witness.

C) he was more concerned with calling the society's accepted mores into question.

D) his writing was greatly, if subtly, effective in influencing the moral attitudes.

Text B

文章长度：462 words　　**建议做题时间：**6 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than language deprivation here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such drastic deprivation exists as ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the cues and signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to mop up language rapidly. There are critical times, it seems, when children learn more rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Linguistics suggest that speech milestones are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and utters vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What's special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a teddy bear with the sound pattern "teddy bear". And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the babble around him, to analyze, to combine and

recombine the parts of a language in novel ways.

But speech has to be triggered, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the cues and signals in the child's babbling, clinging, grasping, crying, smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal cues is essential to the growth and development of language.

86. The purpose of Frederick-Ⅱ's experiment was
    A) to discover how a child acquires a language.
    B) to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language.
    C) to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak.
    D) to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech.
87. Why was Frederick II's experiment "drastic"?
    A) He went too far in his experiment on infants.
    B) He was unkind to the nurses who tended the infants.
    C) He wanted to discover how a child acquires a language.
    D) He wanted to see if the children would die before one year old.
88. The reason why some children are backward in speaking is that
    A) they do not listen carefully to their mothers.
    B) their brains have to absorb too much language at once.
    C) their mothers do not respond adequately to their attempts to speak.
    D) their mothers are not quick enough to find out their expressions.
89. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will
    A) be less intelligent.
    B) have a high IQ in the future.
    C) be insensitive to verbal signals.
    D) not necessarily be backward in the future.
90. What will happen if the mother does not respond to her child's signals?
    A) The child will stop giving out signals.
    B) The child will make little effort to speak.
    C) The child will invent a language of its own.
    D) The child will never be able to speak properly.

Text C

文章长度：496 words　　**建议做题时间：**7.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Buried for nearly 3600 years, a rare statue of Egypt's King Neferhotep Ⅰ have

been brought to light in the ruins of Thebes by a team of French archaeologists. Officials said that the statue was unusual in that the King is depicted holding hands with a double of himself, although the second part of the carving remains under the sand and its form has been determined by the use of imaging equipment.

Archaeologists unearthed the 1.8 meters tall statue, as they were carrying out repairs around Karnak Temple in the southern city of Luxor. Francois Larche, one of the team that found the limestone statue of the King, whose name means "beautiful and good", said it was lying about 1.6 meters below the earth near an *obelisk*（方尖石塔）of Queen Hatshepsut, the only woman to have reigned as a pharaoh in Egypt, ruling from 1504-1484 B. C..

Karnak, now in the heart of Luxor, was built on the ruins of Thebes, the capital of ancient Egypt. The huge temple dedicated to the god Amon lies in the heart of a vast complex of religious buildings in the city, 700 kilometers south of Cairo. The statue shows the King wearing a funeral mask and royal head cloth, said Larche. The forehead bears a symbol of a cobra, which ancient Egyptians used as a symbol on the crown of the pharaohs. They believed that the cobra would spit fire at approaching enemies. Larche said this was only the second time such a huge statue had been found in Egypt. A similar one was dug up during the digging of the hidden treasures of Karnak from 1898 to 1904.

But it is not clear when or if the statue will be completely unearthed. It is blocked by the leftovers of an ancient structure, possibly a gate. "In order to pull it out, a structure on top of the statue has to be removed and then restored," said Larche, adding that permission from the Egyptian antiquities authorities was needed before the team could go ahead with the plan to raise the statue.

Neferhotep was the 22nd King of the 13th Dynasty. The son of a temple priest, he ruled Egypt from 1696—1686 B. C.. Experts believe his father's position helped him to ascend the throne, as there was no royal blood in his family. It's up to the Higher Council of Egyptian Antiquities to decide on the fate of the Statue of Neferhotep Ⅰ and whether it will be brought to light or left buried where it was founded.

To some degree, it will be a wonder if the Statue which has been buried in the underground for nearly 3600 years is brought to light again. The Higher Egyptian Council will take all the factors into consideration before they make the final decision. After all, this discovery will draw the attention of the archaeologists at least from the Egypt even all over the world who are interested in the history of Egypt.

91. Why did officials think the statue discovered by the archaeologists is unique?

A）It has been buried in the earth for nearly 3600 years.

B）The figure of the statue was the only female pharaoh who ruled Egypt.

C）Part of the statue remains in the sand.

D）There is another similar statue with the statue of Neferhotep Ⅰ.

92. The archaeological team found the statue wears the following articles EXCEPT

A）a funeral mask.

B）royal head cloth.

C）a crown of the pharaoh.

D）a symbol of a cobra.

93. Why is it not sure when or if the statue will be entirely dug out?

A）It is lying about 1.6 meters below the earth.

B）It is blocked by the remains of an ancient structure.

C）Permission from the Egyptian antiquities authorities is needed.

D）Bringing the statue to light again will be a wonder.

94. The team of French archaeologists' attitude towards this statue is

A）positive.　　B）negative.

C）cautious.　　D）indifferent.

95. Which of the following is correct?

A）Whether this statue is brought to light or not needs further discussion.

B）Karnak Temple needs to be removed if the statue wants to be completely dug up.

C）The archaeologists can decide the destiny of the statue.

D）The archaeologists have little interest in this discovery.

96. What does this passage mainly talk about?

A）The statue of Neferhotep Ⅰ brought to light.

B）The statue of Neferhotep Ⅰ found by Egyptian archaeologists.

C）The description of the statue of Neferhotep Ⅰ.

D）The final destiny of the statue of Neferhotep Ⅰ.

Text D

文章长度：452 words　　**建议做题时间：**5.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

The period of adolescence, i.e., the period between childhood and adulthood, may be long or short, depending on social expectations and on society's definition as to what constitutes maturity and adulthood. In primitive societies adolescence is frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial society with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may include most of the second decade of one's life. Furthermore,

the length of the adolescent period and the definition of adulthood status may change in a given society as social and economic conditions change. Examples of this type of change are the disappearance of the frontier in the latter part of the nineteenth century in the United States, and more universally, the industrialization of an agricultural society.

In modern society, ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance and there no longer is agreement as to what constitutes initiation ceremonies. Social ones have been replaced by a sequence of steps that lead to increases of recognition and social status. For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation constitute such a sequence, and while each step implies certain behavioral change and social recognition, the significance of each depends on the socio-economic status and the educational ambition of the individual. Ceremonies for adolescence have also been replaced by legal definitions of status roles, rights, privileges and responsibilities. It is during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first that the protective and restrictive aspects of childhood and minor status are removed and adult privileges and responsibilities are granted. The twelve-year-old is no longer considered a child and has to pay full fare for train, airplane, theater and movie tickets. Basically, the individual at the age of sixteen loses childhood privileges without gaining certain adult rights which increase his social status by providing him with more freedom and choice. He now can obtain a driver's license; he can leave public school; and he can work without the restrictions of child labor laws. At the age of eighteen the law provides adult responsibilities as well as rights. The young man can now be a soldier, but he also can marry without parental permissions. At the age of twenty-one the individual obtains his full legal rights as an adult. He now can vote, he can buy liquor, he can enter into financial contracts, and he is entitled to run for public office. No additional basic rights are acquired as a function of age after majority status has been attained. None of the legal provisions determine at what points adulthood has been reached but they do point out the prolonged period of adolescence.

97. The period of adolescence is much longer in industrial societies because
   A) young people are unwilling to take on social responsibilities of adults.
   B) people achieve physical maturity at a later age in the industrialized society.
   C) more education is provided and laws against child labor are made.
   D) ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance.
98. Former social ceremonies that used to mark adolescence have given place to the following EXCEPT

A）the increase of one's age.

B）a series of behavioral changes.

C）a process of achieving recognition and social status.

D）legal definitions of status roles, rights, privileges and responsibilities.

99. No one can expect to fully enjoy the adulthood privileges until he is

A）between twelve and twenty-one years old.

B）twenty-one years old.

C）sixteen years old.

D）eleven years old.

100. The author thinks that in modern society,

A）one can marry without permission of his parents.

B）one is considered to have reached adulthood when he has a driver's license.

C）one is not free from the restrictions of child labor laws until he can join the army.

D）the dividing line between adolescence and adulthood no longer exists.

二、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析：**答案为 **A**。观点态度题。题干中的“literary critics”暗示本题的答案信息来源应该在首段的尾句。原文说，文学批评家们忽视伍尔芙的社会批判的做法是经不起推敲的，由此可推断出本文作者对“literary critics”的态度是 scornful（蔑视的、轻蔑的），故 A 为本题答案。原文看不出作者观点中含有开玩笑、漠不关心或失望的语气，故选项 B、C、D 皆不正确。

82. **解析：**答案为 **B**。推理判断题。由题干中的“realistically”和“social setting”可将信息点确定在第二段的尾句。原文说，她的大部分小说根植于现实主义营造的社会背景中，并发生在某一精确的历史时期。既然小说根植于社会，由此可以推断，选项 B“她对社会影响人感兴趣”最能解释为什么她的大部分小说要描述社会环境的原因。文章未提及评论家是否认为伍尔芙的小说现实，故 A 错误；文中指出伍尔芙的观点是“写小说的目的是为了抨击社会”，和尽可能真实地描写无关，因此 C 答非所问；选项 D“评论家会抨击她小说背景不准确”纯属无中生有。

83. **解析：**答案为 **C**。事实细节题。由题干中的 the causes of reformers 将答案定位于第三段第三句。并由该句中“……有时伍尔芙从根本上支持他们的事

业……”可知 C 是原文的同义转述；A“厌恶的”是对该段首句的错误理解；B“讽刺并带有尖锐批判色彩的”、D“骄傲的、不诚实的”都说的是改革者们，而不是他们的事业。

84. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。第三段最后一句中指出，伍尔芙反对在小说中进行说教，因为 Lawrence 在作品中采用了这种方式，才受到伍尔芙的批判；由此看出 A 弄错了伍尔芙批判劳伦斯的原因；第四段首句指出，伍尔夫对社会的评论……而不是直接进行评论；故 B 正确；第四段还提到，在阅读伍尔芙的作品时“读者要……并体会出……”，但并未提到读者认为她的小说完全读不懂，故 C 错误；末段提到 Chekhov and Chaucer 仅是为了说明伍尔芙作品的特点，并未对两人的作品做详细评价，故 D 不正确。

85. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。通过题干中的“Chaucer”一词可将信息确定在尾段。原文说，在阅读乔叟的作品时，会全身心地汲取其道德思想，因而这正是伍尔芙选择乔叟为模仿对象的原因，因此 D 正确。A“乔叟是第一个关注社会和个人特点的作家”文中未提及；B 项所提到的写作风格并不是乔叟的；由倒数第二段末可知，C 项涉及的“对固有道德规范提出质疑”的人是伍尔芙，而不是乔叟。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

provocative 挑衅的；煽动性的	dismissal 解雇；遣散
highlight 突出强调；照亮	scrutiny 细审，推敲
intricate 错综复杂的	harbor 隐藏，怀有
visionary 空想家，爱好幻想的人	discreditable 无耻的；有损信誉的

句式提炼

1. Virginia Woolf's provocative statement about her intentions in writing Mrs. Dalloway has regularly been ignored by the critics, since it highlights an aspect of her literary interests very different from the traditional picture of the "poetic" novelist concerned with examining states of daydream and vision and with following the intricate pathways of individual consciousness.

   注释：本句的主干是 statement has been ignored。since 引导的是原因状语从句，句中 it 指代前面的主语 statement；very different from… novelist 作 aspect 的后置定语；concerned with…and with… consciousness 作 novelist 的后置定语，为了避免重复，and 后的 with following 之前省略了 concerned。

2. Even when Woolf is fundamentally sympathetic to their causes, she portrays people anxious to reform their society and possessed of a message or program as

arrogant or dishonest, unaware of how their political ideas serve their own psychological needs.

注释：Even when 引导让步状语从句，主句为 she portrays people as…；并列的形容词短语 anxious to…and possessed of… 做 people 的后置定语；三个并列的形容词及形容词短语 arrogant, dishonest, unaware of… 做 people 的补足语；unaware of 后面的 how 从句做介词 of 的宾语。

Text A 全文翻译

“我意在抨击这个社会，揭示出它在最为紧要的关头是如何运作的。”弗吉尼亚·伍尔芙在谈及她写作《达洛维夫人》的意图时带有挑衅意味的言论，常常为批评家们所忽视，因为它突出了她诸多文学兴趣的某一个方面，而这一方面与这位“诗意”小说家的一贯形象大相径庭。所谓的“诗意”小说家所关注的是审视人们想入非非和白日梦幻的诸般状态，注重描写的是人物复杂而又微妙的意识。但弗吉尼亚·伍尔芙是一位“诗意”小说家也是一个现实主义者，是一个空想家也是一个讽刺作家和社会批评家，(81) 文学评论家们对伍尔芙的社会空想不加理会的做法是经不起推敲的。

伍尔芙在其小说中全力探讨如下问题：(82) 社会环境是如何塑造个人的(或是使人堕落的)，历史发展的推动力是如何冲击人们生活的，阶级、财产和性别是如何在决定人生命运中发挥作用的。她的大部分小说根植于现实主义营造的社会背景中，并发生在某一精确的历史时期。

因为伍尔芙对艺术宣传十分厌恶，所以她对社会的关注并未得到普遍认可。在她的小说中，改革者的形象通常是具有讽刺性的或是带有尖锐的批判色彩。(83) 尽管有时伍尔芙从根本上支持他们的事业，但她还是将急于改革社会的、怀揣救世咨文或是纲领的人塑造成傲慢自大而又不够诚实的形象，说他们还没有意识到其政治主张是如何为满足个人的私欲服务的。(她在《作家日记》中写道：“唯有艺术家是诚实的人”，而“这些社会改革家和慈善家们……将可耻的欲望隐藏在热爱人类的假面具之后……”) 伍尔芙还痛恨在小说中应用所谓的“说教”，对应用这一理论进行创作的小说家 D. H. 劳伦斯（及其他作家）进行了批评。

(84) 伍尔芙将自己的社会批判用观察的语言，而不是直接的评论，因为对她而言，小说是一门沉思凝想的艺术而非一门积极干预生活的艺术。她对社会及社会性问题所表现出来的现象加以描述，并提供材料让人们作出评论。读者要做的才是将这些观察所得的资料综合起来，并体会出隐含其中的连贯的观点。作为一名道德家，伍尔芙间接而巧妙地对那些公认的伦理道德进行攻击，她嘲讽、暗示、质疑，而不是下论断，鼓吹自己的观点，或是充当见证：她的作品是讽刺作家的艺术。

伍尔芙的文学楷模是像契诃夫和乔叟那样敏锐的社会观察家。正如她在《普通读者》中表述的，“完全可以说，还没有因为乔叟说了什么或写了什么而制定出一项法律或是建起一块石碑；(85) 但当我们在阅读他的作品时，却会全身心地汲取其道德思想。”正如乔叟一样，伍尔芙选择去理解判断，去了解她所置身的社会的方方面面——这种决定对创造艺术而不是争论性文章至关重要。

Text B

86. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。根据文章的第一段的最后一句话“为了弄清如果听不到母语小孩子们会说什么样的语言，他让护士们都保持沉默”可知，选项 D 表达的正是此意。
87. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。drastic 意思是“极端的”，说其实验的极端，主要出发点是在人性角度上，因为他令看护婴儿的护士们都不许对婴儿说话，而实际上婴儿们被剥夺的不仅是接受语言的渠道，而且缺少了必要的母性关爱，以致所有的婴儿在不到一年时间内都死了，这样的实验的确是很极端，很残忍的。比较其他几个选项，我们可知 A 为正确答案。
88. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。母亲对孩子的语言保持敏感是很重要的，这个是作者一贯强调的。第三段第三句话清楚地说明了孩子在语言方面的落后是由母亲的不敏感造成的，由于母亲不能对孩子语言暗示做出适当的反应，孩子会错过学习语言的最佳时期，因此 C 为答案。
89. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。根据文章第四段首句 but 之后的表述：但也有一些小孩小时候说话晚而最后智商却很高的例子，由此可知 D 为答案，A、B 绝对项不是解。C“对语言信号不敏感”不是孩子小时候说话晚的后果。
90. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。题干中的 the mother does not respond to her child’s signals 是文章末段 Insensitivity of the mother to these signals 的同义转述，因此答案在此处找。B 与 because 所引导的原因状语从句“孩子们会泄气然后只给出那些明显的信号”相符，故为答案，同时排除 A。C“孩子会创造自己的语言”在文中没有提及；D“孩子以后将永远不能学好说话”明显错误。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

deprivation 剥夺；丧失
mop up 吸收，取得；用拖把擦去
babble 听不清的声音，乱哄哄的说话声
trigger 触发，引起

句式提炼

1. Linguistics suggest that speech milestones are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ.

   注释：本句是由 but 连接的两个并列分句组成；前一个分句中包含一个 that 引导的宾语从句，in a fixed sequence and at a constant age 充当状语，意为“按照固定的顺序和固定的年龄”；后一个分句的主干是 there be 句型，where 引导定语从句修饰主语 cases；在这个定语从句中又嵌套了一个 who 引导的定语从句，修饰 child。

2. What's special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a teddy bear with the sound pattern “teddy bear”.

   注释：本句的主干是 what's special about man's brain is the complex system。句子主语是一个 what 引导的主语从句；过去分词短语 compared with that of the monkey 是插入语，其逻辑主语是 man's brain，其中 that 代替前面的 brain；句子的表语 system 被一个 which 引导的定语从句修饰；say 也是插入语，表示举例，将定语从句中的介词 of 和其宾语隔开。

Text B 全文翻译

语言是像食物一样的人类的基本需要吗？如果缺乏了它，孩子在生命的关键阶段可能会饿死或者受到损害吗？从弗雷德里克二世在 13 世纪进行的极端的实验来看，可能是这样的。(86) 为了弄清如果听不到母语小孩子们会说什么样的语言，他让护士们都保持沉默。

(87) 所有的婴儿不到一岁都死了。但是很明显孩子们被剥夺的不仅仅是语言，他们缺少的还有母性关爱。没有母性关爱，尤其是在生下来一年之内，生存能力会受到严重的损害。

现在不存在弗雷德里克所要求的那样严重的权利剥夺。但是，还是有些孩子在说话方面很落后。(88) 通常是由于母亲对婴儿发出的暗示和信号不敏感，而婴儿的脑子是能够很快地学会语言的。似乎在一些关键时期孩子们学习语言会更快。如果这些敏感时期被忽视掉了，那么掌握各种语言技能的理想时间就被错过了，这些技能也许再也不可能那么容易地被学会。小鸟在适当的时候学唱歌和飞翔会很快学会，但是一旦错过了那个关键阶段，学习过程就会很缓慢而且很艰难。

(89) 语言学表明语言发展的里程碑是按照固定的顺序，在固定的年龄时达到的，但是也有一些小孩小时候说话晚而最后智商却很高的例子。十二周的时候婴儿会笑并发出像元音的声音；十二个月的时候他能说一些简单的单词并能

理解一些简单的指令；十八个月的时候他具有三至五十个单词的词汇量。三岁的时候他知道大约一千个可以用来造句的单词，四岁的时候他的语言和他父母的语言只会有风格上而不是语法上的不同。

最近的证据表明婴儿生来就具有说话潜力的。和猴子的脑子相比，人脑的特别之处就在于其拥有一个复杂的体系，比如说，它使得小孩子可以将和泰迪熊有关的视觉和触觉与“泰迪熊”这个单词的声音形式联系起来。更令人难以置信的是小孩子们的脑子竟然可以从他周围乱哄哄的声音中整理出语言顺序，创造性地对语言的各个部分进行分析、组合以及再组合。

但是语言还需要被触发，而这取决于母亲和孩子之间的交流，交流中母亲要从孩子含混不清的声音、握、抓、哭、笑这些行为中识别出暗示和信号，并给予回应。(90) 母亲对这些信号不敏感会减弱这种交流，因为孩子们会泄气然后只给出那些明显的信号。对孩子发出的非语言暗示的敏感对于他的语言成长和发展是很重要的。

Text C

91. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。第一段第二句话说：这尊雕像的与众不同之处在于国王雕像和另一个几乎一模一样的雕像手拉着手。只有 D 符合这句话的意思。A、C 虽然表述正确，但不是这尊雕像之所以特殊的原因；B 张冠李戴，原文说的是 Neferhotep Ⅰ 的雕像发现的地方接近统治过埃及的唯一一位女法老的方尖石塔。
92. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。文章第三段中考古队的一名成员拉克说到法老雕像戴着葬礼面具和王族头巾，额头上刻着眼镜蛇的标志。选项 A、B、D 与其符合，故本题答案为 C。
93. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。根据题干可将答案定位于第四段段首处，目前还不清楚雕像何时及是否能够完全出土的直接原因是雕像被一个古代建筑结构的残存部分挡住了，故答案为 B。A、C、D 是事实，但不构成原因，故均排除。
94. **解析**：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。第四段中说：他表示考古队在继续挖掘工程之前必须得到埃及文物管理部门的许可。从这句话中可以看出考古队的慎重态度。只需要理解文章的大意就能选出正确答案。
95. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。第五段中说，耐夫侯特普一世的雕像的命运，是重见光明，还是原地不动，这一切都要由埃及高等文物委员会来决定；第六段中又说，在作出最后决定时埃及高等文物委员会会把一切因素都考虑在内。由此可以推断，雕像是否重见天日需要进一步的讨论，A 表达的正是此意。
96. **解析**：答案为 **B**。主旨大意题。文章第一段明确提出，一支法国考古队在底比斯的废墟里发现了一尊罕见的埃及国王耐夫侯特普一世的雕像，通过这句

话就能知道本文主要谈论的话题，B 较为全面地概述了此意，为正确答案。其他的选项较为片面。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

statue 塑像，雕像	complex 一组建筑群
bring to light 发现	ascend the throne 即位，登基
archaeologist 人类学家	antiquity（通常作复数）古物，古迹
unearth 出土	to some degree 从某种程度上来说

句式提炼

1. Francois Larche，one of the team that found the limestone statue of the King，whose name means “beautiful and good”，said it was lying about 1.6 meters below the earth near an obelisk of Queen Hatshepsut，the only woman to have reigned as a pharaoh in Egypt，ruling from 1504—1484 B. C. .

   注释：本句的主干为 Francois Larche said…；one…the King 是 Francois Larche 的同位语，其中包含了一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 team；whose 引导的从句做定语，修饰 Francois Larche。主句的宾语是一个省略 that 的宾语从句，从句中 it 指代 statue；the only woman 是 queen 的同位语，被不定式短语 to have…修饰；现在分词短语 ruling from…修饰 pharaoh。

2. It’s up to the Higher Council of Egyptian Antiquities to decide on the fate of the Statue of Neferhotep I and whether it will be brought to light or left buried where it was founded.

   注释：本句主干是 It’s up to the Higher Council of Egyptian Antiquities；it 是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式短语 to decide on…；and 连接 fate 和一个 whether 引导的从句一起做并列宾语；在 whether 引导的宾语从句中包含 where 引导地点状语从句。

Text C 全文翻译

一支法国考古队在底比斯的废墟里发现了一尊罕见的埃及国王耐夫侯特普一世的雕像，雕像已经在地下埋藏了近 3 600 年。官员们表示，（91）这尊雕像的与众不同之处在于，国王雕像和另一个几乎一模一样的雕像手拉着手。虽然雕像的下半部分还埋在沙土里，但其整个形状根据成像仪器已经能断定。

考古学家在对南方城市卢克索的卡尔纳克神庙进行修复时发掘出这座 1.8 米高的雕像。弗朗斯瓦·拉克（这个名字是“美好”的意思）是发现这尊国王石灰岩雕像的考古队成员。拉克说，雕像埋在地下 1.6 米深处，挨近女王哈特谢普

苏特的方尖石塔。哈特谢普苏特是统治过埃及的唯一一位女法老，在位时间是公元前1504年至公元前1484年。

位于卢克索市中心地段的卡尔纳克神庙是建在古埃及首都底比斯废墟上的。这座供奉阿蒙神的巨大神庙屹立在城中一片广袤的宗教建筑群中央，位于开罗以南700公里处。(92) 拉克还说，法老雕像戴着葬礼面具和王族头巾，额头上刻着眼镜蛇的标志。古埃及人以眼镜蛇作为法老王冠上的一个标志。他们认为眼镜蛇会向逼近的敌人喷火。拉克说，这仅仅是第二次在埃及发现这种雕像。第一尊相似的雕像是在1898年至1904年间在发掘卡尔纳克宝藏时发现的。

(93) 但目前还不清楚雕像何时才能够完全出土，是否能完整掘出也很难说。因为雕像被一个古代建筑结构的残存部分挡住了，可能是一扇门。拉克说，“为了把雕像拉出来，一定要先拆除雕像顶部的一个结构，然后再把它复原。”(94) 他表示考古队在继续挖掘工程之前必须得到埃及文物管理部门的许可。

耐夫侯特普是古埃及第13王朝的第22位国王，他的父亲是神庙祭司。耐夫侯特普一世在位时间是公元前1696年至公元前1686年。专家认为是耐夫侯特普的父亲的职位帮他爬上了王位，因为他并没有王室血统。(95①) 耐夫侯特普一世的雕像的命运及它是重见光明，还是原地不动，这一切都要由埃及高等文物委员会来决定。

从某种意义上来说，如果在地下埋藏了近3 600年的这尊雕像能够重见天日将是一个奇迹。(95②) 在做出最后决定时埃及高等文物委员会会把一切因素都考虑在内，毕竟这一发现至少会吸引来自埃及甚至是全世界考古学家们的关注，尤其是吸引那些对埃及的历史感兴趣的考古学家们的关注。

Text D

97. **解析**：答案为**C**。事实细节题。根据题干关键词 industrial societies，答案定位于文章第一段第二句 while 表示对比处，with 短语表明工业社会的特征，长期的教育模式外加反对雇用童工的法律，而这两者正是工业社会青少年时期要长得多的原因，可知C为答案。A、B在文中均未提及；D并不是青少年时期长的原因。

98. **解析**：答案为**A**。事实细节题。文章第二段讲到青少年时期的仪式已经失去了其形式及象征意义，取而代之的有包括B“一系列的行为变化”、C“获得社会认同和社会地位的过程”、D“法律上对社会地位所对应的职责、权利、特权和责任的规定”在内的各项。只有A文中未提及，因此A为该题答案。

99. **解析**：答案为**B**。事实细节题。第二段第五句：在从12岁到21岁之间的这9年时间里童年时期受保护和受限制的方面及未成年的身份被去除了，取而代之的是被赋予了成年人的特权与责任，由此可知答案为B。同时倒数第四句：在二十一岁的时候，人们可以获得成年人的所有权利，又验证了B的

正确。

100. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。文中第二段提到可以不用父母允许就结婚的年龄是 18 岁，因此排除 A；可以拿到驾照的年龄是 16 岁，而完全享有成年人的权利是 21 岁，因此 B 错误；可以不受童工法的限制去工作也是 16 岁，但可以参军的年龄是 18，故 C 错误；文章第一段最后一句提到美国 19 世纪后期青少年时期界线的消失，文章末尾处又提到“没有指出什么时候才算是成年，但是它们却表明青少年时期的时间延长了”，由此可知本题答案为 D。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

adolescence 青少年期，青春期	initiation 加入，被接纳；开始，创始
frontier 边界；边缘	a sequence of 一系列
universally 普遍地	grant 正式或依法给予某物

句式提炼

1. The period of adolescence, i. e. the period between childhood and adulthood, may be long or short, depending on social expectations and on society's definition as to what constitutes maturity and adulthood.

   注释：句子主干是 The period of adolescence may be long or short；the period between childhood and adulthood 是 the period of adolescence 的同位语；depending on…是现在分词短语做状语；介词短语 as to what…做 definition 的后置定语，其中 what 引导的从句做 as to 的宾语。

2. In primitive societies adolescence is frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial society with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may include most of the second decade of one's life.

   注释：while 引导比较状语从句，此处是原始社会和工作社会的对比；“with + 宾语 + 宾补”的独立结构充当状语，此处的宾补是过去分词短语 coupled with…；and 连接并列的谓语 is much longer 和 may include…。

3. For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation constitute such a sequence, and while each step implies certain behavioral change and social recognition, the significance of each depends on the socio-economic status and the educational ambition of the individual.

   注释：本句的基本结构是“简单句 + and + 复合句”。简单句的主语由三个并列的名词短语构成；复合句中，while 引导让步状语从句。

Text D 全文翻译

青少年时期，即童年和成年之间的时期，可长可短，取决于社会期望以及社会如何定义构成成熟和成年的因素。在原始社会青少年时期通常相对较短，(97) 而在工业社会，因为长期的教育模式外加反对雇用童工的法律，青少年时期就要长得多，可能涵盖了人生命第二个十年的大部分。另外，在特定的社会里，随着社会和经济条件的变化，青少年时期的长度以及人们对成年人地位的定义会发生变化。(100①) 这类变化的例子有：美国19世纪后期这种界线的消失，更广泛的变化发生在农业社会的工业化时期。

在现代社会里，青少年时期的仪式形式已不被认可并且已经失去了其象征意义，对于什么是成年时的接纳仪式人们已经没有约定。(98) 社会性的仪式已经变成了一系列的步骤，通过这些步骤逐渐获得社会认同和社会地位。例如小学毕业，中学毕业和大学毕业就构成这样的步骤，每一步都包含着一定的行为变化和社会认同，但是每一步的意义取决于每个人的社会经济地位以及其对教育的理想。青少年时期的仪式也被法律上对社会地位所对应的职责、权利、特权和责任的规定所替代。(99①) 在从12岁到21岁之间的这9年时间里，童年时期受保护和受限制的方面及未成年的身份被去除了，取而代之的是被赋予了成年人的特权与责任。12岁的人不再被视为儿童，必须支付全额的火车票、飞机票、剧院票和电影票。16岁的人基本上不再享有儿童的特权，而且也没有获得某些成年人的权利，这些权利通过使他有更多的自由和选择权从而提高他的社会地位。这时候他可以获得驾驶执照，可以离开公立学校，可以工作而不用受童工法的限制。在他18岁的时候法律赋予他一些成年人的权利和责任。这时候青年男子可以服兵役，也可以不用父母的允许结婚。(99②) 在21岁的时候，人们可以获得成年人的所有权利。这时候他可以选举，可以购买烈性酒，可以签订经济合同，有权参加竞选公务员。当人们已经获得了主要的社会地位后，随年龄的增长不再获得额外的基本权利。(100②) 这些法律规定都没有指出什么时候才算是成年，但是它们却表明青少年时期的时间延长了。

星期四　日常叙事类专题

一、提升训练

Text A

文章长度：540 words　　**建议做题时间：**7分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

We should have had her spayed right after Roberta gave her to us. But it was

one of those things — we just didn't get around to it. So one August afternoon, Peach gave birth to 14 puppies. The kids were thrilled, but it crossed my mind once or twice that I had no idea how we'd find good homes for so many adorable mutts.

The kids and I had a blast with the pups, but as our lovely friends grew, the cleanup job on the backyard lawn increased as well. I usually ended up with the housework after the kids had left for school in morning, and after eight weeks the job was getting old. Besides, the time had come to start to get them settled into permanent homes.

So one weekend the kids and I piled into the truck, puppies in the rear, and we headed for the local humane society. I didn't think I had the patience to deal with all the phone calls a newspaper ad would bring.

But in northern California at that time, shelters were full of animals, and if they weren't adopted quickly they were put to sleep. I tried stifling that bit of information, but it wouldn't stay submerged; I cried the whole way.

When we arrived at the shelter, I dried my tears and smoothed my puffy eyes. I walked alone (the kids were not cooperating) up to the counter and cheerfully announced I had 14 wonderful puppies for them. The woman, without looking up from her paperwork, roared, "We don't take puppies." I cried all the way home, this time with the tears of relief.

So I placed an ad for "free puppies" in the newspaper. I don't think we got a single phone call. In the meantime, the kids and pups grew more inseparable. Only our two cats were allowed to spend the nights inside, but from the laughs and the look of the blankets in the morning, some pups had been overlooked at bedtime.

The gate on our backyard fence opened onto the elementary school's grass field. Every afternoon, scores of kids arrived to play soccer. The children loved it when their games were over, for then I would open the floodgate, releasing 14 roly-poly, tail-wagging puppies for them to play with. Surely a parent wouldn't mind taking one or two home. The parents loved the puppies, too; but their disciplined ability to decline our offering amazed me.

Certainly the great plan could not have been for us to keep all 14 puppies, even if they had been given perfect names. I desperately searched the heavens for a solution. The odd idea came to put another ad in the paper, this time asking $10 for each puppy.

It worked. Placing a value on the mutts somehow had an effect. I made a deal with the kids: If we were sold out of the puppies, I would give them half the money.

They could buy whatever they wanted. So when two weeks later all the puppies were gone, I had the kids to get their money jars out. They proudly carried their savings as I drove them to their favorite place — the toy store.

Of course, the dog pound might have seemed easier. But I liked this ending much better.

81. At the beginning of the passage, the author implies that
    A) he didn't like dogs.
    B) he couldn't find good homes for dogs.
    C) he regretted not refusing to take Peach.
    D) he regretted not having had Peach spayed.
82. After eight weeks the author thought the cleanup job on the backyard lawn was
    A) difficult. B) time-consuming.
    C) boring. D) too easy.
83. According to the passage, if a dog in the shelter wasn't taken by someone, it would
    A) be sold out. B) be killed.
    C) be dumped. D) be put out.
84. When the author put an ad for "free puppies" in the newspaper, nobody called because
    A) not all people noticed her ad.
    B) people wouldn't believe what the ad said.
    C) people wouldn't like to get puppies for free.
    D) not all people liked puppies.
85. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
    A) The author had two cats besides the dogs.
    B) The author didn't allow the pets to stay in the house at night.
    C) The author put two ads in the newspaper to find homes for the puppies.
    D) The author thought the ending was good for the puppies.

Text B

文章长度：469 words **建议做题时间：**6 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

It is customary for adults to forget how hard and dull and long school is. Learning to read is probably the most difficult and revolutionary thing that happens to the human brain and if you don't believe that, watch an illiterate adult try to do it. School is not easy and it is not for the most part very much fun, but then, if you are very lucky, you may find a real teacher. Three real teachers in a lifetime are the very

best of my luck. My first was a science and math teacher in high school, my second, a professor of creative writing at Stanford, and my third was my friend and partner, Ed Rickets.

I have come to believe that a great teacher is a great artist and that there are as few as there are any other great artists. It might even be the greatest of the arts since the medium is the human mind and spirit.

My three teachers had these things in common: They all loved what they were doing. They did not tell. They *catalyzed*（催化，刺激）a burning desire to know. Under their influence, the horizon sprung wide and fear went away and the unknown became knowable. But most important of all, the truth, that dangerous stuff, became beautiful and very precious.

I shall speak only of my first teacher because in addition to the other things, she brought discovery.

She aroused us to shouting, book-waving discussion. She had the noisiest class in school and she didn't even seem to know it. We could never stick to the subject. Our speculation ranged the world. She breathed curiosity into us so that we brought in facts or truths shielded in our hands like captured fireflies.

She was fired and perhaps rightly so, for failing to teach fundamentals. Such things must be learned. But she left a passion in us for the pure knowable world and she inflamed me with a curiosity which has never left. I could not do simple arithmetic but through her I sensed that abstract mathematics was very much like music. When she was relieved, sadness came over us but the light did not go out. She left her signature on us, the literature of the teacher who writes on minds. I have had many teachers who told me soon-forgotten backs but only three who crested in me a new thing, a new attitude and a new hunger. I suppose that to a large extent I am the unsigned manuscript of the high school teacher. What deathless power lies in the hands of such a person?

I can tell my son who looks forward with horror to fifteen years of *drudgery*（繁重而乏味的工作）that somewhere in the dusty dark a magic may happen that will light up the years if he is very lucky.

86. According to the first paragraph, the author assumes that
    A）an illiterate adult enjoy learning knowledge.
    B）learning to read is a tough thing.
    C）school life is easy and enjoyable.
    D）adults often remember their dull school life.
87. According to the passage, all of the following can make a teacher EXCEPT that
    A）teachers are keen on their career.

B）teachers can enlighten students to conceive.

C）teachers should be also artists in other fields.

D）teachers inspire students to discover.

88. According to the author, what's the most important feature for a real teacher?

A）A teacher should make fun in the class.

B）A teacher should breathe curiosity into students.

C）A teacher should school basic things.

D）A teacher should be knowledgeable.

89. Mentioning the first teacher's influence, the author compared himself to

A）a captured firefly. B）a musician.

C）light. D）an unsigned manuscript.

90. An appropriate title for the passage might be

A）What Makes a Real Teacher. B）My First Real Teacher.

C）Three teachers of Mine. D）A Teacher Who Inflames Me.

Text C

文章长度：499 words **建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

Tony Ronzone likes to boast that he knows a word or two in several foreign languages. He might be better off if he didn't try to use them all at once. A few weeks ago, Ronzone, director of international scouting for the NBA champion Detroit Pistons, appeared at a basketball clinic in Mexico, where he attempted to teach a young Spanish-speaking prospect how best to position himself around the rim. "Demand the qiu!" Ronzone shouted. "Get your cerveza under the basket!" Qiu is Chinese for ball. Cerveza means beer in Spanish. Ronzone may have confused cerveza with cabeza, Spanish for head, though he admits, "I'm not sure I knew that."

The irony that the world's best international basketball scout is also the world's worst student of foreign languages is not lost on Ronzone's peers. "He can't speak any language at all," laughs John Hammond, the Pistons' vice president of basketball operations. "Yet he travels to those obscure places and builds lasting relationships with all kinds of people. It's amazing." Adds Donn Nelson, the president of basketball operations for the Dallas Mavericks and one of Ronzone's old friends: "Tony's success is a tribute to his personality. He's just — I guess the word is unembarrassable."

Most people think of scouting as the ability to recognize talent. This — it turns out — is relatively easy. Good basketball players are usually quite tall, quite fast and

quite skillful at shooting a basketball. The difficult part in a world of 6 billion people is actually finding those who are tall, fast and coordinated, and the extremely difficult part is finding them before the competition does. Ronzone has conquered this problem despite his afflicted tongue by building a global network of coaches, journalists and friends who tip him off to the location of the world's most gifted young players.

In order to stay in touch with more than 400 people on five continents in a meaningful way, one has to have a certain natural enthusiasm. "An uptight guy would not succeed at this job," says Pistons president Joe Dumars. "Tony will try every single food and drink. He'll smile. He'll laugh. He's easy to like." It's true.

As a rule, Ronzone looks for the same things most scouts look for: hand skills, shooting and footwork. Unlike most scouts, though, he never takes notes while evaluating players and usually refrains from asking a coach questions until a third or fourth meeting. "The big reason is respect," he says. "Some guys go to practices and they focus on one player and scribble a bunch of notes; it comes off arrogant."

With so many people helping him find talent and keep secrets, Ronzone now spends as much time maintaining contacts as scouting players. Some of the favors he does are fairly minor. When an Israeli journalist he knows asks for an interview with a Pistons player, Ronzone sets it up instantly. "It's easy for me to do," he says, "and there are a couple of players over there I really like. This guy could help me find out their contact info, or at least get me some good falafel."

91. The example of cerveza is to show that Ronzone
   A) can speak Chinese well, but he knows little Spanish.
   B) is not sure he knew that.
   C) can't speak foreign languages well.
   D) feels ashamed of his poor Spanish.
92. According to Donn Nelson, Ronzone
   A) never feels self-conscious.
   B) is over-talkative.
   C) is a boastful person.
   D) likes traveling and meeting people.
93. The hardest thing for a basketball scout is that
   A) he must build a global network of coaches, journalists and friends.
   B) he has to have the ability to recognize talent.
   C) he must travel all over the world to look for the promising young players.
   D) he has to find the gifted young players before they are found by other scouts.
94. Ronzone is different from most basketball scouts in that
   A) he is not a good foreign language learner.

B) he keeps in touch with many coaches all over the world.

C) he likes talking with people about basketball.

D) he makes a point of respecting players.

95. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A) An unsociable person is not suitable for Ronzone's job.

B) When Ronzone talks with strangers about basketball, they often talk back.

C) Ronzone is so busy that he hardly has time to help his friends.

D) With the help of Ronzone, the Israeli journalist interviewed the Pistons player.

96. What's the author's attitude towards Ronzone?

A) Critical. B) Praiseful.

C) Neutral. D) Positive.

Text D

文章长度：485 words **建议做题时间：**6 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

The forgotten heroine of the race to unravel the mystery of human DNA is to be honored *posthumously*（在死后）as part of a Government crusade against sexism in science.

Rosalind Franklin has become a feminist *cause celebre*（著名的案例），the dedicated scientist held back by her male colleagues' refusal to acknowledge her vital role in one of the most important scientific discoveries of the century.

While the three male scientists who helped establish the double-*helix*（螺旋）structure of DNA shared the Nobel Prize for their breakthrough — based in large part on Franklin's detailed X-ray images of atoms — she won little public recognition and her early death robbed her of later fame.

"Rosy" was dismissed in James Watson's account of the discovery, The Double Helix, as a buttoned-up *bluestocking*（女学者）who, her scientific partner believed, "had to go, or be put in her place". Only recently has her reputation begun to be restored.

Now Patricia Hewitt, the Trade and Industry Secretary, is to create a Franklin Medal in her honor to raise the profile of other women scientists, with a £ 30,000 annual prize for exceptional innovation.

Hewitt has also ordered an inquiry — headed by Professor Susan Greenfield, the neurologist and presenter of the BBC TV series Brain Story — into the barriers keeping women out of science jobs.

A report to be published by the Government, Maximizing Returns, reveals that at

any one time there are around 50,000 women scientists and engineering graduates not working — mostly after leaving to have children. Only a third of those who return from a career break take jobs that use their university qualifications.

Franklin, who died of ovarian cancer at the age of 37, faced the barriers Hewitt is now trying to overcome. She nearly lost her place at Cambridge University after her father, who disapproved of degrees for women, refused to pay her tuition fees. He was eventually shamed into it by her aunt and mother.

Franklin's break came when she was hired by King's college in 1950 to work on the DNA project as a crystallographer — mapping the location of atoms within a structure. At the time women were not even allowed to take lunch in the senior common room. Her partnership with Maurice Wilkins, who was racing Francis Crick and James Watson to find the structure of DNA, was strained. Apparently Wilkins resented her involvement, but when he showed her DNA images to Watson, their rival realized she was on the right track.

It was not sexism that denied Franklin the Nobel Prize in 1962; she died before it was awarded, and it is not given posthumously. But the prize can only be shared three ways, raising questions over whether she would have been given the credit had she lived.

Although the number of women with science, engineering and technology degrees rose by a fifth between 1992 and 2000, they are sparsely represented at the highest levels. There have only ever been 10 female Nobel science laureates.

97. Why has Franklin become a "feminist cause celebre"?
    A) She is an important woman scientist.
    B) She has played a vital role in the discovery of DNA.
    C) She has worked with male colleagues in the discovery of DNA.
    D) Her vital role in the discovery of DNA has not been admitted.
98. The reason why Franklin was not listed in James Watson's account of the discovery of DNA may be
    A) her early death.
    B) her male colleagues' discrimination against her.
    C) her style of dressing.
    D) her little contribution to the discovery.
99. The inquiry Secretary Hewitt ordered was to
    A) inspect what keeps women from the scientific field.
    B) lift up the barriers that keep women from the scientific field.
    C) start a new TV series on women scientists hosted by Susan Greenfield.
    D) count the number of unemployed women scientists.

100. In the last paragraph, the author reveals

A) his/ her disapproval of women's capability in the scientific field.

B) women's degrees are incompatible with their honors.

C) the serious sexism in the scientific field.

D) the possible unfairness regarding women scientists in the scientific field.

二、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。根据首段首句的虚拟语气 I should have…可知，“我”很后悔没给这只母狗做绝育手术，因此 D 是正确的。如果作者不喜欢狗，那么把它们送去收容所的时候也就不会那么伤心了，故 A 与文章的内容相矛盾；作者在首段只是提到不知如何为这些小狗找好的安置地，并没有说找不到，而且从全文结局看，good homes 也找到了，所以 B 错误；从文章无法推断作者认为应该拒绝收养朋友送来的母狗，故 C 不正确。

82. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第二段说，八个星期之后，这活儿变得越发 old，根据上文“打扫工作增加”、“通常最后一件家务就是干这活儿”等叙述可知，old 在此处解释为 C“枯燥、乏味”最合适。如果打扫的活儿“困难”或“费时间”，那么作者不应该强调“八个星期后”；如果是变得“容易”，那么和接下来的 besides 衔接不上；故 A，B，D 均不选。

83. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。文章第四段开头提到，如果这些动物在短期内无人收养（they weren't adopted quickly），就会被处理掉（put to sleep），put to sleep 是“杀死动物”的委婉说法，故答案为 B。

84. **解析**：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。本题需要联系上下文和西方文化。在西方国家，人们一般不愿无偿接受别人送的东西，因此当作者登出“无偿赠送小狗”的广告时，没有人打电话；下文中说到，在后院墙外踢球的孩子和他们的家长都喜欢小狗，但却谢绝了作者的赠送；同时从倒数第二段中可知给小狗订了售价后反倒有人来买小狗了（It worked），这也证明了没有人要无偿的小狗不是因为 A（有的人没看见广告），或是 B（他们不相信广告上说的），或是 D（有的人不喜欢小狗）；真正的原因是 C（人们不愿意接受别人无偿赠送的小狗）。

85. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。题干中的 not true 表明，与原文内容不符的为答案。第六段提到，只有我们的两只小猫被允许在房间里过夜，这与 B 项内容矛盾，故答案为 B。同样由此可以看出 A 是原文内容；根据文章可知，作者在报纸上先登了“无偿赠送小狗”的广告，后登了“每只小狗售十元”

的广告，故 C 也为原文内容；再由文章最后一句可知 D 也符合原文。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

thrill 使兴奋，使激动
adorable 可爱的；值得敬慕的
blast 狂喜
pile into 挤进，挤压
rear 后部，靠后的地方
stifle 抑制，压抑
pound 动物收容所
put to sleep 使长眠，人道毁灭

句式提炼

1. We should have had her spayed right after Roberta gave her to us.
   注释：本句使用了虚拟语气。Should have done 表示“本应该做某事但实际却没有做”的含义。另外，have sb. /sth. done 表示“使某人或某物被……”，done 的动作是由其他人来进行，如 have the car repaired 意为“让某人帮忙修车”。
2. The children loved it when their games were over, for then I would open the floodgate, releasing 14 roly-poly, tail-wagging puppies for them to play with.
   注释：本句的主干是 children loved it。when 引导时间状语从句。for 引导原因状语从句，表示补充说明的原因。releasing…是现在分词短语，在原因状语从句中充当伴随状语。

Text A 全文翻译

（81）在罗伯塔刚把这只母狗送给我们时，我们就该给它做绝育手术。但是我们压根就没考虑到这件事。于是，8 月的一个下午，母狗“桃子”生下了 14 只小狗崽儿。孩子们欣喜若狂，可是我却被一个问题不时地困扰着：如何给这么多可爱的小东西找到好的安置地，我一点儿主意都没有。

我和孩子们跟这群小狗有过一段非常开心的时光。然而，随着我们这些可爱的小朋友渐渐长大，（82）后院草坪的清扫工作也增加了。通常，早晨孩子们去上学之后，我的最后一件家务就是干这活儿。八个星期之后，这活儿变得越发乏味，而且，也到了给它们安排长久住处的时候了。

于是，一个周末，我和孩子们挤进一部大卡车，小狗们在后车厢里，我们朝着当地的动物保护协会驶去。如果在报纸上登广告的话，会有很多电话打来，我觉得自己不会有耐心去应付。

但是，那个时期加利福尼亚州北部的收容所里住满了动物，（83）如果它们在短期内无人收养，就会被处理掉。我努力不去想这件事，但它还是在脑中盘旋，我哭了一路。

我们到达收容所时，我擦干眼泪，揉了揉肿胀的眼睛。我一个人径直来到柜台（孩子们不愿和我一起），以欢快的口气宣布说我给他们送来了 14 只可爱的小狗。那位正在伏案工作的女人头也不抬，没好气地说："我们不收小狗。"回家的路上我一直在哭，这一次流下的是解脱的泪水。

随后，我在报纸上登了一则"无偿赠送小狗"的广告。印象中我们没有接到一个电话。与此同时，孩子们和这些小狗更加不可分离了。(85) 只有我们的两只小猫被允许在房间里过夜，但是从早晨孩子们的笑声和毯子的样子可以看出，临睡时有几只小狗被放进来了。

我们家后院围墙外是小学的草坪，每天下午很多孩子都来这里踢足球。孩子们踢完球还喜欢待在这里，因为那时我会打开围墙门，让 14 只圆滚滚、摇着尾巴的小狗跑出去和他们玩。想必某位家长会愿意带一、两只回家，(84①) 他们也喜欢这些小狗，但是他们谢绝我们好意时的那种矜持的态度令我惊奇。

即使我们给这些小狗都取了很好的名字，我们也承担不起把 14 只小狗全都留下来喂养这一伟大的计划。我不顾一切地寻找解决问题的办法。一个古怪的想法冒了出来：再在报纸上登一则广告，这次每只小狗售价 10 美元。

(84②) 这一招奏效了。不知道怎么回事，给这些小狗定个价钱起了作用。我和孩子们订了个协议：如果我们能把小狗全部售出，我会把一半钱给他们，他们想买什么就买什么。因此两周后，当所有的小狗都被售出时，我让孩子们取出他们的存钱罐。他们得意地带上他们的储蓄，由我驱车带他们去了他们最喜欢去的地方——玩具店。

当然，把小狗送到弃犬收容所或许更省事，但是我更喜欢这个结局。

Text B

86. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。第一段提到，识字读书也许是人的脑子碰上的最艰巨、变革性最大的事情。原文中的 the most difficult and revolutionary thing 和 B 中的 a tough thing 属于同义转述，故 B 为答案。A"成年的文盲喜欢学习新知识"是对该段第三句后半部分的错误理解；该段前半部分都在谈论读书是如何的 hard，dull，以及 difficult 等，故 C 与文意相反；D 与该段第一句矛盾。

87. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。作者在第二段首句说"良师像艺术家一样难得"，这并不是说良师应该是另外一个领域的艺术家；因此 C 错误地理解了作者的意思，为本题答案。作者在第三段首句谈到他三个老师的共同点时说到，they all loved what they are doing，A 是该句的同义转述；而 B"老师能够启发学生去想象"、D"老师激励学生去发现"在文中第三段、第四段均有相关表述，故不能作为本题答案。

88. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。实际上，文章从第二段开始都在谈论老师的

好品质，但自始至终未提到“老师应该在课堂开玩笑”、“老师应该博学”，因此 A、D 均不正确；作者在第六段提到，他的第一位老师被开除了，因为她没有教授一些基本的知识，尽管这样，作者认为她仍然是一位好老师，故 C 与文意不符。作者在第五段回忆第一个老师时谈到“她把好奇之心注入我们心中”，由此看出 B 正确。

89. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。浏览选项，captured firefly 在第五段末提到，由该处可知，作者是把获得的事实与真理比作抓在手里的萤火虫，故 A 不正确；作者在第六段第四句曾说，当时他连最简单的数学也不会做，但通过第一个老师，他感觉抽象的数学就像音乐一样，由此看出 B 是对该处的错误理解；在该段第五句，作者说老师走了，但那光明却从未熄灭，可见，“光明”不是指作者自己，故 C 也错误；在该段最后作者提到“我认为自己在很大程度上就是那位中学老师的未署名的手稿”，所以 D 为本题答案。

90. **解析**：答案为 **A**。主旨大意题。通读全文发现作者首先概括对他影响最深的三位老师的特点，接着回忆了第一位老师；通过回忆，谈到了许多作为一位伟大的老师的优秀品质，所以 A 能概括全文。B、D 实际表达的同一层含义，与 C 一样，它们都太片面。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

customary 习惯的，惯例的	shield 保护，遮蔽
illiterate 文盲的	firefly 萤火虫
speculation 深思，推测	fundamental 基本原理，基础

句式提炼

1. I have come to believe that a great teacher is a great artist and that there are as few as there are any other great artists.

   注释：本句的宾语由 and 连接的两个 that 引导的宾语从句构成；第二个宾语从句中包含一个 as… as 同级比较，表示伟大的老师和其他伟大的艺术家一样难得。

2. I can tell my son who looks forward with horror to fifteen years of drudgery that somewhere in the dusty dark a magic may happen that will light up the years if he is very lucky.

   注释：本句的主干是 I can tell my son that…；who 引导定语从句，修饰 son；with horror 作状语，修饰 looks forward to；第一个 that 引导宾语从句，是整个句子的间接宾语；该宾语从句中又包含一个 if 引导的条件状语从句；第二个 that 引导定语从句，修饰宾语从句的主语 magic。

Text B 全文翻译

成年人往往忘了当年上学多艰苦、多乏味、日子多漫长。为了把那些基本的东西背下来并记住，花费的气力实在是无穷无尽，叫人难以置信。(86) 识字读书也许是人的脑子碰上的最艰巨、最具变革性的事情。如果不信，看看成年的文盲是怎样尝试识字的吧。上学不是件轻松的事，大部分也没什么趣味；不过，要是你的造化好，也许会碰上个真正的老师。我最大的幸运，就是一生中有过三位真正的老师。头一位是高中时教数理化的老师，第二位是斯坦福大学里教写作的教授，第三位就是我的朋友、合作者——埃德·雷克茨。

(87①) 如今我相信一位良师就是一名大艺术家，而且良师就像任何其他大艺术家一样难得。教书甚至可以说是一门最伟大的艺术，因为这门艺术的媒介是人的思想和精神。

我的三位良师有如下的共同之处：(87②) 他们全都热爱自己的工作；他们并不灌输知识，而是激发学生求知的强烈渴望。在他们的影响下，我的眼界豁然开朗，忧虑消失了，未知变成了可知。但最为重要的是，我们所寻求的真知，不再是令人望而却步的东西，而是变得美好而珍贵了。

(87③) 现在我只想说一说我的第一位良师，因为她不仅教了我别的东西，还教了我如何去发现。

她激发我们手挥书本、高声叫嚷地进行争论。她的课堂是全校最吵闹的，而她甚至好像毫无觉察似的。我们从不拘泥于课程内容，而可以任凭思绪翱翔天地。(88) (89①) 她把好奇之心注入我们心中，使我们获得事实与真理，把它们像捕捉到的萤火虫一样掌握在手里。

她被校方辞退了，这也许不无理由，因为基本的知识她没有教，而那些东西是不可以不学的。然而她在我们心中留下的，是对纯粹的可知世界的强烈兴趣，她为我点燃的好奇求知的热情从未消失。(89②) 我当时连简单的算术也做不出来，然而是她让我感觉到，抽象的数学就像是音乐。她被辞退时，我们很悲伤，但是光明并未熄灭。她把署名留给我们，那是老师写在我们心灵上的作品。我有过不少教师，他们教给我的，不久便忘却了；只有这三位老师使我萌发了新的东西，新的态度，新的求知欲。(89③) 我认为自己在很大程度上就是那位中学老师的未署名的手稿。这样一个人的手里掌握着怎么不朽的力量啊？

我的儿子正心怀恐惧地面临着15年的上学苦役。我可以告诉他，倘若他很幸运的话，在混沌黑暗之中，也许在某处会有神异出现，照得岁月一片光明。

Text C

91. **解析**：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。根据文章首段段尾处可知龙佐可能把西班牙语的 cabeza“头”和 cerveza“啤酒”搞混了，再结合第二段中同行及朋友对他的评价，可知答案为 C。文中没有提到龙佐汉语讲得好，排除 A；B 是龙佐自己的话，不是举例子的目的；D 与第二段末句朋友评价他的用词 unembarrassable 相矛盾。
92. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。文章在第二段段尾提到达拉斯小牛队的篮球事务总裁唐·纳尔逊说托尼的成功完全是个性使然，大概可以用“厚脸皮”这个词儿来形容，由此可知答案为 A。文中提到托尼用他支离破碎的语言与人聊天，而没有说他过分多嘴和喜欢自吹自擂，排除 B、C；D 是活塞队篮球事务副总裁约翰·哈蒙德对托尼的评价。
93. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。文章在第三段中说，真正困难的地方在于要从全球 60 亿人中搜寻到身材高大、动作迅速且协调性好的球员；而更困难的是要独具慧眼，在别人没发现的时候捷足先登。由此可知答案为 D。
94. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。文章在第五段提到，与大多数球探不同的是，他从不在考查球员的时候记笔记，而且如果还没有和教练见过三、四次面，他也不会随便发问。这些都是出于对球员的尊重，故答案为 D。其他三个选项所涉及的内容文中均有体现，但并不是龙佐与其他球探的不同之处。
95. **解析**：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。由文章第四段第二句活塞队总裁乔·杜马斯所说的话可知 A 与原文相符；由第四段末句可知 B 与原文相符；文章在末段中说：然而，他给别人帮的一些忙对他来说都是微不足道的。有一位他认识的以色列记者请他帮忙采访一名活塞队队员，他立刻就给安排好了，由此可知 D 与原文相符，而 C 与原文不符，故答案为 C。
96. **解析**：答案为 **B**。观点态度题。文章虽然提到了 Ronzone 是最差劲的外语学习者，“厚脸皮”等，但是对他的赞美之情无不溢于言表，故答案为 B。D Positive“肯定的”有一定的干扰性，但它不如 B 准确，故也排除。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

better off 情况更好	more often than not 多半，通常
scout 物色人才者	refrain from 忍住，节制
tribute 颂词，称赞；贡品	come off 表现；结果；发生，举行
tip off 给…警告或暗示	contact info 联系信息，联系方式

句式提炼

1. The irony that the world's best international basketball scout is also the world's worst student of foreign languages is not lost on Ronzone's peers.

   注释：本句的主干是 The irony is not lost；that 引导同位语从句，修饰 irony，从句的主干是 scout is student。be lost on sb. 意为“对某人不起作用或影响”。

2. With so many people helping him find talent and keep secrets, Ronzone now spends as much time maintaining contacts as scouting players.

   注释：“with + 宾语 + 宾补”的独立结构充当状语，此处宾补是由现在分词短语 helping him…构成；as… as 同级比较，表示“和……一样”。

Text C 全文翻译

托尼·龙佐喜欢炫耀自己好几种外语都能说上几句。其实，如果他不把这几种外语一次都用上，或许还好点儿。几个星期前，作为全美职业篮球协会（NBA）冠军的底特律活塞队的国际球探主管，龙佐在墨西哥一个篮球培训班露面，尝试指导一名说西班牙语的小将怎样抢占篮筐边的有利位置。“抢 qiu！”龙佐喊，“cerveza 到筐下！”“qiu”是汉语的“球”，而“cerveza”是西班牙语“啤酒”的意思，（91①）龙佐可能把西班牙语的“头（cabeza）”和“啤酒（cerveza）”搞混了。他自己也承认：“我也拿不准这些词用得对不对。”

世界上最好的国际篮球球探也是世界上最差劲的外语学习者，这真是个极大的讽刺。这在龙佐的同行们当中产生了一定的反响。（91②）“他简直哪种语言也不会说，”活塞队篮球事务副总裁约翰·哈蒙德笑着说：“可是他就能到那些偏远的地方，和形形色色的人建立长期的关系，真令人惊奇。”（92）达拉斯小牛队的篮球事务总裁唐·纳尔逊是龙佐的老朋友，他补充说：“托尼的成功完全是个性使然。我想他大概可以用‘厚脸皮’这个词儿来形容。”

大多数人认为球探就是要有发现天才的本事。事实证明，这一点还是比较容易办到的。优秀的篮球运动员通常都是身材高大、动作迅速且擅长投篮。（93）真正困难的地方在于要从全球 60 亿人中搜寻到身材高大、动作迅速且协调性好的球员；而更困难的是要独具慧眼，在别人没发现的时候捷足先登。虽然外语说得不好，但龙佐却靠建立一个由教练、记者和朋友组成的全球联络网解决了这个难题。这些人会给他通风报信，告诉他全球最棒的篮球天才少年身在何处。

如果一个人要想和五大洲的 400 多人保持有效的联系，那么他就要有与生俱来的热情。“拘谨的人做不好这种工作，”活塞队总裁乔·杜马斯说：“什么异国风味的食物托尼都敢尝试，他会微笑，也会开怀大笑，很容易讨人喜欢。”事实的确如此。

通常，和其他球探一样，龙佐寻找球员要看这些方面：手法、投球和步法。（94）然而，与大多数球探不同的是，他从不在考查球员的时候记笔记，而且如

果还没有和教练见过三、四次面，他也不会随便发问。“最重要的原因就是出于尊重，”他说：“有些人去训练场，盯上一个球员，然后草草写出一沓笔记，这很傲慢无礼。”

有这么多人帮助他寻找篮球天才，并替他保密，现在龙佐用来和他们保持联系的时间和寻找球员的时间一样多。(95) 然而，他给别人帮的一些忙对他来说都是微不足道的。有一位他认识的以色列记者请他帮忙采访一名活塞队队员，他立刻就给安排好了。“这对我来说是小事一桩，”他说。“我十分看好以色列那边的一些球员。那个家伙能帮我找到他们的联系方式，至少他能给我带些好吃的沙拉三明治。”

Text D

97. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。文章第二段一开始说，罗沙琳德·富兰克林已经成为女权运动的一个著名案例，紧接着就给予了解释，因此不难判断答案为 D。其他三项给出的解释都不能充分说明她成为“女权运动焦点”的理由，故都不选。
98. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。文章第四段说到她的工作没有被承认，她的科研搭档认为，“她得走开，要不就安分守己”，由此描述可看出她的同事对她有性别歧视，故答案为 B。A 是她没得诺贝尔奖的原因；C 文中没有提及；D 与事实正好相反，因此都不正确。
99. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。由题干关键词 inquiry、Hewitt 可将答案定位于文章第六段第二个破折号处，into the barriers keeping women out of science jobs 解释了调查的目的，据此可得答案为 A。B 夸大了指令的性质；C 对段落意思理解有误；D“计算失业的女科学家的数量”是第七段提到的内容，与题干不符。
100. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。解答本题要建立在对文章综合理解的基础上，根据全文的内容和行文脉络可知，最后一段的数据应该有点睛的作用。文章一开始就给出女性因为性别歧视和相关原因而无法充分涉足科学领域的例子，因而最后一段的数据也是为了更加有力地说明这个主旨，故 D 是正确的。作者并没有表达对女性歧视的意见，故 A 不正确；B 只对数据做出说明，没有给出作者的用意；C 夸大了作者的用意，也不正确。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

unravel 阐明，解开	buttoned-up 沉默寡言的；圆满完成的
crusade 运动，斗争	sparsely 稀少地，零散地
breakthrough 突破	laureate 得奖者；桂冠诗人

句式提炼

1. Rosalind Franklin has become a feminist cause celebre, the dedicated scientist held back by her male colleagues' refusal to acknowledge her vital role in one of the most important scientific discoveries of the century.

   注释：本句是一个简单句。句子主干是 Rosalind Franklin has become a feminist cause celebre。the dedicated scientist 是 Rosalind Franklin 的同位语，起补充说明的作用；held back…是过去分词短语做后置定语，修饰 scientist；to acknowledge her vital role 则是不定式短语做后置定语修饰 refusal；in one of… century 是介词短语作后置定语修饰 role。

2. But the prize can only be shared three ways, raising questions over whether she would have been given the credit had she lived.

   注释：本句的主干是 The prize can be shared three ways。raising questions 是现在分词短语作状语；其中 whether 引导宾语从句，做介词 over 的宾语；该宾语从句中又包含一个虚拟语气句型，其中 had she live 是省略了 if 的倒装虚拟条件句，当虚拟条件句的从句中有 were，had，should 时，if 可省略，而把 were，had，should 放在主语前，用倒装结构。

Text D 全文翻译

共同揭开人类 DNA 奥秘的科学家当中的女功臣生前被人遗忘，去世后将被追认获得褒奖，这是美国政府反对科学界性别歧视运动的组成部分。

(97) 罗沙琳德·富兰克林的案例在女权运动中尽人皆知，这位富有奉献精神的科学家一直受到男同事的钳制，他们拒不承认她在 20 世纪一项重要的科学发现中所起的关键作用。

三位男科学家因帮助建立了 DNA 的双螺旋结构而共同获得了诺贝尔奖——他们的突破性成就在很大程度上是基于富兰克林所做的详尽的原子 X 射线成像图——富兰克林却鲜为人知，加上她的英年早逝又使她丧失了后来的盛誉。

“罗茜”没有出现在詹姆斯·沃森关于发现“双螺旋结构”的报告中，她的工作没有被承认。(98) 因为作为一个不能发表意见的女书呆子，她的科研搭档认为，“她得走开，要不就得安分守己”。直到最近，她的名誉才开始得以恢复。

现在，英国贸易与工业部长帕特里夏·休伊特为向她表示敬意，决定设立富兰克林奖章，并为那些有杰出的创造发明的女科学家们颁发三万英镑年度奖金，以提高女科学家的地位。

(99) 休伊特还下令对阻碍妇女从事科研工作的因素开展一项调查——该项调查由神经学家、英国广播公司电视系列片《大脑轶事》的主持人苏珊·格林菲尔德教授主持。

政府即将公布的一个题为《最大限度地提高再就业率》的报告中透露，无

论何时，总是有约五万名女性科学家和理工科女毕业生没有参加工作——其中大多数是离职回家生孩子。在离职后重返岗位的人中，只有三分之一的人所做的工作与她们在大学里所学的专业对口。

与休伊特关系密切的一位消息人士说："我们有很多非常聪明的女性将被埋没。"这位人士将在对达芙妮·杰克逊信托公司的演讲中简要说明调查结果。该公司致力于帮助女科学家重返工作岗位。这位人士说："帕特里夏很清楚，如果你只靠一半潜在的劳动力的话，经济就会崩溃。"

富兰克林37岁时因卵巢癌去世，她曾经面对的就是休伊特如今正努力想要破除的障碍。她差点儿失去了在剑桥大学读书的机会，因为她父亲反对女人读学位，拒绝为她支付学费。在姑妈和母亲的责备下，父亲最终感到羞愧而不得不提供学费。

1950年，富兰克林的机会来了，国王学院聘用她作为晶体绘制员，参加DNA项目研究，她负责绘制一个结构内原子的位置图。那时，妇女甚至不允许在高级教员公共休息室吃午餐。她跟合作伙伴莫里斯·威尔金斯之间的关系很紧张，当时威尔金斯正同弗朗西斯·克里克和詹姆斯·沃森竞相探查DNA的结构。很显然，威尔金斯不喜欢她的参与，但当他把富兰克林做的DNA图像给沃森看时，他们的竞争对手意识到富兰克林的思路是正确的。

1962年未给富兰克林诺贝尔奖并非因为性别歧视；她在颁奖前去世了，而诺贝尔奖不颁发给去世的人。但该奖最多只能由三人分享，从而提出了这样的问题：倘若她在世，她会不会得到这份荣誉？

（100）尽管1992年至2000年间，获得科学、工程以及技术学位的女性数目增加了五分之一，但在最高水平上很少有女性代表。迄今为止，只有10位女性获得过诺贝尔科学奖。

星期五　社会热点类专题

一、提升训练

Text A

文章长度：546 words　　**建议做题时间：**7.5分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Around the world, hearts were broken when news came that the conjoined Bijani twins had died on the operating table. Having lived in tortured unity for 29 years, they traveled form their native Iran to Singapore for the surgery meant to set them free. The doctors who performed it were distressed. When you lose a patient, particularly

when the patient dies at your own hand, the heartbreak mixes with unbearable guilt. The doctors are asking themselves the same question everyone else is asking: Should they have done it?

The doctors certainly knew the risk. They knew that with the women's shared circulatory systems, the risk was great. They might have underestimated the technical challenges, but they did not deceive their patients. The sisters, highly educated and highly motivated, knew full well the risk of never waking up from the surgery.

Indeed, they never did. Should the surgeons have attempted such a risky procedure on patients who were not dying, and, in fact, were not even sick?

For all the regrets and second guesses, it is hard to see how the answer could have been anything but yes. The foundation of the medical vocation is that the doctor is servant to the patient's will. Not always, of course. There are times when the doctor must say no. This was not such a time.

Consider those cases in which outside values trump (占据上风) the patients'expressed desire. The first is life. Even if the patient asks you to, you may not kill him. In some advanced precincts (地区) — Holland and Oregon, for example — this is thought to be a quaint (奇怪的) idea, and the state permits physicians to perform "assisted suicide". That is a terrible mistake, for the state and for the physician. And not only because it embarks us on a slippery slope where putting people to death in the name of some higher humanity becomes progressively.

Even if there were no slippery slope, there is a deeply important principle at stake: doctors are healers, not killers. You cannot eliminate the subject you are supposedly serving — it is not just a philosophical absurdity, it constitutes the most fundamental violation of the Hippocratic oath. You are not permitted to do any harm to the patient, let alone the ultimate harm.

There are other forms of self-immolation, less instantaneous and less spectacular, to which doctors may not contribute. Drug taking, for example. One could say, the patient wants it, and he knows the risks — why not give him what he wants? No. The doctor is there to help save a suffering soul from the ravages of a failing body. He is not there to ravage a healthy body in the service of a sick and self-destructive soul.

The patient is sovereign and the physician's duty is to be the servant, which is why the doctors in Singapore were right trying to separate the twins. They were not seeking self-destruction; they were seeking liberation. And they were trying to undo a form of impairment imposed on them by nature. The extraordinary thing about their request was that it was so utterly ordinary. They were asking for nothing special, nothing superhuman, nothing radically enhancing of human nature. They were only seeking to satisfy the most simple and pedestrian of desires: to live as single human being.

81. At the beginning of the passage, the author sounds _____ towards the doctors.
A) indifferent　　B) pitiful
C) accusing　　D) objective

82. Why does the author say "this was not such a time" in Para. 4?
A) Because the twin sisters are conjoined.
B) Because the twin sisters know the risks very well.
C) Because the operation is the twin sisters' expressed desire.
D) Because the twin sisters are seeking liberation, not self-destruction.

83. We can infer from Para. 6 that "Hippocratic oath" is
A) a philosophical conception.
B) an oath for all common citizens.
C) about the doctors' responsibilities to the patients.
D) the doctors' oath to serve the patients' expressed desires.

84. The author pointed out all the following facts EXCEPT that
A) the doctors do not have any responsibility for the failure of the twin sisters' operation.
B) it is correct for the Singapore doctors to do the operation, although it failed in the end.
C) the twin sisters' desire is different from the desire of those who want drugs or suicide.
D) doctors should decide whether the patient is attempting self-destruction before serving his desire.

85. Which would be the best title for the passage?
A) The Conjoined Sisters from Iran.
B) Should They Have Made the Attempt?
C) On Patients'self-immolation.
D) Doctors and Patients.

Text B

文章长度：498 words　　**建议做题时间：**6.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Once upon a time, in the "Dominion of New Haven," it was illegal to kiss your children on Sunday. Or make a bed or cut your hair or eat mince pies or cross a river unless you were a clergyman riding your circuit. If you lived in Connecticut in 1650, there was no mistaking Sunday for just another shopping day; regardless of whether you'd go to hell for breaking the *Sabbath* (安息日), you could certainly go to jail. Centuries later, the sense that Sunday is special is still wired in us, a miniature

sabbatical（休假）during which to peel off the rest of the week and *savor*（欣赏，品味）ritual, religious or otherwise.

The idea that rest is a right has deep roots in our history. Blue laws were a gift as much as a duty, a command to relax and reflect. America does not readily sit still, even for a day. The Civil War and a demand for news brought the Sunday paper into being; industrialization inspired progressives to argue that libraries and museums should open on Sundays so working people could elevate themselves. Major league baseball held its first Sunday game in 1892. Over time, Sunday has gone from a day we could do only a very few things to the only day we can do just about anything we want.

If your soul has no Sunday, it becomes an orphan, Albert Schweitzer said — which raise a question for our times: what do we lose if Sunday becomes just like any other day? Lawmakers in Virginia got to spend part of their summer break debating that question, thanks to a mistake they made last winter when they unintentionally revived a "day of rest" rule: hotels and hospitals and nuclear power plant would have had to give workers a weekend day off or be fined $500. After a special legislative session was convened to fix the error, Virginia's workers, like the rest of us, are once more potentially on call 24/7. Social conservatives may want to honor the Fourth Commandment, but businesses want the income, states need the tax revenues, and busy families want the flexibility.

With progress, of course, comes backlash from those who desperately want to preserve the old ways. Mom-and-pop liquor stores（夫妻酒店）in New York fought to keep the Blue laws to have more time with their families. Chich-Fil-A, a chain of more than 1,100 restaurants in 37 states, closes on Sundays because its founder, Truett Cathy, promised employees time to "worship, spend time with family and friends or just plain rest from the work week", says the chain's website. "Made sense then, still makes sense now."

In an age with no free time, we buy it through hard choices. Do we skip church so we can sleep in or skip soccer so we can go to church or find a family ritual — cook together, read together, a Parcheesi challenge — that we treat as sacred? That way, at least some part of Sunday faces in a different direction, whether toward heaven or toward one another.

86. People in Connecticut in 1650

A）could go shopping on Sundays.

B）should not make mistakes on Sundays.

C）would go to hell for not having the Sabbath.

D）would be imprisoned for breaking the Sabbath.

87. Centuries gone, the sense of Sunday
    A) has changed completely.
    B) still stay the same.
    C) has been rooted in our mind.
    D) is more or less forgotten by us.
88. According to the passage, a "day of rest" rule of Virginia
    A) was abandoned at last.
    B) finally let workers enjoy a weekend day off.
    C) finally approved by the Virginia government.
    D) gained support from all kinds of business.
89. According to the passage, the Fourth Commandment probably
    A) allowed people to have a day off in a week.
    B) went against the Blue laws.
    C) was supported by businessmen.
    D) was not feasible.
90. Which is the best title of the passage?
    A) Dominion of New Haven.
    B) Blue Laws.
    C) On the Seventh Day We Rested?
    D) Sunday.

Text C

文章长度：454 words　　**建议做题时间：**5.5 分钟　　**实际做题时间：**_____

Rice wine has a history of more than 2,000 years as China's favorite liquor and has been credited with having enhanced the health, among others, of the late Deng Xiaoping. But now native rice wine finds itself competing for market share with western style fruit wine.

Both foreign traders and local producers have in recent months observed a spectacular rise in the popularity of grape wine in China, at least in the country's more prosperous and *cosmopolitan* (世界性的) cities and coastal regions. There are several reasons for this. One has been a sustained effort by the Chinese government to limit the use of staple grains for things as frivolous as spirits or beer. Another has been a lot of reports filtering out via Hong Kong and Taiwan, citing scientific findings about red wine's good effects on health in general and manliness in particular. Mr. St. Pierre, who imports western wines to China, says that his red wines outsell his whites by 20 to 1, leading him to conclude that Chinese drinkers are indeed choosing

their beverages with good health in mind.

Mr. St. Pierre is toasting increases in sales of 25% a month. Carl Crook, another importer, recalls that, when he began selling wine in China four years ago, his clients were mainly "well-heeled and desperate expatriates". His company, Montrose, now sells more than 1,000 cases a month and expects sales to double this year, despite taxes and duties which add 121% to the price of imported wines. Its catalogue ranges from cheap Californian wines selling wholesale for 69 Yuan per bottle, to Chateau Lafitte Rothschild.

Domestic producers are also cottoning on to the joys of the grape. A few Chinese wineries are increasingly successful, in both international competitions and the domestic market. China's largest wine producer, Dynasty, has overcome quality control problems to produce a well-received 1995 chardonnay. The Huadong Winery in Qingdao (a city still more famous for its beer) has also yielded a successful chardonnay. Local bottling of foreign wines, local production, and if they materialize, long rumored cuts in tariff duties may soon help bring the joys of wine to greater numbers of Chinese.

For the country's growing class of the newly rich, however, a ridiculously high price tag is all part of the package. In recent years, China's conspicuous consumers have made the purchase of overpriced wines one of their favorite ways of showing off wealth, in some cases buying bottles priced at several hundred dollars only to smash them on the floor. There is now a new trend that may strike the world's wine merchants as an even greater outrage. Some Chinese wine drinkers have decided that a good claret or chardonnay goes down more smoothly when mixed with Sprite.

91. Grape wine becomes more popular than the traditional rice wine in China for all the following reasons EXCEPT that
   A) rice wine consumes so many grains that its production has been discouraged.
   B) it is believed that grape wine is helpful for being manly.
   C) drinking grape wine is a symbol of wealth and therefore is a fashion for some people.
   D) grape wines are often less expensive and so more people can afford them.
92. The word "frivolous" in Para. 2 probably means
   A) significant. B) precious.
   C) authoritative. D) unimportant.
93. Mr. St. Pierre and Mr. Carl Crook are cited as examples to show
   A) market share of importing grape wines is increasing in China.
   B) well-heeled and desperate expatriates like to drink grape wines.
   C) Chinese drinkers choose their company's wine because of their boast.

D) domestic producers also realize the joys of the grape wines.

94. Which of the following is an opinion of the author's?

A) Domestic producers do not like their foreign counterparts.

B) Local bottling of foreign wines is not encouraged by local government in China.

C) The extremely high tariff duties on wine importing still affect the more popular consumption of foreign wines.

D) Most people are satisfied with the prices of foreign wines.

95. The author sounds _____ in the last paragraph.

A) tolerant B) indignant

C) impatient D) conspicuous

Text D

文章长度：488 words **建议做题时间：**5.5 分钟 **实际做题时间：**_____

A new study says that identity thieves may be able to use easily accessible information like your birthday and hometown listed in commercial databases, public voter registration lists, and even on social networking websites and blogs to predict your Social Security number (SSN). Two Carnegie Mellon University researchers found that an individual's date and place of birth were sometimes sufficient to guess his or her Social Security number.

Alessandro Acquisti, an associate professor of information technology and public policy, and Ralph Gross, a post-doctoral researcher, were able to predict, in a single attempt, the first five Social Security digits for 44 percent of deceased individuals who were born after 1988 and for 7 percent of those born between 1973 and 1988. All 9 digits were identified correctly for 8.5 percent of individuals born after 1988 in fewer than 1,000 attempts. "If you can successfully identify all nine digits of an Social Security number in fewer than 10,100, or even 1,000 attempts, that Social Security number is no more secure than a three-digit PIN," the authors said in a statement.

Social Security numbers can be inferred because the Social Security Administration assigns numbers based in part on geography. The Social Security number's first three digits are issued based on the zip code of the mailing address provided on the Social Security application form, the middle two digits are allocated in a precise but nonconsecutive order between 01 and 99, and the last 4 digits are issued in a sequential order. Since 1989, Social Security numbers have been assigned shortly after birth, which makes younger American's Social Security numbers even easier to figure out, according to Carnegie Mellon. Acquisti and Gross were able to

more accurately predict the Social Security numbers of Americans in smaller states and in more recent years of birth.

Being able to deduce even the first 5 digits of someone's Social Security number makes identity theft easier. Thieves could potentially use networks of computers to apply repeatedly for credit cards in another person's name until hitting on the correct sequence of numbers or send out a phishing e-mail to attempt to trick someone into revealing the last four digits of their Social Security number. But the Social Security Administration says Americans should not be alarmed by this report. "There is no foolproof method for predicting a person s Social Security Number," says Mark Lassiter, a spokesman for the Social Security Administration. "The method by which Social Security assigns numbers has been a matter of public record for years. The suggestion that Mr. Acquisti has cracked a code for predicting a Social Security number is a dramatic exaggeration."

Acquisti says future Social Security numbers could be made more secure by switching to a more randomized assignment scheme. For reasons unrelated to this report, the Social Security Administration has been developing a system to randomly assign Social Security numbers. The new numbering strategy will be implemented next year.

96. What is the passage mainly about?
    A) Methods of getting one's personal information.
    B) The importance of the Social Security number.
    C) The safety of the Social Security number.
    D) The assignment system of Social Security number.
97. Whose Social Security numbers have higher risks of being deduced?
    A) Individuals who were born after 1988.
    B) Individuals who were born between 1973 and 1988.
    C) Individuals who were born after 1990 in smaller states.
    D) Individuals whose numbers have been assigned shortly after birth.
98. Why is it possible to infer one's Social Security numbers?
    A) Because the number is closely related to one's birthday and hometown.
    B) Because the assignment system of the number is randomized.
    C) Because the Social Security number is issued shortly after birth.
    D) Because the assignment of the number is related to one's register place.
99. According to Mark Lassiter, which of the following is true?
    A) Social security number is authentic and can't be predicted.
    B) Acquisti's report has underestimated the social security number's safety.
    C) Social security number is much safer than a three-digit pin.

D）The public helped to decide on how to assign SSN numbers.

100. It can be concluded from the text that

A）it is impossible for identity thieves to get one's last four digits of his SSN.

B）by knowing his birth date and place, identity thieves can get one's 9 digits of SSN.

C）because of Acquisti's research, a more randomized assignment system has been developed.

D）a new system of assigning SSN is going to be carried out next year.

二、名师点评

Text A

81. **解析**：答案为 **D**。观点态度题。文章前三段主要通过连体姐妹没能从手术台上生还这一消息以及世人对该消息的反应提出了一个问题：医生们是否该尝试如此高风险的手术。其中，提到了医生的负疚感，提到他们深知手术的风险，但他们并没有向病人隐瞒实情等，综合得出，作者的态度是客观的，故 D 正确。作者并没有表现出对医生的“冷淡”、“同情”和“责怪”，故 A、B、C 均不正确。

82. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。文章第四段倒数第二句谈到“有时医生必须说不”，然后说 this was not such a time；结合上下文可知，此处的 this 指连体姐妹要求进行分离手术，such a time 指医生对病人说不的情况，也就是下文所说的当病人的意愿是进行“自我毁灭”时，医生应不予满足。而尽管伊朗姐妹的手术有高风险，她们的意愿是自由独立地生活，并非肉体毁灭。所以不属于“those cases”，故选 D。选项 A、B、C 都是表面现象，不是深层的原因。

83. **解析**：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。第六段第二句谈到医生不能毁掉本应救治的病人，否则，不仅违背常理，而且从根本上违背了 Hippocratic oath；由此可知 Hippocratic oath 应与医生的职责或职业道德有关，所以选 C“医生对病人的责任”。从原文可知，Hippocratic oath 与哲学常理不是一回事，所以排除 A；B 项表述没有联系上下文；D 的内容则与第六段内容相违背，因为如果满足病人的任意意愿，必然包括病人自我毁灭的意愿，那么就相当于对病人施加伤害了。

84. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。文中第二段曾指出，医生们或许低估了手术的技术难度，纵观全文，作者只是从伦理学角度探讨医生决定做这次手术是正确的，并没有说医生对这次手术失败完全不负责任；所以 A 的说法错

误，为本题答案。作者在最后一段第一句明确提出新加坡医生的做法是正确的，故不选 B；文章第七段谈到病人想要吸毒，是一种 self-immolation 的行为，医生不能予以满足，而第八段提到，双胞胎姐妹的做法不是在寻找 self-destruction，所以新加坡医生的做法是正确的，故 C、D 均为正确表述，应排除。

85. **解析**：答案为 **B**。主旨大意题。全文从伦理角度分析了医生对病人的职责，即为病人的意愿而服务，除某些自我毁灭式的意愿之外。最后结论是：新加坡医生冒高风险为伊朗连体姐妹做手术的决定是正确的，所以选 B。A“伊朗连体姐妹”和 C“论病人的自我毁灭”都只是文章中的局部内容；D“医生和病人”则过于宽泛。

Text A 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

conjoin 使联合，使连接	absurdity 荒谬，违背常理
underestimate 低估	ravage 蹂躏，饱受折磨
at stake 濒临危险	pedestrian 平常的，缺乏想象的

句式提炼

1. Around the world, hearts were broken when news came that the conjoined Bijani twins had died on the operating table.

   注释：when 引导时间状语从句；该状语从句中又包含一个 that 引导的同位语从句，修饰 news，为了避免主语过长，确保句子结构的平衡，将同位语从句放到了谓语 came 之后。

2. For all the regrets and second guesses, it is hard to see how the answer could have been anything but yes.

   注释：介词短语 for all… 充当状语；it 是形式主语，不定式短语 to see how…是真正的主语；could have been 表示与事实相反的虚拟，意为“可能是但实际上不是”；anything but 表示“仅仅，只不过”，相当于 only。

Text A 全文翻译

连体姐妹拉丹和拉蕾·比詹尼在手术台上没能生还，消息传来，世界各地的人们陷入了深深的哀痛之中。在备受连体折磨 29 年之后，姐妹两人从祖国伊朗前往新加坡做分离手术，以期获得彼此身体上的自由。(81) 为她们做分离手术的医生们悲痛万分。当医生失去一个病人，特别是当那个病人死在了自己的手中时，心痛之中会夹杂着难以承受的负疚感。(85①) 医生们会问自己一个其他人都会提出的问题：医生们该做这个手术吗？

医生们当然知道手术存在风险。他们知道，由于姐妹俩共用一套血液循环系统，手术风险很大。(84①) 他们或许低估了手术的技术难度，但他们没有向病人隐瞒实情。这对受过良好教育、乐观向上的姐妹十分清楚风险所在——也许她们再也无法从手术中醒来。

真的，她们长眠不起了。对于没有生命危险——事实上甚至并未患病的病人们，医生们应尝试如此冒险的手术吗？

尽管有种种遗憾、懊悔和其他看法，对这一问题的回答，除了肯定外没有其他什么答案。医疗工作所依赖的基本原则是，医生要顺从病人的意愿。当然，这也不是绝对的。(82①) 有时，医生必须说不，而本次手术则不属此类。

想想那些病人所表达的愿望因不被外界价值认同而遭到拒绝的情形。生命总是放在第一位考虑的。即使是病人要求医生结束他的生命，医生也不能那样做。在某些观念超前的地方，比如荷兰和美国的俄勒冈州，政府允许医生进行“协助式自杀”，这种做法是怪异的。无论是对于政府还是医生那样做都是不对的。因为那会产生滑坡效应，即以更人道的名义置人于死地会变得愈加容易。

即使没有滑坡效应，但是这也让一个极其重要的原则处于危险的境地：医生是救治者，而不是屠杀者。(83) 医生不能毁掉本应救治的病人——否则，这不仅有悖常理，而且还从根本上违背了“希波可拉底的誓言”。医生不能对病人有丝毫的伤害，更不用说致命的伤害。

自我毁灭还有其他形式，见效不那么快，医生也可能不能提供任何帮助。比如吸毒，有人会说，病人想要，而且知道其风险——为什么不满足他的要求呢？(84②) 不行，因为医生的职责在于把一个痛苦的灵魂从因身体每况愈下而饱受的折磨中解救出来，而不是为满足一个病态和自我毁灭的灵魂去破坏健康的身体。

(84③) (85②) 病人的要求是至高无上的，医生的职责就是提供服务。这就是新加坡的医生竭尽全力分离连体姐妹的做法是正确的原因。(82②) 姐妹俩不是在寻找自我毁灭，而是在寻找身体的解放。她们是在力除造物主强加在她们身体上的损害。她们的请求的不同寻常之处就在于那实在是最普通不过的要求了。她们的要求并不特殊，也不超凡，也没有从根本上提升人性。她们想实现的是最简单和最平常的愿望：拥有独立的身体去享受生活。

Text B

86. **解析：**答案为 **D**。事实细节题。原文首段第三句谈到，如果你生活在 1650 年的康涅狄格，你就不能错把星期天当成又一个购物日；如果不守安息日，无论你会不会下地狱，反正肯定会进监狱，由此可知 D“如果不守安息会被收监”是原文的同义转述，正确。其他三项均是对上述句子的错误理解。

87. **解析：**答案为 **C**。事实细节题。原文首段第四句谈到，Centuries later，the

sense that Sunday is special is still wired in us…，理解此句的关键是理解 is wired in，但如果不知道该短语的意思，我们也能依据 special，still 两个词以及上下文的意思，推断出该句话要表达的含义：虽然几个世纪过去了，星期天的意义对我们来说仍然特殊……综上所述，只有 C 符合句意及上下文文意，故正确。A 与该句话中的 still 不符；而上文说道，以前星期天有很多事都不能做，现在显然不一样，故 B 错误；D“或多或少被忘记了”也不能从原文推断出。

88. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。第三段提到弗吉尼亚州的立法者们犯了一个错误，即他们不经意地恢复了“休息日”的规定；后在该段倒数第二句又谈到，在召开一次特别立法会后这个错误（即 a day of rest rule）被修正了，也就是说政府最终废除了这个法令，所以 A 正确，C 错误。B 错在 finally，因为此法令确实曾让员工享受过一段时间的休息日；D“得到所有商家的支持”原文没有提及。

89. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。Fourth Commandment 出现在第三段最后一句，由该句可知，社会保守派也许想要信守第四条戒律，但是商家、国家以及忙碌的家庭则不愿意信守这条戒律，由此可以推断 Fourth Commandment 提倡人们在周末的时候休息，所以选择 A，同时排除 C“得到商人的支持”。从第二段第二句话可知，Blue laws 也保护人们休息的权利，所以 B 不对；D“不灵活”是对第三段尾句的错误理解。

90. **解析**：答案为 **C**。主旨大意题。通读全文，可以了解本文主要讨论我们在星期天是否休息了的问题，休息是一种权利，这个理念在我们历史中根深蒂固，但是在这个没有闲暇的时代，人们不得不做出艰难的抉择。所以 C 为本题答案。选项 A 和 B 都在表述文章的细节内容，所以不能做本文的标题；D 太宽泛，体现不出文章的主题。

Text B 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

miniature 小规模的；微小模型；缩图	convene 召开，召集；集合
ritual 惯例；仪式	flexibility 灵活性
elevate 使提高修养	skip 遗漏，跳过
unintentionally 无意中，并非存心地	sacred 神圣的

句式提炼

1. If you lived in Connecticut in 1650, there was no mistaking Sunday for just another shopping day; regardless of whether you'd go to hell for breaking the Sabbath, you could certainly go to jail.

注释：if 引导条件状语从句，主句是由分号分隔的并列句；第一个分句是 there be 句型；在第二个分句中，介词短语 regardless of whether…充当让步状语，意为“无论是否……”，whether 引导的是宾语从句。

2. Lawmakers in Virginia got to spend part of their summer break debating that question, thanks to a mistake they made last winter when they unintentionally revived a “day of rest” rule: hotels and hospitals and nuclear power plant would have had to give workers a weekend day off or be fined $500.

注释：本句的主干是 Lawmakers got to spend part of their summer break；spend…(in) doing sth. 是固定结构；thanks to 引起原因状语，其中 they made last winter 是省略引导词的定语从句，修饰 mistake；when 引导的定语从句，修饰 last winter；冒号后的内容是 rule 的同位语从句，对其进行解释说明，此句话用了虚拟语气 would have had，表示对过去事实的一种假设。

Text B 全文翻译

从前，在“纽黑文自治领”，星期天亲吻孩子是犯法的。此外，整理床铺、理发、吃肉馅饼、过河（除非你是巡回布道的牧师），这些也都是犯法的，(86) 如果你生活在1650年的康涅狄格，你就不能错把星期天当成又一个购物日；如果不守安息日，无论你会不会下地狱，反正肯定会进监狱。(87) 几百年后，星期天是个特殊日子的感觉仍在我们的脑海中根深蒂固：一次短短的休假，其间你可以忘掉一周来其余的所有活动而细细品味生活，宗教的也好，其他的也罢。

休息是一种权利，这个理念在我们历史中根深蒂固。(89①)《蓝色法规》既是一项馈赠，也是一种责任，是让我们休息和反思的一道命令。美国不爱消停，哪怕就一天。南北战争和对新闻的需要促成了星期天报纸的出版；工业化促使进步论者倡导在星期天开放图书馆和博物馆，以使劳动者提高自身修养。北美职业棒球大联盟1892年头一次在星期天举行比赛。随着时间的流逝，星期天已从我们只能做很少几件事的一天变成了我们唯一可以随心所欲做任何事的一天。

阿尔伯特·史怀哲说，倘若你的灵魂没有了星期天，那它就变成了孤儿——这给我们的时代提出了一个问题：如果星期天变得和其他日子一样的话，我们失去的是什么呢？(88①) 弗吉尼亚州的立法者们去年冬天犯了一个错误，他们不经意地恢复了一条“休息日”的规定，结果不得不用暑假的一段时间去辩论这个问题。按照该规定，旅馆、医院和核电站必须让工人们在周末休息一天，否则就要被罚款500美元。(88②) 在召开一次特别立法会议纠正这个错误之后，弗吉尼亚州的工人们就和我们一样，又7天24小时中待命工作了。(89②) 社会保守派也许想要信守《第四条戒律》，但商家需要进账，国家需要税

收，而忙碌的家庭则需要灵活变通。

当然，进步必然会招致拼命维护旧的生活方式的人们的反击。纽约的夫妻酒店竭力维护《蓝色法规》，以便有更多的时间与其家人在一起。菲拉鸡连锁餐厅在37个州拥有1 100多家餐馆，它们在星期天不营业，据连锁餐厅的网站说，这是因为其创始人特鲁埃·卡西答应过给员工时间“去做礼拜、与家人和朋友团聚或者是从一周的工作中摆脱出来，彻底地休息。”

在一个没有闲暇的时代里，我们只有在做出艰难抉择后才能买到时间。我们能不去教堂而睡懒觉吗？或不去看足球赛而去教堂吗？或参加我们视为神圣的例行的家庭活动——一起做饭，一起读书，一起玩25点游戏吗？那样的话，至少星期天的某部分就会朝不同的方向发展了，无论是朝向天堂还是其他地方。

Text C

91. **解析**：答案为**D**。事实细节题。根据题干关键词 popular，答案定位于第二段段首。接下来就讲到葡萄酒受欢迎程度提高的原因，A对应原文中给出的第一条原因，B对应第二条原因。由文章末段可推导出C。D“葡萄酒通常更便宜些，因此更多的人能够买得起”，文章并未比较米酒和葡萄酒的价格，所以D不能成为理由，为本题答案。
92. **解析**：答案为**D**。语义理解题。第二段提到，中国政府一贯努力限制将作为主要粮食的谷物用于那些用途，如酿造烈酒或啤酒。既然限制作为主要粮食的谷物用来酿造烈酒或啤酒，可以推断，酿造烈酒或啤酒并不是谷物的主要用途，也就是酿造烈酒或啤酒并不是重要的，因此答案为D。
93. **解析**：答案为**A**。推理判断题。Mr. St. Pierre and Mr. Carl Crook 是在第二段和第三段中提到的，根据第二段最后一句和第三段第二句可知他俩都是葡萄酒进口商。第三段首句说 Mr. St. Pierre 要举杯庆贺销售量每月上涨20%，接下来说到 Mr. Carl Crook 每月卖出一千箱，而且有望翻一番，故答案为A。B虽然说的是事实，但是不是以他俩做例子的目的，故排除；C明显错误；D表述虽正确，但答非所问。
94. **解析**：答案为**C**。推理判断题。文章没有提到国内生产商与他们的国外同行的关系，排除A；B是对第四段末句中“如果洋酒在当地装瓶”的过度推断；第四段末句说：如果由来已久的关于降低关税的传言实现了，将很快有更多的中国人会体验到葡萄酒所带来的乐趣。言外之意就是目前的高关税使得很多中国人无法消费葡萄酒，因而C是作者观点；D明显错误。
95. **解析**：答案为**B**。观点态度题。末段提到少数暴富的中国人为了炫耀财富买高价葡萄酒糟蹋的恶劣行为以及一种可能让全世界的葡萄酒商们更加愤怒的流行趋势——那就是有些中国饮酒者在喝上好的干红葡萄酒或是夏多内白葡萄酒时掺上雪碧，他们觉得这样更爽口。从作者的用词可以推断作者对此的态度为B“愤慨的”。

Text C 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

staple 主要的，标准的
manliness 男子气概
expatriate 移居国外者，侨民
cotton on（to sth）明白，认识到
tariff duty 关税
price tag 价格标签
conspicuous 炫耀的，摆阔气的
outrage 义愤；暴行

句式提炼

1. Mr. St. Pierre, who imports western wines to China, says that his red wines outsell his whites by 20 to 1, leading him to conclude that Chinese drinkers are indeed choosing their beverages with good health in mind.

   注释：本句的主干是 Mr. St. Pierre says that…；who 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰主语 Mr. St. Pierre；that 引导宾语从句；在该宾语从句中，现在分词短语 leading him…充当结果状语；that 引导宾语从句，作 conclude 的宾语。

2. In recent years, China's conspicuous consumers have made the purchase of overpriced wines one of their favorite ways of showing off wealth, in some cases buying bottles priced at several hundred dollars only to smash them on the floor.

   注释：one of…充当 made 的宾语补足语；of showing off wealth 充当 ways 的后置定语；现在分词短语 buying…floor 充当伴随状语；在该状语中又包含一个不定式短语 only to smash 充当目的状语。

Text C 全文翻译

米酒——作为中国人最喜欢的酒，已经有两千多年的历史了。人们认为它有促进身体健康的功能，中国已故领导人邓小平也这样认为。但是本土的米酒发现自己现在正在和西方的水果类酒竞争市场份额。

外国商人和本地生产商在近几个月都注意到了在中国，至少是在中国较富裕的世界性大都市和沿海地区，葡萄酒的受欢迎程度有了显著的提高。这种提高有几点原因可以解释。(91①)（92）一个原因就是中国政府一贯努力限制将作为主要粮食的谷物用于那些不重要的用途，如酿造烈酒或啤酒。(91②) 另一个原因就是经由中国香港和中国台湾传出的大量报道，引证各种科学发现，称红酒对于人的总体健康尤其是对增强男子气概有很好的效果。将西方葡萄酒进口到中国的酒商圣·皮埃尔先生说，他的红酒与白酒的销量比例是 20∶1，这使他得出结论说中国喝酒的人们在选饮料时是将健康考虑在内的。

(93①) 圣·皮埃尔先生的酒的销量每月都上升25%，对此他可要举杯庆祝了。另一位进口商卡尔·克鲁克回忆到，四年前他刚开始在中国卖葡萄酒时，他的顾客主要是那些“富有、绝望的外籍人士”。(93②) 他的公司，“蒙特罗斯”，现在的销量每月都超过1 000箱，而且预计今年销量会翻一番，尽管税金使得进口酒价格增加了121%。他所销售的酒的品种从便宜的批发价每瓶69元的加利福尼亚葡萄酒到昂贵的拉菲葡萄酒。

国内生产商也开始认识到葡萄酒所带来的乐趣。一些中国的葡萄酿酒厂在国际竞争中和国内市场上都取得了越来越大的成功。王朝葡萄酿酒有限公司是中国最大的酒生产商，它已经克服了质量控制问题，生产出了深受人们喜欢的1995夏多内白葡萄酒。位于青岛（更以啤酒出名的城市）的华东葡萄酿酒有限公司也成功地生产出了一种夏多内白葡萄酒。(94) 如果洋酒在当地装瓶、在当地生产，且如果由来已久的关于降低关税的传言实现了，将很快有更多的中国人会体验到葡萄酒所带来的乐趣。

然而，对于这个国家不断增多的暴富者们而言，昂贵到了荒唐程度的价格标签就是包装的全部。(91③) 近些年来，中国一些摆阔气的消费者最喜欢的一种炫耀财富的方法就是买那些过分昂贵的酒，有的时候买那些价格为好几百美元一瓶的酒就是为了将它们在地板上砸碎糟蹋。(95) 现在出现了一种可能让全世界的葡萄酒商们更加愤怒的流行趋势。那就是有些中国饮酒者在喝上好的干红葡萄酒或是夏多内白葡萄酒时掺上雪碧，他们觉得这样更爽口。

Text D

96. **解析**：答案为**C**。主旨大意题。本文的第一段便点明文章主题的关键字——社会保障卡号（Social Security number），并通过研究者的研究说明了社会保障卡的安全问题，因而，选择C项。文章第一段提到身份盗用者可以通过一些手段获取一些个人信息，这是为下文作铺垫，并不是本文的主旨，因而不选A；B“社会保障卡号的重要性”，其重要性不言而喻，但是和本文无关，D是引起社会保障卡号存在安全隐患的原因，不是本文的主旨。

97. **解析**：答案为**C**。事实细节题。解答本题可从选项入手。第二段第一句话说，1988年后出生的人的社会保障卡号比1973年至1988年之间出生的人的卡号更容易被推断出来。另外从第三段最后一句话“阿奎斯蒂和格鲁斯可以更准确地推算出美国较小的州内的那些出生年月较近的人的社会保障卡号”也可以寻找到相关证据。A“1988年以后出生的个人”，B“生于1973年至1988年之间的个人“，C“1990年以后出生在较小的州的个人”，D“出生于较大的州的个人”。通过对比分析，C项年代较其他选项更近，而且有补充信息“生于较小的州”，因而可以推断C项为答案。

98. **解析**：答案为**D**。事实细节题。根据题干关键词infer，Social Security

numbers 将答案定位到第三段首句因果关系处。because 从句给出社会保障卡号容易被推断的原因——社会保障局分配卡号数字的一部分来自于地域，D 是其同义转述，故为答案。A“因为卡号和一些个人信息密切相关”是利用首段首句设置的干扰项；B“因为卡号派发系统是随机的”与原文意思正好相反；C“因为卡号是在出生后不久就派发的”，文中提到了这一点，但这只是其中的一个方面。

99. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。根据题干的关键词 Mark Lassiter 将答信息定位在文中第四段的最后三句。其中最后一句话说，“但是阿奎斯蒂先生已经破解了如何推测社会保障卡号的说法完全是夸大其词。”原文中的 a dramatic exaggeration 说明了马克·拉斯特对阿奎斯蒂的研究结果表示不赞同。故应选 B“阿奎斯蒂的报告低估了社会保障卡号的安全性”。A“社会保障卡号十分可靠，是不能预测到的”与原文意思背道而驰；C“社会安全卡号比三位数的个人标识号码安全得多”是对原文第二段末句的错误理解；D“大众参与决策了如何分配社会保障卡卡号”也不符合原文意思。

100. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。选项 A“身份盗用者们不可能得到他人社会保障卡号的后四位数”与原文第二段第二句不符。B“如果身份盗取者知道他人的出生日期和出生地，他们就能得到 9 位数的社会保障卡号”，文章第三段第二句提到后四位数字是按照顺序依次排列的。结合前文，可推断仅凭个人信息只有可能猜出卡号的前 5 位，并不能知道全部的 9 位数字，故排除 B。文章最后一段后两句提到“由于一些跟这篇报道无关的原因，美国社会保障局已经在开发一个随机派发社会保障卡号码的系统。新的数字派发方式将从明年开始实施”。首先，可以从“由于一些跟这篇报道无关的原因”一句排除选项 C，根据最后一句“新的数字派发方式将从明年开始实施”可知 D 项正确。

Text D 重点词句提炼

词汇提炼

identity thief 身份盗窃，身份窃用	sequential 按次序的，相继的
post-doctoral 博士后的	phishing e-mail 钓鱼邮件
deceased 死去了的，已死的，亡故的	foolproof 绝对可靠或安全的

句式提炼

1. Since 1989, Social Security numbers have been assigned shortly after birth, which makes younger American's Social Security numbers even easier to figure out, according to Carnegie Mellon.

注释：shortly after birth 是时间状语，意为“诞生后不久”；which 引导非限制性定语从句，代替前面整个句子；形容词的比较级 even easier 充当宾语补足语。

2. Thieves could potentially use networks of computers to apply repeatedly for credit cards in another person's name until hitting on the correct sequence of numbers or send out a phishing e-mail to attempt to trick someone into revealing the last four digits of their Social Security number.

注释：本句是个简单句，主语为 Thieves，并列谓语动词 use 和 send out 由连接词 or 连接；不定式短语 to apply…与 to attempt…均为目的状语；until 表示“动作一直持续到……为止”。

Text D 全文翻译

(96) 一项新的研究表明身份盗用者也许可以通过商用数据库、公共选民登记名单轻松地得到你的生日或者出生地，甚至可以通过社交网络和博客中的信息，来猜测你的社会保障卡密码。来自卡耐基梅隆大学的两个研究者发现，一个人的生日和出生地有时足以让人猜到他或她的社会保障卡号码。

亚历山德罗·阿奎斯蒂是信息技术和公共政策专业的副教授，拉尔夫·格鲁斯是博士后研究员。(97①) 他们两个可以在单次尝试中猜到社会保障卡卡号前 5 位数字的概率为：1988 年以后出生的已故人员中的 44%，或者那些生于 1973 年至 1988 年之间的已故人员的 7%。他们可以在 1 000 次尝试中正确地确认 8.5% 的 1988 年以后出生的人的全部 9 位数的卡号。两位研究者在一篇报告中写道：“如果你能在少于 10 100，甚至少于 1 000 次的尝试中正确地找到一个人的社会保障卡号的全部 9 位数的话，那么社会保障卡号就不比一个三位数的 PIN 码（个人标识号码）更安全。”

(98) 社会保障局分配卡号数字的一部分来自于地域，这是导致卡号易被推断出的原因。社会保障卡号的前三位数字是根据社会保障申请表格上填写的邮寄地址的邮编制定的，中间两位数是从 01 到 99 之间选取其中两个不连贯的数字，后四位数字是按照顺序依次排列的。(97②) 卡耐·基梅隆表示，自 1989 年以来，个人出生后不久便派发社会保障卡号，这一做法使得美国年轻人的社会保障卡号更加容易被推算出来。阿奎斯蒂和格鲁斯可以更准确地推算出美国较小的州内的那些出生年月较近的人的社会保障卡号。

即使是只能推算出社会保障卡号的前 5 位便已经使身份窃取行为变得容易。身份窃取者可以使用电脑网络反复地使用别人的名字申请各种信用卡，直到他刚好碰到正确的卡号顺序；或者他们会发送钓鱼邮件，试图欺骗收到邮件的人透露他们社会保障卡卡号的后 4 位数字。但是美国社会保障局却表示大家不需要因为报告的内容而感到害怕。(99) “没有完全可靠的方法来预测社会保障卡

号，”美国社会保障局的一位发言人马克·拉斯特说。“社会保障局派发卡号的方法多年来一直公开”。但是阿奎斯蒂先生已经破解了如何推测社会保障卡号的说法完全是夸大其词。”

阿奎斯蒂表示未来将通过使用更加随机的派发机制使得社会保障卡号码变得更加安全。(100) 由于一些跟这篇报道无关的原因，美国社会保障局已经在开发一个随机派发社会保障卡号码的系统。新的数字派发方式将从明年开始实施。

第四周
模拟自测篇

本周我们设计了 4 套模拟试题，选材、设题各方面均等同于真题，考生可以通过模拟自测，在检验复习效果的同时，迅速地提高应试能力。

MODEL TEST 1

PART V READING COMPERHENSION [25 MIN]

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A

The contribution genes make intelligence increases as children grow older. This goes against the notion most people hold that as we age, environmental influences gradually overpower the genetic *legacy* (遗赠，遗产) we are born with — and may have implications for education.

"People assume the genetic influence goes down with age because the environmental differences between people pile up in life," says Robert Plomin. "What we found was quite amazing, and goes in the other direction."

Previous studies have shown variations in intelligence are at least partly due to genetics. To find out whether this genetic contribution varies with age, Plomin's team pooled data from six separate studies carried out in the U. S., the U. K., Australia and the Netherlands, involving a total of 11,000 pairs of twins.

In these studies, the researchers tested twins on reasoning, logic and arithmetic to measure a quantity called general cognitive ability, or "g". Each study also included both identical twins, with same genes, and *fraternal twins* (异卵双生), sharing about half their genes, making it possible to *disentangle* (分清) the contributions of genes and environment to their g scores.

Plomin's team calculated that in childhood, genes account for about 41 percent of the variation in intelligence. In adolescence, this rose to 55 percent; by young adulthood, it was 66 percent.

No one knows why the influence from genes should increase with age, but Plomin suggests that as children get older, they become better at exploiting and manipulating their environment to suit their genetic needs, and says, "Kids with high g will use their environment to foster their cognitive ability and choose friends who are like-minded." Children with medium to low g may choose less challenging pastimes and activities, further emphasizing their genetic legacy.

Is there any way to interfere with the pattern? Perhaps. "The evidence of strong heritability doesn't mean at all that there's nothing you can do about it," says Susanne Jaeggi. "From our own work, the ones that started off with lower IQ scores had higher gains after training."

Plomin suggests that genetic differences may be more emphasized if all children share an identical curriculum instead of it being tailored to children's natural abilities. "My *inclination* (倾向) would be to give everyone a good education, but put more effort into the lower end," he says.

Intelligence researcher Paul Thompson agrees, "It shows that educators need to steer kids towards things drawing out their natural talents."

81. Most people think as we grow older, intelligence increases
   A) are affected more by environment than the genetic legacy.
   B) should be attributed more to the contribution genes.
   C) are connected with the genetic legacy closely.
   D) go against the implication of the education.
82. Which of the following is correct about the previous studies?
   A) Genetic effect on intelligence goes down with age increasing.
   B) Cognitive ability grows with people aging.
   C) Environment contributes more to one's g scores.
   D) Genetics in part leads to variations in intelligence.
83. What can be inferred from the calculation got by Plomin's team?
   A) The younger the people, the greater the role genes play in intelligence variations.
   B) The genes play a greater and greater role in intelligence variations with age increasing.
   C) The younger the people, the greater the variations in intelligence.
   D) The older the people, the greater the variations in intelligence.
84. What can be known from the sixth paragraph?

A) The entertainment chosen by kids with low g may be less challenging.
B) Children want better environment to suit their genetic needs with age.
C) The older a child becomes, the better his cognitive ability is.
D) Kids with high cognitive ability stress genetic legacy more.

85. What does Susanne Jaeggi think of those with lower IQ scores?
A) They should be paid less attention to than those with high IQ scores.
B) They can do nothing because of the evidence of strong heritability.
C) Their IQ scores can grow higher by training.
D) They should emphasize their natural talents more.

TEXT B

Parents and grandparents with money to spare are no longer waiting until death to pass on their wealth. Instead, they're increasingly handing it over to their adult kids while they're still around to see how it's spent — and, in some cases, lend a hand.

Some 8.1 percent of American families have net worth in excess of $1 million, according to the Federal Reserve, and almost 2 percent have assets of over $2 million, the amount that is currently excluded from federal estate tax. (In 2009, the excluded amount rises to $3.5 million. There will be no federal estate tax in 2010, after which the excluded amount will return to $1 million, unless Congress acts.) Financial advisers say that in addition to the tax benefits that come from gradually transferring that wealth by reducing the estate to stay under the tax-exempt amount at death, well-to-do individuals — and even those with estates far under the million-dollar mark — are eager to share the money while they are still alive to see its effects. "It allows senior generations to see how kids and grandkids are using those funds and to get enjoyment out of knowing how the money is spent," says Mary Ann Sisco, national wealth adviser for JP Morgan's Private Client Services.

Lisa Tichenor of Dallas advises a foundation created by her son Taylor in honor of her late son, Willie, who died of bone cancer when he was 19. The money, which originally came from a family business, was given to her sons when they were young. Sharing that money now, instead of waiting to pass it on at death, allows her to spend time with Taylor and work on charitable projects with him, she says. "There is a lot of joy in working together for someone else's good when you have everything you need," she says.

Sally Hurme, an attorney with AARP's consumer protection unit, helped make her recently married daughter's down payment on a house. But she warns that parents first need to make sure they have enough money to fund their own expenses. "People today are living much longer than they used to live, and they may have very high

health costs," she says.

Giving money away early can serve to teach adult children how to handle wealth, says Jeremy White, a certified public accountant and coauthor of *Splitting Heirs: Giving Money and Things to Your Children Without Ruining Their Lives.* "You may be able to give an inheritance sampler," he says, "and see how the adult child handles that. You're around while you're living to give them guidance if asked."

Seniors interested in funding education for young grandchildren can put money into a 529 college savings plan, which is shielded from taxes on earnings. While the money still counts as a gift for tax purposes, says Rande Spiegelman, vice president of financial planning for the Schwab Center for Financial Research, it has the benefit of letting donors control how it's used or even change the beneficiary.

86. We can learn from the first paragraph that parents and grandparents
   A) used to give out their assets at death.
   B) don't care how their money is spent at all.
   C) would not give offspring financial help.
   D) no longer pass on their wealth to their offspring.
87. Which of the following is true about federal estate tax?
   A) two percent of the families in the U. S. must pay estate tax.
   B) one needn't pay asset tax if he owns more than $3.5 million in 2009.
   C) one has to pay asset tax no matter how much money he owns in 2010.
   D) one probably has to pay asset tax if he owns over $1 million in 2011.
88. Some individuals are eager to give money away early partly because
   A) it may help to reduce the estate tax their offspring have to pay.
   B) they want to see their offspring to live a prosperous life early.
   C) it gives them a hand to control how the money is used.
   D) they don't need the money since they've got everything they need.
89. It can be inferred from the examples of Lisa Tichenor and Sally Hurme that
   A) people should accumulate wealth while young and distribute it when they are old.
   B) old people should keep their money to themselves because the medical expenses are high.
   C) parents and grandparents should help their children or grandchildren as much as possible.
   D) we should pass on our wealth to our children early but ought to keep a necessary amount.
90. It is implied in the last two paragraphs that

A) giving one's money and things to the children will ruin their lives.

B) giving money away can ensure one's descends a better education.

C) passing on an early inheritance may help offspring make good use of the money.

D) donors have no right to change the beneficiary once designated in the college savings plan.

TEXT C

In delivery rooms across the country, a new ritual is taking place right alongside the practice of cutting the umbilical cord. Nurses and doctors are also taking a drop of blood with a quick *prick* (刺, 扎) of the newborn's heel, then testing the sample for an array of genetic and metabolic diseases.

According to a new March of Dimes report, all 50 states now require screening for at least 21 of a panel of 29 diseases — many of them rare but potentially debilitating or fatal — which means that 96% of the 4 million babies born each year in the U. S. are routinely tested.

Less than a decade ago, newborns weren't so fortunate. As recently as 2000, most hospitals tested for only a handful of the recommended 29 diseases, including phenylketonuria, a metabolic disorder that can result in mental retardation, and hypothyroidism, a hormone deficiency that can *stunt* (阻碍正常生长) growth and brain development. (Both conditions are treatable with special diets and hormone supplements.) In many cases, these detectable diseases can be treated or managed if caught early.

In 2005, the American College of Medical Genetics recommended uniform and broader screening for the entire catalog of conditions, including amino acid deficiencies, oxidative disorders and blood diseases such as sickle cell anemia. The March of Dimes and the American Academy of Pediatrics endorsed that recommendation, and lobbied states to legislate mandatory newborn screenings. That same year, a March of Dimes survey found that only 38% of babies were getting sufficiently screened, with at least 21 of the 29 available tests. "These are rare conditions, but they can be devastating and catastrophic if not detected," says Dr. Jennifer Howse, president of the March of Dimes.

Today, that percentage is closer to 100%. All 50 states test for at least 21 diseases, and 24 states screen for the entire panel of 29 conditions. That expansion of testing can be traced in part to technology; new techniques make it easier to detect specific genetic changes and the presence or absence of certain proteins that are the hallmarks of the diseases.

The mandated testing means, however, that states must pick up the tab — just under $100 per newborn for the full panel of 29 tests — through Medicaid or other programs if parents' insurance programs don't cover it. To meet demand, many states have invested in building labs within their public health departments or contracted with independent labs to perform the analyses. The March of Dimes is also pushing for national guidelines and appropriations to support newborn screening now that all 50 states are on board. "We're very mindful of the tough economic situation the states are experiencing," says Howse. "But I am relatively optimistic about this program staying in place. It's much less expensive to treat these conditions than it is to manage the catastrophic illness that can occur if they are not detected."

91. What's the new ritual taking place in American delivery rooms?
   A) The practice of cutting the umbilical cord.
   B) Dropping blood from the newborn's heel.
   C) Genetic tests for newborns to detect fatal diseases.
   D) Testing genes for newborns to measure their intelligence.
92. Which of the following is not true about hypothyroidism?
   A) It belongs to the recommended 29 diseases tested for newborns.
   B) It's uncommon, deadly but treatable.
   C) It can be detected in a handful of children.
   D) It relates to body growth and mental development.
93. We may infer from the fourth paragraph that
   A) all states have legislated mandatory newborn screenings in 2005.
   B) Jennifer Howse believes in the great significance of newborn screenings.
   C) the entire catalog of conditions means a panel of 21 diseases.
   D) sickle cell anemia is a kind of oxidative disorders.
94. Which of the following plays a key role in expansion of testing according to the text?
   A) The presence of certain proteins.
   B) Doctors' efforts.
   C) New techniques.
   D) Specific genetic changes.
95. The sentence "states must pick up the tab" (Line 1, Para. 6) shows that
   A) states must select or choose a good tab carefully.
   B) states must obtain money from Medicaid for the mandated testing.
   C) states must earn $100 from per newborn test.
   D) states must pay full bills for newborns' screenings.

TEXT D

Amitai Etzioni is not surprised by the latest headings about scheming corporate

crooks（骗子）. As a visiting professor at the Harvard Business School in 1989, he ended his work there disgusted with his students' overwhelming lust for money. "They're taught that profit is all that matters," he says. "Many schools don't even offer *ethics*（伦理学）courses at all."

Etzioni expressed his frustration about the interests of his graduate students. "By and large, I clearly had not found a way to help classes full of MBAs see that there is more to life than money, power, fame and self-interest," he wrote at the time. Today he still takes the blame for not educating these "business-leaders-to-be." "I really feel like I failed them," he says. "If I was a better teacher maybe I could have reached them."

Etzioni was a respected ethics expert when he arrived at Harvard. He hoped his work at the university would give him insight into how questions of morality could be applied to places where self-interest flourished. What he found wasn't encouraging. Those would-be executives had, says Etzioni, little interest in concepts of ethics and morality in the boardroom-and their professor was met with blank stares when he urged his students to see business in new and different ways.

Etzioni sees the experience at Harvard as an eye-opening one and says there's much about business schools that he'd like to change. "A lot of the faculty teaching business are bad news themselves," Etzioni says. From offering classes that teach students how to legally manipulate contracts, to reinforcing the notion of profit over community interests, Etzioni has seen a lot that's left him shaking his head. And because of what he's seen taught in business schools, he's not surprised by the latest rash of corporate scandals. "In many ways things have got a lot worse at business schools, I suspect," says Etzioni.

Etzioni is still teaching the sociology of right and wrong and still calling for ethical business leadership. "People with poor motives will always exist," he says. "Sometimes environments constrain those people and sometimes environments give those people opportunity." Etzioni says the booming economy of the last decade enabled those individuals with poor motives to get rich before getting in trouble. His hope now is that the cries for reform will provide more fertile soil for his longstanding messages about business ethics.

96. What impressed Amitai Etzioni most about Harvard MBA students?
   A）Their keen interest in business courses.
   B）Their intense desire for money.
   C）Their tactics for making profits.
   D）Their potential to become business leaders.
97. Why did Amitai Etzioni say "I really feel like I failed them"（Lines 4-5,

Para. 2)?

A) He was unable to alert his students to corporate malpractice.

B) He didn't teach his students to see business in new and different ways.

C) He could not get his students to understand the importance of ethics in business.

D) He didn't offer courses that would meet the expectations of the business-leaders-to-be.

98. Most would-be executives at the Harvard Business School believed that

A) questions of morality were of utmost importance in business affairs.

B) self-interest should not be the top priority in business dealings.

C) new and different principles should be taught at business schools.

D) there was no place for ethics and morality in business dealings.

99. In Etzioni's view, the latest rash of corporate scandals could be attributed to

A) the tendency in business schools to stress self-interest over business ethics.

B) the executives' lack of knowledge in legally manipulating contracts.

C) the increasingly fierce competition in the modern business world.

D) the moral corruption of business school graduates.

100. We learn from the last paragraph that

A) the calls for reform will probably help promote business ethics.

B) businessmen with poor motives will gain the upper hand.

C) business ethics courses should be taught in all business schools.

D) reform in business management contributes to economic growth.

TEXT A

81. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。文章第一段第一句说分配基因使智力随年龄而增长，第二句接着说这一说法与多数人的观点相左（goes against the notion most people hold），多数人认为随着年龄的增长，环境因素对智力的影响大于遗传因素，四个选项中与此意相吻合的是 A。

82. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。第三段第一句提到，之前的研究表明智力方面的变化至少有部分要归因于遗传，四个选项中与此意相符合的是 D。

83. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。文章第五段提到了普洛明小组的研究结果，在智力的变化方面，在童年，基因的影响占 41%。在青少年时期，基因的影响增加到 55%；年轻的成人时期，基因的影响占到 66%。由此可推断，基因在人的智力变化方面的影响是随年龄的增长而增加的，故答案为 B。

84. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。第六段最后一句提到，认知能力中下等的孩子可能选择不太具有挑战性的游戏和活动，A 项与此相符，故为答案。

85. **解析**：答案为 **C**。观点态度题。倒数第三段是有关苏珊·杰吉的观点，他提到遗传可能性的证据根本不意味着你无法改变这种模式，从我们的研究看来，那些在一开始智商值很低的人，经过训练后会获得更高的智商值，由此可知，她认为智商值可以通过后天的训练而增高，故答案为 C。

全文翻译

随着孩子年龄的增大，分配基因促使孩子的智力增长。(81) 这一说法与多数人认为的“随着我们年龄的增长，环境对我们的影响逐渐超过基因”的观点相左，这或许对教育会有些意义。

罗伯特·普洛明说：“人们认为遗传的影响会随着年龄的增长而减少，因为人们之间环境的差异在生活中积累。但我们所发现的却相当令人惊异，并且是完全相反的。

(82) 之前的研究已表明智力方面的变化至少有部分要归因于遗传。为了发现遗传分配是否随年龄变化，普洛明研究小组将从六项独立的研究中得来的数据合并在了一起。这六项研究分别是由美国、英国、澳大利亚和荷兰开展的，总共包括一万一千对双胞胎。

在这些研究中，研究者测试了这些双胞胎的推理、逻辑和算术的能力，从而来测量一种叫做一般认知能力的量，或者被称为“g”。每项研究还包括拥有同样基因的同卵双胞胎和只有一半基因相同的异卵双胞胎，这样就可能分清分配基因和环境对一般认知能力的分数的影响。

(83) 据普洛明小组估算，在智力的变化方面，在童年，基因的影响约占41%；在青少年时期，基因的影响增加到55%；在成年早期，基因的影响占到66%。

没人知道为什么基因的影响会随着年龄的增加而增加，但是普洛明提出，随着孩子越来越大，他们更擅长开拓和掌控环境来适应他们的基因需求。他还说：“‘g’分值很高的孩子会利用环境培养他们的认知能力，并选择和他们志趣相同的朋友。”(84) 认知能力中下等的孩子可能选择不太具有挑战性的游戏和活动，更进一步强调他们的遗传特质。

有任何方式影响这一模式吗？或许吧。苏珊·杰吉说：“(85) 遗传可能性的证据并不意味着你无法改变这种模式。从我们的研究看来，那些在一开始智商值很低的人，经过训练后会获得更高的智商值。”

普洛明提出，如果所有的孩子学习的都是相同的课程，而不是根据他们天生能力而制定的课程，那么基因差异可能会显得更重要。他说：“我倾向于为每个学生提供良好的教育，但对低智商者应付出更多的努力。”

智力研究员保尔·汤普逊承认：“这表明教育者需要引导孩子们朝着能发挥他们天赋的方面发展。”

TEXT B

86. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。第一段首句谈到，有闲钱的父母或祖父母不再等到临死前才把他们的财产留给子孙，由此可知，A（他们曾经在即将过世时才遗赠财产）为答案。首段尾句谈到，老人们越来越多地在生前就把钱财送给子孙，看他们如何花销财产，并且想“帮他们一把”，由此可知，老人们并非“不在乎他们的钱如何被花掉”或“不愿意给后代提供经济援助”，排除 B 和 C。文章出现 no longer 这一短语时并非指“不再给后代留下遗产”，而是“不再等到临死前才留给子孙”，故排除 D。

87. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。第二段开头提及一系列的数字，由括号中 after…一句可知，2010 年之后免税额将再次回落到 100 万美元，除非国会重新立法，由此可知答案为 D。该段第一句谈到 2% 的家庭资产超过 200 万美元，这些数量目前不用缴纳财产税，由此排除 A；括号中的内容谈到，2009 年免税资产额的上限提到了 350 万美元，也就是说数额小于 350 万美元不需缴税，而非高于这一数额，由此排除 B；同样括号中还提到，2010 年将不再收缴财产税，由此排除 C。

88. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。题干关键词 are eager to give money away early 是第二段倒数第二句中 are eager to…while they…alive 的同义转述。该句说，采用逐渐转移财产的办法在有生之年减少财产以使财产保持在免税范围之内，这样做当然可以减少甚至免于缴纳财产税，因此这很可能是一些人急于早些把财产分给子孙的原因，故答案为 A。

89. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。根据题干中的人名关键词可将信息定位至第三、四段。其中第三段通过丽萨·提奇娜的经历主要谈把钱财早些分配给子孙所带来的好处；而第四段又通过萨利·赫尔姆的例子介绍长者必须有足够的钱来确保能够支付自己的开支的问题，综合起来，即为 D 谈论的内容，即一方面早点把财产分割给子孙，另一方面也留出足够的钱供自己使用，故答案为 D。

90. **解析**：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。第五段第一句谈到，提前交付遗产可以教会成年子孙如何理财，C 项与此相符。A 的内容是对第五段提到的书名的曲解，故排除；尾段讲述了将钱存入 529 所大学存款项目里面的好处，而这种出发点并不一定确保其后代接受更好的教育，故排除 B；同时尾段最后一句也谈到捐赠者可以控制其如何使用甚至可以变更受益人，故 D 也应排除。

全文翻译

（86）有闲钱的父母或祖父母不再等到临死前才把他们的财产留给子孙。相反，他们越来越多地在生前就把钱财送给已成年的子孙，看他们如何花销——在有些情况下还帮他们一把。

按照美国联邦储备委员会的说法，大约8.1%的美国家庭的总资产超过100万美元，(87) 并且有大约2%的家庭资产超过200万美元，这些数量目前不用缴纳财产税。(到2009年，免税资产额的上限提到了350万美元，而2010年将不再收缴财产税，之后免税额将再次回落到100万美元，除非国会重新立法)。(88) 金融顾问谈到除了因为采用逐渐转移财产的办法来在有生之年减少财产以使财产保持在免税范围之内，那些富人——甚至包括那些资产远远低于百万数额的人——急于在有生之年把财产分给子孙以便看到其用途。JP摩根私人客户服务国家级财产顾问玛丽·安·希斯科说："这使得老一代人能够看到子孙如何利用这些钱，并且通过了解这些钱的花销方式而获得快乐。"

达拉斯市的丽萨·提奇娜在她儿子泰勒建立的一个基金做顾问，该项基金是用来纪念她19岁患骨癌去世的儿子威利的。这些钱原本来自于家族企业，她在儿子年轻时分给了他们。(89①) 她谈到，与他人共同拥有这些钱财，而不是在死后留给子孙，使得她能够有时间跟泰勒待在一块儿，并与他共同经营他们的慈善项目。她还谈道："当你什么东西都不缺时，为了他人的利益而一起工作会带来很多快乐。"

萨利·赫尔姆是美国退休人员协会消费者保护部门的一名代理律师，她帮新婚的女儿交了房屋的首付款。(89②) 但萨利告诫说父母首先必须确保他们有足够的钱支付自己的开支。她还谈道："如今人们比以前寿命更长了，他们可能要在医疗保健方面花费很多。"

(90) 杰里米·怀特谈道，提前交付遗产可以教会成年子孙如何理财，他是一名持证公共会计，并与他人合著了一本书《分隔继承人——在不破坏其生活的情况下将财产赠与子孙》。他谈道："你可以先给一份财产样本，看一下成年子孙如何利用这些财产。如果他们需要指点的话可以在你有生之年随时找你。"

有志于在教育上资助年幼孙子（女）的老年人可以将钱存入529所大学存款项目里面，这样，在孙子（女）得到这笔钱时可以免缴收入税。嘉信理财金融研究中心的副主席兰德·斯皮格曼谈道，虽然这些钱是因避税而馈赠给子孙的，但其好处就在于捐赠者可以控制其如何使用，甚至可以变更受益人。

TEXT C

91. **解析：**答案为**C**。事实细节题。第一段第二句话就是对the new ritual的具体解释，即：抽取新生儿的血液，检查一系列的致命性基因和代谢疾病。选项C（通过对新生儿进行基因测试来检查一些致命性疾病）正是该句话的同义转换，故为答案。A（剪断脐带的实践），不是新的程序；B（从新生儿的脚后跟抽血），只是该程序的具体操作部分，不具有概括性；D（通过对新生儿进行基因测试来检查其智力），只是其中一方面，故也不正确。

92. **解析**：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。由题干的关键词 hypothyroidism 可将答案定位在第三段，A（它属于建议给新生儿进行检查的 29 种疾病），这与该段第二句的前半句内容吻合；B（它是罕见的致命性疾病，但可以治愈），关于它的“罕见性和致命性”在文中第二段的破折号之间有说明，关于它的“可治愈性”，在该段括号的内容中也有明确说明，所以 B 所述内容也与原文吻合；D（它与身体的生长和智力的发育相关），这正是这种疾病的概念，在原文中是以 hypothyroidism 的同位语来补充说明的，故 D 也与原文相符；而 C“在少数孩子中发现了这种疾病”，原文对此并未提及，所以 C 为答案。

93. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。本题要求根据第四段的内容来做出推断，该段主要是说明 2005 年美国对新生儿疾病的筛选情况。B（Jennifer Howse 认为，对新生儿的筛选具有重大意义），这可以从该段最后 Jennifer Howse 所说的话中推断出来，即：Jennifer Howse 认为这些都是罕见的疾病，但是如果没有检查到，它们会造成致命性和灾难性的后果，所以答案为 B。A（2005 年，各州都通过立法要求对新生儿进行强制性筛选），说法本身太绝对，而且与原文 The March of Dimes and the American Academy of Pediatrics 游说各州立法，对新生儿进行强制性筛选相矛盾，所以 A 不正确；C（筛查的全部清单包括 21 种疾病），这与原文所提到的全部 29 种疾病不吻合，所以 C 也不对；D“镰状细胞性贫血是一种氧化失调症”，这与原文不吻合，原文提到镰状细胞性贫血是一种血液疾病，所以 D 也不对。

94. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。题干是对第五段第二句话的同义转换，即用 plays a key role in 替换了 can be traced in part to，所以答案应为 technology 或其同义词，而选项 C（新技术）正是 technology 的下义词，所以 C 是答案。

95. **解析**：答案为 **D**。语义理解题。该句的后面有一个由破折号连接的插入语，对该句起着补充说明的作用，可以由它来推断出该句的真正意思。根据该插入语可知，每位新生儿 29 种检查的全部费用不足 100 美元，由此可以初步判断其前的句子是关于费用的意思，再根据第二个破折号后的内容，可以知道是“各州要为此而买单”的意思，这与 D（各州必须为新生儿筛选付费）相吻合，故答案为 D。

全文翻译

在全国的产房中，一个新的固定程序正在剪断脐带的实践中形成。(91) 护士和医生也会从新生儿的脚后跟处快速地抽取血液，然后由此来测试一系列的遗传与代谢疾病。

根据出生缺陷基金会的一项新的报告，现在所有的 50 个州都至少要对 29 种

疾病中的21种做出筛选——其中的许多疾病极为罕见，但却会令人逐渐虚弱或致命的——这意味着，美国每年出生的400万名婴儿中的96%都要进行例行检查。

不过，前几年的新生儿都没有那么幸运。直到2000年，大多数的医院只对(92)被推荐的29种疾病中的少数疾病进行检查，包括苯丙酮酸尿症和甲状腺功能减退。前者是一种可能导致智力迟钝的代谢疾病，而后者则是一种阻碍成长和脑发育的荷尔蒙缺乏症。(这两种情况都可以通过专门的饮食和荷尔蒙补充剂治愈)。在大多数情况下，如果能在早期发现这些可检出性的疾病，就可以对它们进行治疗或者处理。

2005年，美国医学遗传学院建议对这些疾病进行统一的、更广泛的彻底筛查，包括氨基酸缺失、氧化失调和血液疾病，如镰状细胞性贫血。出生缺陷基金会和美国儿科学会支持这个建议，并游说各州立法，强制进行新生儿筛查。同年，出生缺陷基金会的一个调查发现，只有38%的婴儿能得到充分的筛选，至少对29种可筛选疾病中的21种做了筛选。出生缺陷基金会的会长Jennifer Howse博士说，(93)“这些都是罕见的疾病，但是如果没有检查到，它们会造成致命性和灾难性的后果。”

今天，这种筛选率几乎接近100%了。所有50个州都至少筛选其中的21种疾病，24个州对全部的29种疾病都进行筛选。(94)这种筛选范围扩大的部分原因可以追溯到技术的发展，新的技术更容易检测出特定的基因变异以及作为疾病标志的某些蛋白质的出现或者缺失。

(95)然而，如果新生儿父母的保险计划中不包括这些检查的费用，那么强制性的筛选就意味着各州必须通过公共医疗补助或者其他的项目来承担全部的费用——每位新生儿29种检查的全部费用不足100美元。为了满足这种需求，许多州都在其公共卫生部门内部投资建立实验室，或者与独立的实验室签订合同来进行有效的分析。出生缺陷基金会也正在努力争取制定国家方针，筹备经费来支持已经在50个州开展起来的新生儿筛查工作。Howse说：“我们非常关注各州正在经历的艰难的经济形势，但是我对该项目的实施比较乐观。如果不做筛选，这些疾病就可能发生。与处理这种灾难性的后果相比，筛选这些疾病的开支要少得多。”

TEXT D

96. **解析**：答案为**B**。事实细节题。文章首段第二句提到，Amitai Etzioni因为讨厌哈佛学生强烈的金钱欲而结束了在那里的工作，选项B中的intense desire for money对应文中的overwhelming lust for money，故答案为B。
97. **解析**：答案为**C**。语义理解题。题干出现在第二段最后一句。通过文章前两段可知，阿米泰·伊兹欧尼是教伦理学的，而那些哈佛商学院的学生只看重金钱，对商业伦理道德非常淡漠。由此推知，他所说的failed them应是指他身为老师，却没能对学生产生影响，无法使其认识到伦理道德在商业行为中的重要性，故答案为C。
98. **解析**：答案为**D**。观点态度题。第三段提到，那些未来的管理人员在会议上

对伦理道德没有任何兴趣，而当教授劝他们要用新的观念看待商业时，也只换来困惑茫然的表情。由此可推知，哈佛商学院的学生普遍认为在处理商业问题时根本没必要考虑伦理和道德，故答案为 D。

99. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。第四段末句提到，Etzioni 对最近听说的商业丑闻并不感到惊讶是因为他见过商学院里的教学状况：老师教学生怎样合法操纵合同，给学生强化利润高于公共利益的观念。由此可推断，商学院过分强调个人利益高于商业道德的趋势应是导致近来商业丑闻不断出现的原因，故答案为 A。

100. **解析**：答案为 **A**。推理判断题。文章末段中提到，Etzioni 希望改革的呼声能够为他一直倡导的商业道德提供更肥沃的土壤。由此可推断，改革的号召将可能提升人们对商业伦理道德的重视程度，故答案为 A。

全文翻译

对最近有关狡猾的公司骗子的报道，阿米泰·伊兹欧尼并不感到惊讶。(96) 1989 年到哈佛商学院做访问教授期间，他最终因为讨厌学生们强烈的金钱欲而结束了在那里的工作。“他们被教导说利润就是一切，”他说，“很多学院甚至根本不开伦理学这门课。”

(97) 伊兹欧尼表示他对自己的研究生学生的兴趣感到很失望。“总的来说，我显然还没有找到一种方法，让那么多班的 MBA 们明白生活中有比金钱、权力、名誉和个人利益更重要的东西，”他当时这样写道。今天他仍为没能教育好这些“未来的商业领袖”而自责。“我真感觉自己让他们失望了，”他说，“如果我是位更好的老师，或许能对他们产生影响。”

初到哈佛时，伊兹欧尼是位备受尊敬的伦理学家。他希望在这所大学的工作能使他洞察到道德如何在私欲膨胀的地方发挥作用。然而发现的一切却并不能令他鼓舞。(98) 他说，那些未来的管理人员在会议上对伦理道德是没有任何兴趣的——当教授劝导学生要从新的、不同的角度看待商业时，换来的却是茫然困惑的眼神。

伊兹欧尼认为哈佛的经历真是让他大开眼界了，他说他想改变商学院里的很多东西。(99) “很多教授商业课的教师本身就有问题，”他说。从教学生怎样合法操纵合同，到给学生强化利润高于公共利益的观念，伊兹欧尼见过的许多事情都令他摇头。因为见过商学院里的教学情况，所以他对最近一连串的公司丑闻并不感到吃惊。“我怀疑在很多方面，商学院里的情况甚至比这更糟，”他说。

伊兹欧尼现在还在教授是非社会学，还在召唤道德的商业领导才能。“动机不纯的人总是有的，”他说。“有时候环境限制这些人，有时候环境给他们提供机会。”伊兹欧尼说，过去十年的经济繁荣使这些动机不良的人发了家，却没有遇到麻烦。(100) 他现在的希望是：改革的呼声能够为他一直倡导的商业道德提供更肥沃的土壤。

MODEL TEST 2

PART V READING COMPERHENSION [25 MIN]

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A

The Arctic Ocean has given up tens of thousands more square kilometers of ice in a relentless summer of melt, with scientists watching through satellite eyes for a possible record low polar ice cap.

From the barren Arctic shore of a village in Canada's far northwest, veteran observer Eddie Gruben has seen the summer ice retreating more each decade as the world has warmed. By this weekend the ice edge lay 128 kilometers at sea, but forty years ago, it was 64 kilometers out. Global average temperatures rose 1 degree Fahrenheit in the past century, but Arctic temperatures rose twice as much or even faster, almost certainly in good part because of man-made greenhouse gases, researchers say. In late July the mercury soared to almost 86 degrees Fahrenheit in this settlement of 900 Arctic Eskimos.

As of Thursday, the U. S. National Snow and Ice Data Center reported, the polar ice cap extended over 6. 75 million square kilometers after having shrunk an average 106, 000 square kilometers a day in July — equivalent to one Indiana or three Belgiums daily. The rate of melt was similar to that of July 2007, the year when the ice cap dwindled to a record low minimum extent of 4. 3 million square kilometers in September. In its latest analysis, NSIDC said Arctic atmospheric conditions this summer have been similar to those of the summer of 2007, including a high-pressure ridge that produced clear skies and strong melt in the Beaufort Sea, the arm of the Arctic Ocean off northern Alaska and northwestern Canada.

Scientists say the makeup of the frozen polar sea has shifted significantly the past few years, as thick multiyear ice has given way as the Arctic's dominant form to thin ice that comes and goes with each winter and summer. The past few years have "signaled a fundamental change in the character of the ice and the Arctic climate," Meier said. Ironically, the summer melts since 2007 appear to have allowed disintegrating but still thick multiyear ice to drift this year into the relatively narrow channels of the Northwest Passage. Usually impassable channels had been relatively

ice-free the past two summers.

Observation satellites' remote sensors will tell researchers in September whether the polar cap diminished this summer to its smallest size on record.

Then the sun will begin to slip below the horizon for several months, and temperatures plunging in the polar darkness will freeze the surface of the sea again, leaving this and other Arctic coastlines in the grip of ice. Most of the sea ice will be new, thinner and weaker annual formations, however.

At a global conference last March in Copenhagen, scientists declared that climate change is occurring faster than had been anticipated, citing the fast-dying Arctic cap as one example. A month later, the U. S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration predicted Arctic summers could be almost ice-free within 30 years, not at the century's end as earlier predicted.

81. The word "retreating" (Line 2, Para. 2) most probably means
   A) withdrawing.
   B) moving back.
   C) melting.
   D) treating again.
82. We may infer from Para. 2 and 3 that
   A) rising Arctic temperatures result completely from man-made greenhouse gases.
   B) the summer ice edge was 192 kilometers at sea 40 years ago.
   C) the polar ice cap was over 6. 87 million square kilometers in July.
   D) the ice cap reduced to a record low minimum extent in July.
83. We may know that summer melts made
   A) some impassable channels covered by ice.
   B) no contribution to the makeup change of polar ice.
   C) thin ice become multiyear ice.
   D) the Arctic climate change its character.
84. We learn from the last two paragraphs that
   A) scientists predicted future climate changes accurately.
   B) the polar cap diminished this summer to its smallest size on record.
   C) the future ice may be annually formed thin ice.
   D) Arctic summers couldn't be ice-free until next century.
85. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?
   A) Arctic Ice Lowers to Its Smallest Size.
   B) Arctic Ice Disappears under Summer Sun.
   C) Why Arctic Ice Disappears Soon.
   D) Arctic Ice Closely Relates to Climate Change.

TEXT B

Intel chairman Andy Grove has decided to cut the Gordian knot of controversy surrounding stem cell research by simply writing a check.

The check, which he pledged last week, could be for as much as $5 million, depending on how many donors make gifts of between $50,000 and $500,000, which he has promised to match. It will be made out to the University of California-san Francisco (UCSF).

Thanks in part to such private donations, university research into uses for human stem cells — the cells at the earliest stages of development that can form any body part-will continue in California. With private financial support, the state will be less likely to lose talented scientists who would be tempted to leave the field or even leave the country as research dependent on federal money slows to a *glacial* (极其缓慢的) pace.

Hindered by limits President Bush placed on stem cell research a year ago, scientists are turning to laboratories that can carry out work without using federal money. This is awkward for universities, which must spend extra money building separate labs and keeping rigorous records proving no federal funds were involved. Grove's donation, a first step toward a $20 million target at UCSF, will ease the burden.

The president's decision a year ago to allow research on already existing stem cell lines was portrayed as a reasonable compromise between scientists' needs for cells to work with, and concerns that this kind of research could lead to wholesale creation and destruction of human *embryos* (胚胎), cloned infants and a general contempt for human life.

But Bush's effort to please both sides ended up pleasing neither. And it certainly didn't provide the basis for cutting edge research. Of the 78 existing stem cell lines which Bush said are all that science would ever need, only one is in this country (at the University of Wisconsin), and only five are ready for distribution to researchers. All were grown in conjunction with mouse cells, making future *therapeutic* (治疗的) uses unlikely.

The Bush administration seems bent on satisfying the small but vocal group of Americans who oppose stem cell research under any conditions. Fortunately, Grove and others are more interested in advancing scientific research that could benefit the large number of Americans who suffer from Parkinson's disease, nerve injuries, heart diseases and many other problems.

86. When Andy Grove decided to cut the Gordian knot, he meant to

A) put an end to stem cell research.
B) end Intel's relations with Gordian.
C) settle the dispute on stem cell research quickly.
D) expel Gordian from stem cell research for good.

87. For UCSF to carry on stem cell research, new funds have to come from
A) interested businesses and individuals.
B) the United States federal government.
C) a foundation set up by the Intel Company.
D) executives of leading American companies.

88. As a result of the limits Bush placed on stem cell research, American universities will
A) conduct the research in laboratories overseas.
B) abandon the research altogether in the near future.
C) have to carry out the research secretly.
D) have to raise money to build separate labs.

89. We may infer from the passage that future therapeutic uses of stem cells will be unlikely unless
A) human stem cells are used in the research.
B) a lot more private donations can be secured.
C) more federal money is used for the research.
D) talented scientists are involved in the research.

90. The reason lying behind President Bush's placing limits on stem cell research is that
A) his administration is financially pinched.
B) he did not want to offend its opponents.
C) it amounts to a contempt for human life.
D) it did not promise any therapeutic value.

TEXT C

Public distrust of scientists stems in part from the blurring of boundaries between science and technology, between discovery and manufacture. Most governments, perhaps all governments, justify public expenditure on scientific research in terms of the economic benefits the scientific enterprise has brought in the past and will bring in the future. Politicians remind their voters of the splendid machines 'our scientists' have invented, the new drugs to relieve old *ailments* (病痛), and the new surgical equipment and techniques by which previously *intractable* (难治疗的) conditions may now be treated and lives saved. At the same time, the politicians demand of

scientists that they tailor their research to "economic needs", that they award a higher priority to research proposals that are "near the market" and can be translated into the greatest return on investment in the shortest time. Dependent, as they are, on politicians for much of their funding, scientists have little choice but to comply. Like the rest of us, they are members of a society that rates the creation of wealth as the greatest possible good. Many have reservations, but keep them to themselves in what they perceive as a climate hostile to the pursuit of understanding for its own sake and the idea of an inquiring, creative spirit.

In such circumstances no one should be too hard on people who are suspicious of conflicts of interest. When we learn that the distinguished professor assuring us of the safety of a particular product holds a consultancy with the company making it, we cannot be blamed for wondering whether his fee might conceivably cloud his professional judgment. Even if the professor holds no consultancy with any firm, some people may still distrust him because of his association with those who do, or at least wonder about the source of some of his research funding.

This attitude can have damaging effects. It questions the integrity of individuals working in a profession that prizes intellectual honesty as the supreme virtue, and plays into the hands of those who would like to discredit scientists by representing them as *venal* (可以收买的). This makes it easier to dismiss all scientific pronouncements, but especially those made by the scientists who present themselves as "experts". The scientist most likely to understand the safety of a nuclear reactor, for example, is a nuclear engineer, and a nuclear engineer is most likely to be employed by the nuclear industry. If a nuclear engineer declares that a reactor is unsafe, we believe him, because clearly it is not to his advantage to lie about it. If he tells us it is safe, on the other hand, we distrust him, because he may well be protecting the employer who pays his salary.

91. What is the chief concern of most governments when it comes to scientific research?
   A) Support from the votes.
   B) Quick economic returns.
   C) The reduction of public expenditure.
   D) The budget for a research project.
92. Scientist have to adapt their research to'economic needs' in order to
   A) impress the public with their achievements.
   B) pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake.
   C) obtain funding from the government.
   D) translate knowledge into wealth.

93. Why won't scientists complain about the government's policy concerning scientific research?
   A) They think they work in an environment hostile to the free pursuit of knowledge.
   B) They are accustomed to keeping their opinions to themselves.
   C) They know it takes patience to win support from the public.
   D) They think compliance with government policy is in the interests of the public.
94. According to the author, people are suspicious of the professional judgment of scientists because
   A) their pronouncements often turn out to be wrong.
   B) sometimes they hide the source of their research funding.
   C) some of them do not give priority to intellectual honesty.
   D) they could be influenced by their association with the project concerned.
95. Why does the author say that public distrust of scientists can have damaging effects?
   A) It makes things difficult for scientists seeking research funds.
   B) People would not believe scientists even when they tell the truth.
   C) It may dampen the enthusiasm of scientists for independent research.
   D) Scientists themselves may doubt the value of their research findings.

TEXT D

A few years back, the decision to move the Barnes, a respected American art institution, from its current location in the suburban town of Merion, Pa., to a site in Philadelphia's museum district caused an argument — not only because it shamelessly went against the will of the founder, Albert C. Barnes, but also because it threatened to *dismantle* (破坏) a relationship among art, architecture and landscape critical to the Barnes's success as a museum.

For any architect taking on the challenge of the new space, the confusion of moral and design questions might seem overwhelming. What is an architect's responsibility to Barnes' vision of a marvelous but odd collection of early Modern artworks housed in a *rambling* (布局凌乱的) 1920s Beaux-arts pile? Is it possible to reproduce its spirit in such a changed setting? Or does trying to replicate the Barnes' unique atmosphere only doom you to failure? The answers of the New York architects taking the commission are not reassuring.

The new Barnes will include many of the features that have become virtually *mandatory* (强制性的) in the museum world today — conservation and education

departments, temporary exhibition space, auditorium, bookstore, cafe — making it four times the size of the old Barnes. The architects have tried to compensate for this by laying out these spaces in an elaborate architectural procession that is clearly intended to replicate the peacefulness, if not the fantastic charm, of the old museum.

But the result is a complicated design. Almost every detail seems to ache from the strain of trying to preserve the spirit of the original building in a very different context. The failure to do so, despite such an earnest effort, is the strongest argument yet for why the Barnes should not be moved in the first place.

The old Barnes is by no means an obvious model for a great museum. Inside the lighting is far from perfect, and the collection itself, mixing masterpieces by C zanne, Picasso and Soutine with second-rate paintings by lesser-known artists, has a distinctly odd flavor. But these apparent flaws are also what have made the Barnes one of the country's most charming exhibition spaces.

But today the new Barnes is after a different kind of audience. Although museum officials say the existing limits on crowd size will be kept, it is clearly meant to draw bigger numbers and more tourist dollars. For most visitors the relationship to the art will feel less immediate.

96. Old Barnes became the successful museum mainly because of
   A) its beneficial geographical position in a suburban town.
   B) its unique design and orderly collection of arts.
   C) its perfect connection among art, architecture and landscape.
   D) its special and different atmosphere.
97. What challenge do the architects face in building the new Barnes?
   A) The difficulty in retaining its original peacefulness.
   B) The ethical and design problems.
   C) The difficulty in collecting early modern artworks.
   D) The lack of confidence in undertaking the task.
98. What will the new Barnes be like according to the third paragraph?
   A) It will be more modern than the old one.
   B) It will be much larger than the old one.
   C) It will replicate the old one completely.
   D) It will focus on the temporary exhibition.
99. What can we know from the fifth paragraph?
   A) The old Barnes is a good example of the great modern museums.
   B) The mixture of masterpieces and second-rate paintings downgrades the old Barnes.
   C) The world-famous painters' works make the old Barnes the charming place.

D）It is the seeming imperfection that makes the old Barnes attractive.

100. What does the author think of today's new Barnes according to the last paragraph?

A）Drawing more money from tourists becomes its aim.

B）It limits the number of tourists visiting it every year.

C）It helps visitors develop an immediate relationship with art.

D）Attracting a different kind of audience is what it focuses on.

答案与解析

TEXT A

81. **解析**：答案为 **C**。语义理解题。retreat 表示“撤退，躲避，向后退”等意思，但此处肯定不只是其本意的简单再现，而是其原意的延伸。分析句子结构可知，retreating 的逻辑主语是冰，那么表示冰的撤退，也就是“融化”的意思。由此可知 Cmelting 为答案。

82. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。本题要求根据第二、第三段内容来正确的推断，所以必须将选项与原文逐一对照，看其推断是否符合原文的内容。B“40 年前的夏季冰缘线长约 192 公里”，由原文第二段第二句话可知，现在的冰缘线长约 128 公里，比四十年前减少了 64 公里，所以 40 年前应该为 192 公里，故 B 为正确选项。A“北极气温的升高完全是由于人类排放的温室气体而造成的”，其中的 completely 使内容绝对化，与原文中的 almost certainly in good part 不符，因此 A 错误；C“七月份夏季冰冠约为 687 万多平方公里”，由第三段的第一句话可知，现在（周四）的极地冰冠在经过七月每天 106 000 平方公里的融化后达到 675 万平方公里，但不能由两者的简单相加而得到七月冰冠范围的大小，所以 C 不正确；D“极地冰冠在七月减小到了历史最低水平”，这与原文第三段第二句话内容，即：极地冰冠在 2007 年 9 月减小到历史最低水平，互相矛盾，所以 D 也不正确。

83. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。本题要求回答夏季融冰的情况，因为夏季融冰是全文的重点内容，很难将其直接定位而确定答案，所以需要对选项进行逐个甄别。A“夏季融冰将积冰覆盖在一些难以通行的渠道上”，这与原文第四段倒数第二句的内容相吻合，所以 A 正确。B“夏季融冰与极地冰层结构的改变无关”，这明显与原文第四段的观点相矛盾，所以 B 错误；C“夏季融冰使薄冰变成了厚冰”，这正与原文第四段首句话的内容相反，所以 C 不正确；D“夏季融冰改变了极地气候的特点”，这明显颠倒了两者之间的因果关系，本身就不正确，所以 D 也不符合题意。

84. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。题干要求选择与原文最后两段中的内容相吻

合的选项，因此需要对选项逐一甄别。A“科学家们准确地预测了未来气候的变化”，“准确”一词夸大了原文的内容，所以A不正确。B“极地冰冠在今年减小到了其历史最低水平”，这与第五段首句话的内容相矛盾，原文指出这个问题还有待通过观测卫星的遥感器来确认，所以B不正确；C“未来的冰将可能是当年形成的薄冰”，这与第五段最后一句话的内容吻合，所以C是答案；D“直到下个世纪，极地的夏季才可能变得没有冰雪覆盖”，这与原文最后一段美国国家海洋和大气管理局的预测（可能在30年内）不吻合，所以D也不正确。

85. **解析**：答案为**B**。主旨大意题。全文主要围绕极地夏季融冰加速的现象而展开，主要说明了其加速融解的原因、现状及后果，所以中心内容应该是“极地夏季的冰雪融化”。A“极地积冰下降到其最低水平”，只是其中的部分内容；B“夏季的阳光将使极地的积冰消失”，这准确概况了文章的主要内容，所以B正确；C“为什么极地积冰会很快消失”，这也只是全文的部分内容，不能概括全文，所以C不正确；D“极地冰雪与气候变化密切相关”，该题目范围较大，比较笼统，也不能准确地概括全文的内容，所以D也不正确。

全文翻译

科学家们通过卫星看到，北冰洋的冰层在一个夏天无情地融化掉了数万平方公里，极地冰冠可能达到了历史的最低点。

在加拿大遥远西北边陲贫瘠的北极海岸上有一个小村庄，经验丰富的观察员埃迪·格鲁本观察到：(81) 由于全球气候变暖，每隔十年都有大量的夏季冰消融。(82) 到本周末为止，海上的冰缘线会下降到128公里，但是在40年前，冰缘线比现在多64公里。研究人员说，全球平均气温在上个世纪上升了1华氏度，但是北极地区的气温却上升了两倍或者甚至更多；几乎可以肯定，大部分是因为人为的温室气体。7月下旬，在这个900名北极爱斯基摩人的居住区，气温急剧上升，几乎达到华氏86度。

据美国国家冰雪数据中心报道，七月北极冰冠平均每天缩减106 000平方公里——相当于一个印第安纳州或者三个比利时；截止到周四，北极冰帽的面积为675万平方公里。这种融化速度，与2007年7月情况类似；在这一年的9月，冰帽减少到历史最低水平，只有430万平方公里。根据冰雪数据中心的最新分析，今年夏季北极的大气条件与2007年夏季相似，包括一个高压脊；这个高压脊使得贝福特海（阿拉斯加北部和加拿大西北部的北冰洋地区）晴空万里，冰帽大量融化。

科学家们说，在过去几年中，冰雪覆盖的北极海洋的构成发生了极大的改变，作为北极主要形式的、年深日久的厚冰已经被每年冬来夏去的薄冰所代替。迈尔说，过去几年来，“北极冰层和气候的特征已经发生了根本性的改变”。具

有讽刺意味的是，(83) 自从2007年夏季消融以来，正在融化的但仍然很厚的多年积冰看起来已经在今年漂入了西北航道比较狭窄的航道中。在过去的两个夏季，这些通常难以通行的渠道一直没有冰雪覆盖。

观测卫星的遥感器将会告诉研究人员，极地冰冠是否会在9月份减少到今年夏季的历史最低水平。接下来的几个月中太阳将开始下降到地平线以下，极地将变得黑暗起来，急剧下降的气温将使海面再次冻结，极地及其他的海岸线将为冰雪所覆盖。(84) 然而，大部分的冰层是当年形成的，更新、更薄、更弱。

去年3月在哥本哈根举行的一次全球会议上，科学家们宣布，气候变化的速度超出了预期，并以快速消失的北极冰帽作为一个例子来说明。一个月后，美国国家海洋和大气管理局预测，北极地区的夏季可能会在30年内变得几乎没有冰层，而不是先前预测的到本世纪末的时候。

TEXT B

86. **解析**：答案为**C**。事实细节题。文章第一句表明，Andy Grove这样做是为了解决在干细胞问题上存在的争议，C项是对原文的同义转述，其中dispute对应文中的controversy；on对应surrounding。
87. **解析**：答案为**A**。事实细节题。综合第二段的depending on how many donors make gifts和第三段的Thanks in part to such private donations可知，UCSF进行干细胞研究的新资金只能来源于对此感兴趣的企业及个人，A项与此相符，故为答案。
88. **解析**：答案为**D**。事实细节题。由第四段开头的spend extra money building separate labs…no federal funds are involved可知，布什对干细胞研究设立限制后，这些大学不得不自己筹款修建独立的实验室，故答案为D。
89. **解析**：答案为**A**。推理判断题。目前的干细胞系都是通过老鼠细胞培育而来的，所以将来用于人类疾病治疗的可能性不大，由此推断，若想让研究成果应用于人类疾病的治疗，就必须在研究中使用人类的干细胞，故答案为A。
90. **解析**：答案为**B**。事实细节题。末段首句提到Bush…bent on satisfying…who oppose stem cell research，由此可知，布什政府并不想得罪那些反对干细胞研究的人，B表达的意思与此一致，故为答案。

全文翻译

(86) 英特尔公司董事长Andy Grove决定开张支票了事，快刀斩乱麻，解决有关干细胞研究的争议。

(87) 如果捐赠额在5万美元到50万美元之间的人足够多，他上周承诺的这张支票可能高达500万美元，而他本人也承诺会提供一笔类似数额的捐赠。这

张支票将开给加利福尼亚大学旧金山分校。

(87) 部分归功于这些私人捐款，有关人体干细胞用途的大学研究才得以在加州继续——人体干细胞指处于发展最初阶段的细胞，这些细胞可以长成身体的任何部分。有了这些私人经济资助，加州可能少流失一些有才能的科学家，而先前这些科学家很可能因为依赖于联邦资金的研究速度过缓而受利诱离开该领域甚至离开美国。

(88) 由于一年前布什总统对干细胞研究设置了种种限制，受阻的科学家们目前正纷纷转到那些不依赖联邦资金就可以开展研究的实验室。这一情况让各大学很为难，因为他们不得不另外掏钱修建独立的实验室，并且要严格记录，以证明这些实验室与联邦资金并无关联。Grove 的慷慨解囊帮加州大学旧金山分校迈出了预计筹资 2 000 万美元的第一步，从而减轻了该大学的负担。

一方面，科学家们需要干细胞用于研究；另一方面，人们又担心这种研究可能导致大规模制造和销毁人体胚胎、克隆婴儿，甚至造成对人类生命的普遍蔑视，而总统一年前允许现存的干细胞系研究继续进行的决定被描绘为这两者之间一个合理的折中。

布什本想皆大欢喜，结果却落得两面不讨好，而且这一决定根本无法为高端研究提供基础。布什称现在全世界现存的 78 项干细胞系已足够满足科研之需，但实际上这 78 个干细胞系中只有一个在美国（威斯康星大学），而且一共只有 5 个可以分配给研究人员作研究之用。(89) 所有这些干细胞系都是通过老鼠细胞培育而来的，这使得它们将来用于疾病治疗的可能性不大。

(90) 少数人呼声不断，坚决反对出于任何目的的干细胞研究，布什政府似乎已经屈从于满足这些人了。幸好，还有 Grove 和其他一些人致力于推进科学研究，以造福大量深受帕金森症、神经创伤、心脏病及许多其他疾病折磨的美国人。

TEXT C

91. **解析：**答案为 **B**。推理判断题。第一段第二句指出，许多国家的政府都以项目带来的 economic benefits 来确定某项科研方面投入的公共开支是否值得。第四句指出政客们要求科学家们将研究与经济挂钩，优先考虑那些能在最短时间内收到最大回报的研究方案。由此可得知，提到科研时，政府最关心的就是其能否带来迅速的经济回报，故答案为 B。（政客以科学家可造福人民的科研成果为自己争取选票，因此 A 项也是政府在谈到科研时比较容易想到的问题，但这称不上是 chief concern。

92. **解析：**答案为 **C**。事实细节题。首段倒数第三句的后半句提到，科学家 have little choice but to comply（the demand of politicians），即不得不 tailor/adapt their research to “economic needs”。前面的半句（正常语序为 As they are dependent on politicians for much of their funding）便是科学家们不得已这

样做的原因，故答案为 C。B 项与第一段最后一句的 in what they perceive as a climate hostile to the pursuit of understanding for its own sake 矛盾。

93. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。答案出自首段最后一句。题干所说的 not complain about 对应文中的 keep them（reservations）to themselves。选项 A 中的 think 对应文中的 perceive；environment 对应文中的 climate，the free pursuit of knowledge 对应文中的 the pursuit of understanding for its own sake，故答案为 A。

94. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。概括第二段列举的原因可知，人们怀疑科学家的专业判断是因为他们或多或少都会受到为他们提供科研经费的单位的影响，故答案为 D。

95. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。作者在最后一段提到，This（指代前面提到的 attitude，即公众对科学家的不信任态度）makes it easier to dismiss all scientific pronouncements。dismiss（不承认）all scientific pronouncements 就是说即使这些科学论断是真的，公众也一概不信。此外，由作者其后举的关于核反应堆安全性的例子也不难得知答案为 B。

全文翻译

公众不信任科学家部分是由于科学和技术、发现和生产之间有着模糊不清的界限。(91) 大部分政府，也许是所有的政府，在证明他们在科学研究方面投入的公共开支是值得的时候，其依据是科学机构在过去已经带来的以及未来即将带来的经济效益。政客们使他们的选民回想起“我们的科学家”所发明的绝妙的机器，新研制的缓解旧疾的新药，发明的用以治疗以前的不能救治的疑难杂症而能挽救生命的外科手术设备和技术。同时，政客们要求科学家使研究适应于经济的需求，也要求他们优先从事那些“靠近市场”并能在最短期内获得最大投资回报的研究提案。(92) 由于科学家的许多研究基金都依靠这些政客，因此他们没有别的选择只能妥协。他们和我们其他人一样也是社会的成员，这个社会把创造财富作为最大的善举。(93) 很多人都认为眼下的风气不利于对知识自身的理解的追求和探索创造的精神，他们不认同这种风气，但都放在心里。

在这种情况下，任何人都不应该对怀疑利益冲突的人太刻薄。(94) 当我们获知向我们保证一件特定产品的安全性能的著名教授是制造该产品的企业顾问的时候，我们会想知道他所得到的酬金是否很有可能会蒙蔽他的专业判断，我们这样想是不能怪我们的。即使那个教授不是任何一家公司的顾问，有些人仍然可能会因为他所交往的人担当顾问而不信任他，或者至少会想知道他研究基金的来源。

(95) 这种态度会导致破坏性的后果。这种态度质疑了工作在将学术诚实视为最高美德的行业里的人们的品格，并为那些将科学家描绘为是可以收买的而败坏他们名声的人提供了可乘之机。这样就使得不理会所有的科学声明变得容

易了，尤其是那些宣称自己是“专家”的科学家所作的声明。例如，对核反应堆安全性能最为了解的科学家是核工程师，而核工程师最有可能成为核企业的员工。如果一位核工程师宣称一个反应堆是危险的，我们相信他；因为很显然撒谎对他不利。而在另一方面，如果他告诉我们反应堆是安全的，我们则会怀疑他，因为他很可能是在保护为他支付薪水的雇主。

TEXT D

96. **解析：**答案为 **C**。推理判断题。文章第一段最后一句提到，巴恩斯博物馆的搬迁引发争议的一个原因是搬迁会破坏艺术、建筑和风景之间的关系，这对巴恩斯博物馆的成功是很关键的。由此可知巴恩斯成为成功的博物馆的主要原因应该是很好地维系了艺术、建筑和风景之间的关系，C 与此表意一致，故为答案。
97. **解析：**答案为 **B**。事实细节题。第二段第一句提到，对于任何一个接受建造巴恩斯新址挑战的建筑师，对道德和设计问题的困惑是令人无法承受的，接下来列举了这些问题，由此可知答案为 B。
98. **解析：**答案为 **B**。推理判断题。第三段第一句第二个破折号后的内容提到，新的巴恩斯博物馆会是旧馆的四倍大，由此可知 B 为答案。
99. **解析：**答案为 **D**。事实细节题。该段第一句话提到，显然旧的巴恩斯博物馆绝不是大型博物馆的典范。A 项内容与这句话矛盾，可排除。文章未提到杰作与二流绘画作品的结合使旧巴恩斯博物馆降级，B 也可排除。C 项文中未提到，文章提到是旧巴恩斯博物馆表面上的缺陷，使其成为国家最有吸引力的几个展区之一，由此可知答案为 D。
100. **解析：**答案为 **A**。事实细节题。该段第二句话提到，尽管博物馆官员称会保持对客流量现有的限制，但很明显是打算从旅游者那里赚更大一笔钱，由此可知答案为 A。

全文翻译

几年前，将巴恩斯——美国一个令人尊敬的艺术机构——从其当时所在的宾夕法尼亚州郊区城镇梅尼昂迁到费城博物馆区的决定引起了争议，(96) 不仅是因为这一决定无耻地违背了建立者阿尔伯特 C. 巴恩斯的意愿，而且这预示着要破坏艺术、建筑和风景之间的关系，这一关系对巴恩斯成为一个成功的博物馆是非常重要的。

(97) 对任何一个接受建立新址挑战的建筑师来说，对道德和设计问题的困惑看起来可能是令人无法承受的。对巴恩斯在一座布局凌乱的 20 世纪 20 年代的艺术建筑中收藏伟大但有点古怪的早期现代艺术作品的见解，一个建筑师要负有什么责任？在这样一个改变了的环境中，再现它的精神可能吗？或者试图再现巴恩斯独一无二的气氛注定会失败？参加这一项目的纽约建筑师们对这些答

案也不确定。

(98) 新的巴恩斯将会包括许多实际上在当今博物馆界几乎已成为强制性的特征——具有保护和教育部门，临时展区，礼堂，书店，咖啡馆—— 这使得它的面积是旧的巴恩斯的四倍。为了弥补这一点，建筑师们已经把它们布局在精心设计的建筑队列之中了。很明显，如果不能复制旧博物馆梦幻般的魅力，这一建筑列队旨在复制旧博物馆的宁静。

但结果是个相当复杂的设计。为了在不同的环境中尽力保留原始建筑灵魂，几乎每个细节看起来都经历了这种压力的痛苦。尽管如此的尽心竭力，没能成功保留其原有灵魂是为什么不该一开始就将巴恩斯搬迁的最有力论据。

就一个伟大的博物馆而言，显而易见旧的巴恩斯博物馆绝不是一个典范。其内部的光线远不够完美，其收藏本身明显很奇特：将塞尚、毕加索和苏蒂恩的杰作与不太出名的艺术家的二流绘画混合在了一起。(99) 但也是这些表面上的缺点使巴恩斯成为最迷人的博物馆之一。

但今天新的巴恩斯博物馆追求的是不同的受众者。(100) 尽管博物馆的官员们说对现有客流量的限制不变，但很明显其意图是吸引更多的人和更多的观光收入。多数旅游者会觉得他们与艺术之间的关系没那么密切了。

MODEL TEST 3

PART V READING COMPERHENSION [25 MIN]

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A

Ask most people how they define the American Dream and chances are they'll say, "Success." The dream of individual opportunity has been at home in America since Europeans discovered a "new world" in the Western Hemisphere. Early immigrants like Hector St. Jean de Crevecoeur praised highly the freedom and opportunity to be found in this new land. His glowing descriptions of a classless society where anyone could attain success through honesty and hard work fired the imaginations of many European readers: in Letters from an American Farmer he wrote, "We are all excited at the spirit of an industry which is *unfettered* (无拘无束的) and unrestrained, because each person works for himself... We have no princes, for whom we *toil* (干苦力活儿), starve, and bleed: we are the most perfect society now existing in the world." The promise of a land where "the rewards of a man's industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labor" drew poor immigrants from Europe and fueled national expansion into the western territories.

Our national mythology is full of illustrations of the American success story. There's Benjamin Franklin, the very model of the self-educated, self-made man, who rose from modest origins to become a well-known scientist, philosopher, and statesman. In the nineteenth century, Horatio Alger, a writer of fiction for young boys, became America's best-selling author with rags-to-riches tales. The notion of success haunts us: we spend million every year reading about the rich and famous, learning how to "make a fortune in real estate with no money down," and "dressing for success." The myth of success has even invaded our personal relationships: today it's as important to be "successful" in marriage or parenthood as it is to come out on top in business.

But dreams easily turn into nightmares. Every American who hopes to "make it" also knows the fear of failure, because the myth of success inevitably implies comparison between the haves and the have-nots, the stars and the anonymous crowd. Under pressure of the myth, we become indulged in status symbols: we try to live in

the "right" neighborhoods, wear the "right" clothes, eat the "right" foods. These symbols of distinction assure us and others that we are different, that we stand out from the crowd. It is one of the great paradoxes of our culture that we believe strongly in the fundamental equality of all, yet strive as hard as we can to separate ourselves from our fellow citizens.

81. What is the essence of the American Dream according to Crevecoeur?
    A) People are free to develop their power of imagination.
    B) People who are honest and work hard can succeed.
    C) People are free from exploitation and oppression.
    D) People can fully enjoy individual freedom.
82. By saying "the rewards of a man's industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labor" (Lines 11 ~ 12, Para. 1), the author means
    A) the more diligent one is, the bigger his returns.
    B) laborious work ensures the growth of an industry.
    C) a man's business should be developed step by step.
    D) a company's success depends on its employees' hard work.
83. The characters described in Horatio Alger's novels are people who
    A) succeeded in real estate investment.
    B) earned enormous fortunes by chance.
    C) became wealthy after starting life very poor.
    D) became famous despite their modest origins.
84. It can be inferred from the last sentence of the second paragraph that
    A) business success often contributes to a successful marriage.
    B) Americans wish to succeed in every aspect of life.
    C) good personal relationships lead to business success.
    D) successful business people provide good care for their children.
85. What is the paradox of American culture according to the author?
    A) The American road to success is full of nightmares.
    B) Status symbols are not a real indicator of a person's wealth.
    C) The American Dream is nothing but an empty dream.
    D) What Americans strive after often contradicts their beliefs.

TEXT B

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four

railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the $ 10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just $ 427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

86. According to those who support mergers railway monopoly is unlikely because

A) cost reduction is based on competition.

B) services call for cross trade coordination.

C) outside competitors will continue to exist.

D) shippers will have the railway by the throat.

87. What is many captive shippers attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

A) Indifferent. B) Supportive.

C) Angry. D) Worried.

88. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that

A) shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad.

B) there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide.

C) overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief.

D) a government board ensures fair play in railway business.

89. The word "arbiters" (line 7, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those

A) who work as coordinators. B) who function as judges.

C) who supervise transactions. D) who determine the price.

90. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by

A) the continuing acquisition. B) the growing traffic.

C) the cheering Wall Street. D) the shrinking market.

TEXT C

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the

chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off the cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatements. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

91. To make your humor work, you should
   A) take advantage of different kinds of audience.
   B) make fun of the disorganized people.
   C) address different problems to different people.
   D) show sympathy for your listeners.
92. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are
   A) impolite to new arrivals.
   B) very conscious of their godlike role.
   C) entitled to some privileges.
   D) very busy even during lunch hours.
93. It can be inferred from the text that public services
   A) have benefited many people.
   B) are the focus of public attention.
   C) are an inappropriate subject for humor.
   D) have often been the laughing stock.
94. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered
   A) in well worded language. B) as awkwardly as possible.
   C) in exaggerated statements. D) as casually as possible.
95. The best title for the text may be
   A) Use Humor Effectively. B) Various Kinds of Humor.
   C) Add Humor to Speech. D) Different Humor Strategies.

TEXT D

Fifty years ago, William Russell, a classics scholar, and Rex Burch, a

microbiologist, outlined how the use of animals in scientific research could be made more humane. They wanted scientists to restrict the use of animals, to refine their experiments to minimize distress and to replace testing on animals with alternative techniques. Although the "3Rs" have become a guiding principle, the number of animals used today remains far higher than Russell and Burch would have accepted. Finally, that may be changing. On May 5th the European Parliament voted to update the rules on the use of animals in research.

Some 12m animals are used in scientific procedures each year in Europe. The European directive on how such animals should be treated dates from 1986, long before research led to the breeding of the first creatures that carried the genes of another species. Some countries have more restrictions than others. Britain, for example, uses far fewer primates in scientific research than does France. The European Commission said in November 2008 that it wanted to update the rules to better protect laboratory animals throughout Europe. It received hundreds of amendments, but has adopted few of them.

In particular, the politicians decided against an outright ban on the use of great apes. Instead they voted to allow such experiments only when they are intended to conserve the number of chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas and *orangutans* (红毛猩猩), or when using these species becomes essential to tackling a disease that threatens people. In practice, no great apes have been used in Europe for years and there are no breeding colonies from which to take them. In America, chimpanzees are being used to develop a vaccine for hepatitis C because they are the only creatures, other than humans, to be afflicted by the disease.

All experiments will be classified according to the degree of pain and distress they cause. If mild or moderate, animals can be used again. Those that experience severe pain will be killed. The legislation would allow mild procedures to be approved by an employer. But those causing moderate or severe pain would need the permission of a national authority.

Sharing information freely should help to reduce the number of animals scientists use. Today they usually publish the results of their research only if they are positive, but if there is more data about negative results, scientists are less likely to repeat experiments needlessly.

The commission also agreed to expand the work of the European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods to develop, co-ordinate and promote procedures that can replace animal testing. That is important because, at present, the centre concentrates on toxicology (毒理学, 毒物学) tests that account for only about 10% of animal experiments in Europe, whereas most animals are used in basic medical

research. Any alternatives in Europe will need to be accepted by authorities worldwide to avoid animal tests being imposed elsewhere.

96. In the opening paragraph, Russell and Burch are mentioned as
   A) environmentalists who are concerned about protecting animals.
   B) authorities who make rules on how to treat lab animals.
   C) scientists who focus on refining experiments to minimize distress of animals.
   D) researchers who lay the framework of principles to animal use in labs.
97. Under what condition may great apes be used in lab experiments in Europe?
   A) When the research is for the good of human beings.
   B) Use of great apes in experiments is strictly forbidden.
   C) When the research is for the sake of the species itself.
   D) When men are harassed by diseases which likewise afflict great apes.
98. Experiments causing severe pain on animals would
   A) be strictly forbidden.
   B) use animals killed beforehand.
   C) have to ask for official permission.
   D) go through a severe inspection by the employers.
99. According to the passage, one way to reduce the number of animals used in labs is to
   A) share the research results with others.
   B) expand the work of the Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods.
   C) update relevant rules throughout Europe.
   D) punish those who repeat experiments needlessly.
100. It's important to expand the responsibilities of the European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods because
   A) it can help persuade authorities worldwide to avoid animals tests.
   B) its focus and therefore achievements, if any, are too limited.
   C) it will shift its focus to basic medical research from toxicology tests.
   D) the pace of reform in Europe is too slow to be satisfactory.

答案与解析

TEXT A

81. **解析：**答案为 **B**。事实细节题。解答该题的关键是在第一段中确定哪部分才能算得上是 Crevecoeur 所认为的美国梦的精华。His glowing descriptions… fired the imaginations of many European readers 一句中，glowing descriptions

和 fired the imaginations 表明 a classless society where anyone could attain success through honesty and hard work 是 Crevecoeur 对于美国梦的描述中最精华的部分。B 项与 anyone could attain success through honesty and hard work 相对应，因此为答案。C 是依据 a classless society 设计的干扰项。由第一段后半部分中的 work，toil 以及 the rewards of a man's industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labor 可知，在 Crevecoeur 所说的 a classless society where anyone could attain success through honesty and hard work 这句话中，其重心是放在定语从句部分的 a classless society 只是一个背景，而不是 Crevecoeur 的中心意图所在，故排除 C。D 依据 Crevecoeur praised highly the freedom and opportunity to be found in this new land 设计的干扰项。其中 the freedom and opportunity 不过是对后面 a classless society where…的概括，因此，该项应同 C 项一道排除。

82. **解析**：答案为 **A**。语义理解题。the promise of a land 是指 Crevecoeur 笔下的 new land、a classless society 中所孕育的希望，因此不难从相关的描写中得出答案。由上题的分析可知，Crevecoeur 对于美国梦的描述中最精华的部分是 anyone could attain success through honesty and hard work，据此理解，“the rewards of a man's industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labor” 应是指一个人的付出和回报是成比例的，A 项与此相符，为答案。industry 在这里意为“勤奋，勤劳”。B 项将 industry 误解为了“产业”，与原文不符。C 项将 industry 等同于了 business，也与原文不符。D 项中的 company 和 employees 文中没有提到。

83. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。rag 本义是“破布”，其复数形式可引申为“衣衫褴褛的人，穷困潦倒的人”。结合第二段段首提到的 Benjamin Franklin 的例子可知，Horatio Alger 的 rags-to-riches tales 应是指经过勤奋劳动由乞丐变富翁的故事，故答案为 C。其中 wealthy 与 riches 对应，poor 与 rags 对应，to 则对应 became 表示一个变化的过程。

84. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。第二段最后一句 it's as important to… as it is to…表示前者和后者一样重要。该句意思是“而今，人们认为在婚姻和为人父母方面取得成功和在事业上达到巅峰是一样重要的”。对此进行概括可知美国人希望在生活的各个方面都获得成功，故答案为 B。

85. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。what Americans strive after 指 separate ourselves from our fellow citizens，即努力使自己显得与众不同；their beliefs 指 believe strongly in the fundamental equality of all，即相信人生来平等；contradicts 对应文中的转折连词 yet，表示了一种行为与信仰之间的矛盾。

全文翻译

被问及如何给美国梦想下定义时，绝大多数人很可能会回答“成功”。自从

欧洲人在西半球发现了“新大陆”后，对个人机会的梦想就植根于美国人的心中。早期的移民像赫克托·圣·让·德·克雷夫科尔就高度评价了新世界的自由和机会。(81)(82)他非常生动地描述了一个没有阶级的社会。在那里，任何人都能通过诚实和辛勤工作获得成功。他的描述激发了很多欧洲读者的想象：在《来自美国农民书信》(1782)里，他写道：“这种劳动的精神令我们兴奋，无拘无束、不受人限制，因为每个人都为自己工作……我们没有我们要为他们劳苦、受饿和流血的权贵。(82)我们是世界上现存的最为完美的社会。”在这块土地上，“人人付出多少劳动，就得到与付出相应的回报”，这种承诺吸引了许多贫穷的欧洲移民，并推动了整个国家向西边领域的扩展。

我们国家的神话充满了美国成功故事的例子。本杰明·富兰克林正是自学自立的典范。他出生身贫寒，却成为闻名的科学家、哲学家和政治家。(83)19世纪霍雷肖·阿尔杰通过写穷人变富人的故事成为美国畅销书作者，其读者群为年轻小伙子。我们时时刻刻想着要成功：我们每年都花费数百万美元去阅读关于富人或名人的书籍，学习如何“在房地产业白手起家挣大钱”，学习“为了成功而如何穿着”。(84)成功的神话甚至已经侵袭了我们的个人关系：如今在事业上取得成功很重要，在婚姻和担当父母方面也是同等重要。

但是梦想很容易就变成噩梦了。每个渴望成功的美国人也害怕失败，因为成功的神话不可避免地意味着比较有钱人和穷人、名人和普通人。在这种神话的压力下，我们沉湎于地位的象征之中：我们努力生活在“符合地位”的地区，穿“符合身份”的衣服，吃“符合身份”的食物。这些表示差别的标志使得我们和其他人相信，我们是与众不同的，我们从人群中脱颖而出。(85)我们文化中一个最大的矛盾就是：我们在我们坚定信奉基本的人人平等的同时，也在拼命地努力将自己和其他人区分开来。

TEXT B

86. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。文章首段谈到了铁路公司合并组成超大型铁路集团的问题，第二段指出，支持（Supporters）组建超大型铁路集团的人认为，兼并将带来成本的大幅降低，也有利于铁路服务的调度协调。他们认为，在公路运输的激烈竞争面前（fierce competition from trucks），垄断的威胁不可能存在，故答案为 C。
87. **解析**：答案为 **D**。观点态度题。第五段提到，许多受制的托运人也担心将受到费用大幅度增加的打击，后面又提到，联合铁路公司 1996 年铁路运营纯收入为 4.27 亿美元，这还不足这宗交易运作成本的一半，谁来支付其余的费用？许多“被控”客户担心会是他们，综合可知，对铁路部门合并这件事，许多受制的托运人的态度是担心（worried），故答案为 D。
88. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。文中第三段最后一句指出，发现自己被索价过高的客户有权上诉到联邦政府的水陆运输委员会，但是上诉费用昂贵，并

且耗时，只有在极端的情况下才采用。由此可以推断出托运人上诉的可能性不大，故答案为 C。

89. **解析：**答案为 **B**。语义理解题。第四段后半部分提到，这种理论得到了多数经济学家的认同，但在实际操作中，它使铁路公司获得了一个决定谁胜谁衰的权利（determining which companies will flourish and which will fail），结合此句可知，arbiters 应该是表示决定谁输谁赢（who wins and who loses）的“裁决者”，故答案为 B。

90. **解析：**答案为 **A**。从末段可以看出，铁路货运成本的增加，主要还是由于铁路公司无节制的不计成本的大合并（acquire）引起的，故答案为 A。

全文翻译

近年来，铁路公司相互合并，组成了超大型集团，引起人们对垄断行为的极大关注。近至 1995 年，四家大型铁路公司还只占有整个铁路运输业务的不到 70%。而到明年，当一系列兼并活动完成之后，四家铁路公司将控制铁路货运总量的 90% 以上。

（86）支持组建超大型铁路集团的人认为，兼并将带来成本的大幅降低，也有利于铁路服务的调度协调。他们认为，在公路运输的激烈竞争面前，垄断的威胁不可能存在。但许多客户却抱怨说，对于依赖长途运输的大宗商品来说，如煤炭、化学制品和粮食，由于公路运输花费太大，这样铁路公司就会主宰他们。

铁路运输业内的大规模合并意味着多数客户将会依赖一家公司的服务。通常，铁路公司对这些“被控”客户的收费要比有竞争对手时多 20% ~30%。（88）如果客户感到他们被多收费，他们有权上诉到联邦政府的水陆路运输委员会以争取价格下调，但这个过程耗财、耗时，所以只有在真正极端特殊的情况下才有作用。

铁路公司则认为对“被控”客户的收费进行区别对待是合理的，从长远来看，这样做会降低所有人的成本。他们认为，如果铁路公司向所有客户收取同样的普通价格的话，那么，可以使用公路运输或其他交通工具的客户将会转移，使剩下的客户来承担铁路正常运作的开销。（89）这种理论得到了多数经济学家的认同，但在实际操作中，它使铁路公司获得了一个决定谁胜谁衰的权利。“我们难道真的想让铁路公司成为在市场上决定谁盛谁衰的裁决者吗?”马丁·贝尔科维奇问道，他是一位常常代表铁路客户的华盛顿律师。

（87）许多“被控”客户还担心他们很快将遭遇一轮新的大幅涨价。从整体来说，虽然铁路行业有庞大的资产，但它的收入仍然不足以支付为满足不断增长的运输需要而进行的固定资产投资。（90）虽然缺钱，但铁路公司仍然继续贷款数十亿美元来进行相互兼并，而华尔街也鼓励它们这样做。考虑一下今年南诺弗克和 CSX 公司出资 102 亿美元购得联合铁路公司吧。联合铁路公司 1996 年

铁路运营纯收入为4.27亿美元，这还不足这宗交易运作成本的一半。（87）谁来支付其余的费用？许多“被控”客户担心会是他们，因为南诺弗克和CSX公司将增加对市场的控制。

TEXT C

91. **解析**：答案为**C**。事实细节题。由第一段可知，要想说话幽默那你就必须了解你说话的对象，站在他们的立场去讲话才能引起共鸣，这样的笑话才有效果，故答案为C。
92. **解析**：答案为**B**。推理判断题。作者在第二段提到，他是在一次护士大会上听到这个故事的，并指出听众对医生都有同样的看法，由此可知，接下来要举的例子反映了护士对医生的看法。在该例子中，穿白大褂的上帝非常自以为是，骄横无理，有时候他以为自己是个医生，言外之意是在护士眼里，医生们自我感觉像上帝一样，故答案为B。
93. **解析**：答案为**D**。推理判断题。公共服务行业是指邮局、电话局之类，由第三段末句可知，嘲笑他们是没有任何问题的，即他们已成为了大众笑柄，故答案为D。
94. **解析**：答案为**D**。推理判断题。综合第四段内容，参照其中作者所使用的形容词natural，casual，off-the-cuff，relaxed，unforced等可以看出，作者实际主张“尽可能轻松随意地”讲幽默故事，那样才能取得自然的效果，故答案为D。
95. **解析**：答案为**A**。主旨大意题。文章开头就交代了本文的主旨，即如何用幽默来使人发笑，接下来第二段通过举例说明了什么是恰当的幽默，随后的几段也都是关于如何使用幽默以及使用幽默时的注意事项，由此可知，本文最恰当的题目应该是A（有效地使用幽默）。

全文翻译

（91）（95）如果你想在谈话中用幽默来使人发笑，你就必须知道如何辨别你与听众之间共同的经历和共同的问题。你的幽默必须与听众有关，能够向他们显示你是他们的一员，或者你了解他们的情况，赞同他们的观点。针对不同的听众，要谈的问题也应该不同。如果你在和一群经理谈话，你就可以评论他们秘书的工作方法紊乱；相反，如果你在和一群秘书谈话，你就可以揶揄他们老板的工作方法紊乱。

（92）下面举一个例子，它是我在一个护士大会上听到的，这个笑话效果很好，因为听众对医生都有同样的看法。一个人到了天堂，由圣·彼得带着他参观。他看到了豪华的住宅、美丽的花园、晴朗的天气等等。每个人都很平和、礼貌和友善，（92）然而当这位新来的人在排队等候午餐时，突然被一位穿白大褂的人推到一旁，只见这人挤到了队伍的前头，抓起他的食物，噔噔地旁若无

人地走到一张餐桌旁。“这是谁啊?”新来的人问圣·彼得。“哦，那是上帝，”他回答说，“但有时也认为自己是一名医生。”

如果你是你谈话听众中的一员，你就能够了解你们所共有的经历和问题，你就可对餐厅极难吃的食物或者领导在选择领带方面差劲的品位进行评头论足。而对于其他听众，你就不能试图贸然地讲这种幽默，因为他们也许不喜欢外人对他们的餐厅或总裁有如此藐视之词。(93) 如果你选择拿邮局或电话局这样的替罪羊开涮，那你就不会得罪任何人。

(94) 如果你在幽默时感到很生硬，你应该进行练习使它变得更自然。(练习幽默) 包括一些很随便的、看上去是即兴的话，你可以用轻松的、不做作的方式把它们说出来。常常是你说话的方式使听众发笑，因此说慢一些，并且记住扬扬眉毛或者做出一种不相信的表情都会向人们显示你正在说笑话。

留意幽默，它常常有出人意料的效果。它可以是一句常言的正话反说，如“你要是一开始不成功，就放弃”，或者是玩弄语言和情景。夸张和重事轻说中皆有幽默。考虑一下你的谈话，选出一些词汇和句子，颠倒它们的秩序，并注入一些幽默。

TEXT D

96. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。文章第一段提到了学者 William Russell 和微生物学家 Rex Burch 共同制定的如何更加人道地对待实验动物的 3R 原则，此原则实际上也成了欧盟制定相关规定的参照标准，所以选 D，排除 B。A 的错误在于扩大了原文所指的范围，文章开头提到的这两位关注的焦点在于实验室动物而非所有动物。C 提到的改进实验以减少动物的痛苦只是 3R 原则的其中之一，所以也不是答案。

97. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第三段首句谈到议员否决了完全禁止使用 great apes 的提案，接着第二句话详细阐述了对使用 great apes 的限制条件，即实验目的是为了维持黑猩猩、倭黑猩猩、大猩猩和红毛猩猩的数量，或者是应对某种威胁人类的疾病的必要。所以 C“为了这个物种本身”，即文中提到的维持其数量是正确。A“为了人类利益”，过于宽泛，排除；第三段第一句话明确提到，议员否决了完全禁止使用猿类的提案，所以 B 不正确。结合第三段末尾的阐述可知，在抵御人类疾病的研究中使用猩猩实际上包含两个条件，其一是此种疾病威胁到人类，其二是因无其他替代物而必须使用猩猩，D 不符合这两个先决条件，所以排除。

98. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。由题干中的 severe pain 将信息定位于第四段最后一句。该句说，导致一般甚至剧烈疼痛的必须由国家当局批准方可，故答案为 C。A“严格禁止”显然与尾句不符；第四段第三句，“要忍受剧痛的动物则会被施以安乐死”，并不说明这些动物在实验之前会被杀死，而是在实验之后，排除 B；D“经过雇主严格检查”是对该段倒数第二句的错误

理解。

99. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。本题问的是减少实验动物使用数量的方法，很快将答案锁定在第五段。由该段第一句可知，A“信息共享”正确。文章第六段提到拓展某个机构职能，但目的是为了找到能够替代动物实验的其他方式，排除 B。C 的范围过于宽泛，只 update rules 是远远不够的，还要加强寻找可替代动物的方法，以使实验继续进行。第五段最后一句说如果可以做到信息共享，科学家们就可以不必做重复实验了，但并没有提到要惩罚做重复实验的科学家，排除 D。

100. **解析**：答案为 **B**。推理判断题。由题干关键词将问题定位于最后一段。最后一段第一句意思是，“拓展这个机构的职能范围以发展、协调和促进能够代替动物实验的技术”。第二句紧接着解释此项举措为何重要，“目前该中心的工作重心在毒性实验上，这种实验用到的动物仅占全欧洲实验动物总量的 10%，大部分动物都被用于基本医药研究上”。换言之，如果这个机构能够拓宽职能范围，能为基本医药研究中使用的动物也找到替代品，用于科学实验的动物数量就会大为减少。选项 B 的意思是，由于此机构职能过于局限，所以即使能够取得成功，其在保护实验动物方面的功效也实在是过于局限，符合文意。

全文翻译

（96①）50 年前，杰出学者威廉·罗素和微生物学家雷克斯·伯奇共同描述了在科学实验中如何更加人道地使用动物。他们希望科学家可以减少动物使用数量，改善实验方法以减轻动物痛苦和用其他方法替代动物实验。（96②）尽管 3R 理论已经成为科学研究的指导原则，但现今使用的动物数量却远远超过两人可接受的范围。现在，这种情况可能终于要改变了。5 月 5 日，欧洲议会投票决定要更新动物实验规则。

每年，欧洲用于科学实验的动物数量大概有 1 200 万。欧洲关于动物实验的法规可以追溯到 1986 年，比研究培育第一代携带其他物种基因的动物还要早很多。有些国家相关法规的限制相对比较严格。比如，与法国相比，英国在研究中用到的灵长类动物就少得多。2008 年 11 月，欧洲委员会就说，他们想要更新动物实验规则，在欧洲范围内更好地保护实验室动物。尽管它收到了几百条修正案，但最终被采用的却也寥寥无几。

值得一提的是，议员否决了完全禁止使用猿类的提案。（97）他们允许在实验中使用猿类，但目的必须仅仅是为了维持黑猩猩、倭黑猩猩、大猩猩和红毛猩猩的数量，或者是必须使用这些动物以应对威胁人类的某种疾病。而在实际操作中，欧洲已经很多年不用这些类人猿类动物做实验了，也没有专门饲养这些动物。在美国，研究人员借助黑猩猩研制抵御丙型肝炎的疫苗，这是因为，除了人类以外，只有黑猩猩会感染该病毒。

此外，所有的实验都将以疼痛程度为依据进行划分。如果仅是轻微或一般的疼痛，这些动物可以反复使用。（98）而要忍受剧痛的动物则会被施以安乐死。法案还同意，导致轻微疼痛的实验只要由雇主同意即可，但导致一般甚至剧烈疼痛的必须由国家当局批准方可。

（99）要减少科学家使用的动物数量，信息自由共享是一个办法。现在科学家一般只会发表正面结果，而如果失败的数据也能增加的话，科学家就不大可能一遍遍地做无用功了。委员会也同意，要增加欧洲替代实验方法验证中心的职能，以发展、协调、促进能够代替动物实验的技术。（100）目前该中心的工作重心在毒性实验上，这种实验用到的动物仅占全欧洲被用到动物总量的10%，而大部分动物都被用于基本医药研究上。因此，委员会此举至关重要。要防止别的地方进行动物实验，欧洲所找到的任何替代品都需要得到其他国家政府的认可。

MODEL TEST 4

PART V READING COMPERHENSION [25 MIN]

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A

Most of us are neither pilots nor astronauts. We are not trained to steer large, fleeting hulks of steel and gasoline while manipulating small computers. So there's something blindingly obvious about the risks of texting while driving. Yet research is beginning to show that driving while simply talking on a cell phone — including using hands-free technology — can prove dangerous, even deadly.

Strayer, a psychology professor at the University of Utah, who for more than a decade has been studying the effects driving and cell-phone use have on the brain, estimates that only 2% of people are able to safely multitask while driving and says those 2% are probably the same people who would be really good fighter pilots. Some of Strayer's other findings show that most drivers tend to stare straight ahead while using a cell phone and are less influenced by peripheral vision. In other words, "cell phones," he says, "make you blind to your own bad driving."

And even though the common assumption is that hands-free technology has reduced the dangerous side effects of cell-phone use — it's just like talking to someone sitting next to you, isn't it? — a series of simulation tests conducted by Strayer seems to indicate the opposite. A passenger acted as another set of eyes for the driver in the test and even stopped or started talking depending on the difficulty of conditions outside the car. Meanwhile, half the drivers talking on a hands-free phone failed, bypassing the rest area the test had called for them to stop at.

Part of the problem may be that when people direct their attention to sound, the visual capacity of their brain decreases, says Steven Yantis, a professor of psychological and brain sciences at Johns Hopkins University. It can be as if a driver is seeing the image in her head of the person she is talking to, thereby decreasing her ability to see what's actually in front of her. "When people are listening to a cell-phone conversation, they're slower to respond to things they're looking at," Yantis says. "It requires you to select one thing at the cost of being less able to respond to other things."

This may explain why participants in one of Strayer's simulation studies were faster to brake and caused fewer crashes when they had a 0.08% blood-alcohol content — considered dangerous — than while talking on a cell phone.

81. What can we know from Strayer's study mentioned in the second paragraph?
    A) Only the really good fighter pilots can drive safely while talking on the cell phone.
    B) Most drivers often pay more attention to things in front but less to their surroundings while using phones.
    C) Peripheral vision almost has no effect on the bad driving of drivers using cell phones.
    D) Staring straight ahead while using phones contributes more to a driver's bad driving than paying attention to surroundings.
82. What conclusion does Strayer draw through its stimulation tests?
    A) Drivers stopped talking on the phone when the conditions outside the car are difficult.
    B) Drivers started talking on the phone when the conditions outside the car are uncomplicated.
    C) Using the hands-free technology can ensure drivers' safe driving.
    D) Drivers using hands-free phones can't reduce their danger of driving.
83. What can we know from what Yantis said?
    A) Drivers' visual ability is more important for their safe driving.
    B) Drivers concentrate more on what they hear while using a phone.
    C) Drivers can't pay the same attention to what they hear and what they see.
    D) Drivers only concentrate on what they see in front of them while driving.
84. What can we know from the last paragraph?
    A) Talking on the phone is more dangerous for drivers who have a 0.08% blood-alcohol content than those who have less when they drive.
    B) Having a little amount of alcohol is not so dangerous for driving.
    C) Car crashes caused by having alcohol at the risky level of 0.08% blood-alcohol content for a man are fewer than talking on the phone.
    D) Having a little mount of alcohol makes drivers deal with emergency immediately.

TEXT B

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for

further research. But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

No clear cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

85. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as

A) sociology and chemistry. B) physics and psychology.

C) sociology and psychology. D) physics and chemistry.

86. We can infer from the passage that
A) there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalization.
B) amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science.
C) professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community.
D) amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones.

87. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate
A) the process of specialisation and professionalization.
B) the hardship of amateurs in scientific study.
C) the change of policies in scientific publications.
D) the discrimination of professionals against amateurs.

88. The direct reason for specialisation is
A) the development in communication.
B) the growth of professionalization.
C) the expansion of scientific knowledge.
D) the splitting up of academic societies.

89. Which statement about the amateur is correct?
A) Professionals and amateurs are very different from each other in science.
B) The growth of specialization improves the amateur participation in science.
C) In the twentieth century, due to the increasing developments of science, the difference between the professional and amateur becomes larger than before.
D) A similar process of differentiation occurred in the specific societies of geology.

90. Which one is not the reason that caused the differentiation between the professional geologists and the amateurs?
A) Amateurs continued to pursue local studies in the old way.
B) Amateurs didn't reflect on the wider geological picture.
C) Professionals and amateurs have separate journals.
D) It's very bad for amateurs to enter professional geological journals.

TEXT C

For the past several years, the *Sunday* newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column called "Ask Marilyn." People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228-the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as. What's the

difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article "*How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing*?", Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low stress conditions, but under high stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership-that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

91. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?
    A) Answering philosophical questions.
    B) Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.
    C) Telling the differences between certain concepts.
    D) Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.
92. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from paragraph 3?
    A) People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
    B) More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.

C) The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.

D) Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.

93. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because

A) the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.

B) creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.

C) vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat.

D) the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed.

94. We can conclude from the last paragraph that

A) test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability.

B) IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated.

C) testing involves a lot of guesswork.

D) traditional tests are out of date.

95. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?

A) Supportive. B) Opposed.

C) Impartial. D) Biased.

TEXT D

Catneton Walker learned the hard way that sharing information online can have unintended consequences. In 2005, the sophomore at Fisher College in Boston organized a student petition dedicated to getting a campus police guard fired and posted it on the popular college social network Facebook. com. Walker wrote that the guard "loves to antagonize students, and needs to be eliminated." It was a poor choice of words. Another student informed school officials, who logged on and interpreted the comments as threatening. Though Walker claimed he was trying only to expose the guard's demeanor, he was expelled. He's now enrolled at another college and admits he made a serious mistake. "I was a naive 21-year-old," he says.

Creating a page on a social-networking site is now a cherished form of self-expression at universities around the world. Students use ad-supported services like Facebook, MySpace, TagWorld and Bebo to make friends, plan their social lives and project their personalities. The most popular site among college students is Facebook, with more than 8 million members. A student's personal Facebook page is usually a revealing, dynamic chronicle of campus life — one clearly not meant for the eyes of parents, teachers or anyone else older than 25.

But adults are taking notice. Sites like Facebook are accessible to nearly anyone willing to spend the time to gain access: teachers, school administrators, even potential employers and the police. Such online services can create the illusion of privacy where none actually exists. Facebook, in particular, was designed to

emphasize privacy and intimacy. Only other users at your school (with the same college e-mail domain name), and those in networks you join, can see your home page. But determined off-campus visitors can persuade a student or alumnus to help them access the student's page.

What happens when the identity you reveal to friends suddenly overwhelms the facade you present to grown-ups? The results can be awkward — or worse. Photos from drunken parties, recollections of sexual escapades, or threats — all these indiscretions, posted online, have gotten students suspended or expelled, or harmed job prospects. In a couple of decades, a presidential candidate may be called on to answer for a college misadventure that he or she impulsively detailed in a blog entry.

Not all students want to temper their behavior. They point out that the Internet lets them express themselves and find like-minded souls. Still, adults aren't likely to stop prying any time soon. That means students who use Facebook and MySpace have a new burden. The Web may seem ephemeral, but what you casually post one night might just last a digital eternity. While social networking represents a powerful tool for today's students, they're advised to be prudent. Even if they have no plans to run for president someday.

96. Cameron Walker was dismissed because he
   A) was caught posting threatening information online.
   B) fighted with the campus police guard fiercely.
   C) violated the rules when he created his own personal page.
   D) logged onto the school's official website without permission.
97. What is the major problem with Facebook?
   A) The information in it is shared too widely.
   B) Teachers are allowed no access to it.
   C) Its claimed privacy is only an illusion.
   D) It annoys too many teachers and parents.
98. Which of the following contents are you more likely to find at Facebook?
   A) Virtuous conducts. B) Pictures of drunken students.
   C) Flattering language. D) Lecture notes.
99. Why do students cherish the Internet?
   A) Because they can practise their communicative skills.
   B) Because they can communicate effectively with teachers.
   C) Because they can reveal their feelings freely.
   D) Because they compete for leadership.
100. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the text?

A）Creating personal web page is gaining popularity on campus.

B）Careless online postings can mean really big trouble to students.

C）Colleges take tough measures against invasion on personal privacy.

D）Undesirable online content should be made illegal and eliminated.

答案与解析

TEXT A

81. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。第二段第一句中提到，Strayer 估计只有 2% 的人在开车时能安全地处理多个任务，并且说这 2% 的人很可能就是那些真正特别好的飞行员。A 项中说只有 2% 的真正特别好的飞行员在打电话时能安全驾驶，与文中的这 2% 的人可能是真正特别好的飞行员表述不一致，可排除。该段第二句提到 Strayer 其他的研究表明多数司机往往在开车打电话时盯着前方，而受外围视野的影响并没那么大。最后一句又说是手机使司机对他们糟糕的驾驶熟视无睹。由此可知司机在驾车时打电话更多的是盯着前方而忽略了周围，因此本题答案应为 B，从而排除 C、D。

82. **解析**：答案为 **D**。推理判断题。文章在第三段提到，Strayer 组织了一系列的模拟试验得出了与普遍观点相反的结论，普遍观点认为使用免提电话可以减少使用手机带来的危险的负面影响，由此可知 Strayer 的试验得出的结论应该是 D 项的内容。第三段倒数第二句提到了乘客开始或停止讲话取决于车外状况的复杂程度，并未说司机根据车外状况的复杂程度而选择开始或停止打电话，所以可排除 A、B 两项；C 项表述与文意不符。

83. **解析**：答案为 **C**。推理判断题。第四段第一句 Steven Yantis 说当人们将注意力转向声音时，他们视觉能力就会下降，接下来举了例子加以说明，第三句又说当人们听电话时，他们对其所看到的事物反应就会较慢，由此可知在驾驶时司机不能对其所见所闻予以同样的注意，故本题正确答案应为 C。

84. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。文章在最后提到和开车时打手机的人相比，血液里含有 0.08%（尽管被认为是危险含量）的司机刹车的速度更快，引发的交通事故更少，由此可知 C 为正确答案。

全文翻译

我们多数人既不是飞行员也不是宇航员。我们没有接受过当操作小的计算机时，驾驶一个大的飞驰的燃用汽油的金属体的训练。因此在驾车时发短信的危险程度是显而易见的。然而，研究开始表明当驾车时，只是打电话——包括用免提设备——是危险的，甚至是致命的。

犹他大学的心理学教授史崔尔已经研究了十多年有关驾车和使用手机对大

脑的影响，他估计只有2%的人在驾车的时候可以安全地从事几种任务，并且说这2%的人可能和那些真正优秀的战斗机飞行员是同一群人。(81) 史崔尔的一些其他的研究结果表明多数司机在开车打电话时往往只盯着眼前，周边视野对他们的影响较小。换句话说，他说“手机使你对你糟糕的驾驶熟视无睹。”

(82) 尽管普遍的观念认为免提设备已减少了使用手机的危险的负面影响——开车时打电话就像是在和坐在你身边的人谈话，不是吗？由史崔尔组织的一系列模拟测验似乎表明了相反的观点。在这一测试中，由一个乘客担当司机的另一双眼睛，根据车外的环境，乘客来选择停止讲话或开始讲话。期间有一半用免提电话的司机失败了，绕过了试验本应要求他们停靠的休息区域。

(83) 史蒂芬·叶茨，美国约翰霍普金斯大学的心理学科学及脑科学的教授说这一问题的一部分可能是当人们将注意力转向声音时，大脑的视觉能力减弱，这就好像是一个司机看到她正在与之谈话的人的影像就在她的脑海中，因此这降低了她看到实际上在她眼前的事物的能力。“当人们在听电话对话时，他们对他们正在看的东西反应会变得较迟钝，”叶茨说。“这就要求你以降低对其他事物的反应的能力为代价来选择一件事做。”

(84) 这或许能解释为什么那些参与过一项史崔尔模拟研究的人，这些人血液中含有0.08的酒精——被认为是危险的含量——会比那些驾车时打电话的人刹车要快且造成的交通事故要少。

TEXT B

85. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。本题的答案可以直接从第一段的第一句话中找到：专门化是针对科学知识不断膨胀这个问题做出的反应，由此可知答案为 C。
86. **解析**：答案为 **D**。事实细节题。第二段的最后一句话就明确提到，以数学、实验室训练为基础的科学领域专门化趋势明显，故答案为 D。社会学、心理学都未被提及，所以可以利用排除法，将 A、B、C 排除。
87. **解析**：答案为 **A**。由题干中的 geology 定位到第三段。在第三段中，作者利用地质学发展的例子说明了业余研究者与专业科学家的分化过程：不同的刊物面向不同的读者；不同的协会服务于不同的研究者。A 是说“为了论证专业化和职业化的发展过程”，这与文章的意思相符，故为答案。
88. **解析**：答案为 **C**。由第三段内容可知，到了 20 世纪，如果局部的研究能够被专业人员接受，那么它越来越倾向于必须体现或思考更广阔的地质面貌。另一方面，业余人员继续以旧的方式从事局部的研究，由此可知，20 世纪，专业人员和业余人员之间的差距比原来加大了，故答案为 C。
89. **解析**：答案为 **B**。由文章第三段可知，业余人员用从前的方式进行区域研究导致他们在专业刊物上发表文章困难（对应 A、D）；这又导致针对业余人员和针对专业人员的不同刊物的出现（对应 C），从而导致分化出现，由此

可知，只有 B 项不是导致专业地质学家和业余人员分化的原因，故答案为 B。

90. **解析：**答案为 **B**。文章在第三段提到了业余科学家的情况。从第三段的最后一句话可知，专业的地质学家有一两个全国性的团体，而业余的研究者则参加本地的，或者以不同的方式在全国范围内聚会，从中可以推断出业余研究者在科学研究的一些领域中可以与专业科学家一比高低，故答案为 B。

全文翻译

（85）专业化是针对科学知识不断膨胀这个问题所做出的反应。通过将学科细化，科学家就能不断掌握信息并以此为基础进一步进行研究。但是专业化仅是科学领域内一系列影响交流过程的有关现象之一。另一现象是科研活动的日益职业化。

在科学领域内，专业与业余之间没有绝对的区分。尽管任何规律都有其例外，但是“业余”这个词的确具有特殊的含义，那就是所指的那个人没有完全融入某个科学家群体，具体地说，他可能并不完全认同这个群体的价值观。19 世纪的专业化的发展，相应地要求相关人员接受长期而复杂的专业训练，这对业余人员进入科学界造成了更大的困难。（86）特别是在以数学和实验室训练为基础的科学领域，这种倾向自然尤为明显，这可以通过英国的地质学发展过程得到证实。

比较过去一个半世纪的英国地质出版物，我们不但发现人们对研究的重视程度在不断增加，而且人们对可以接受的论文的定义也在不断变化。因此，在 19 世纪，局部的地质研究本身就可形成一种有价值的研究；而到了 20 世纪，如果局部的研究能够被专业人员接受，那么它越来越倾向于必须体现或思考更广阔的地质面貌。（88）（89①）另一方面，业余人员继续以旧的方式从事局部的研究。（87）（89②）其总的结果是使业余人员的论文进入专业性地质学杂志更加困难，而审稿制度的全面引进使论文发表的难度进一步加大，这一制度开始是在 19 世纪的全国性杂志出现的，进入 20 世纪后也在一些地方性地质杂志实行。这样发展的必然结果是出现了针对专业读者和业余读者的不同杂志。（90）类似的分化过程也导致专业地质学家聚集起来，形成一两个全国性的团体，而业余地质学家则要么留在地方性团体中，要么以不同方式组成全国性的团体。

虽然职业化和专业化过程在 19 世纪的英国地质学界中已经得到迅速发展，但是它的效果直到 20 世纪才充分显示出来。然而，从科学这个整体来看，19 世纪必须被视为科研结构发生变化的关键时期。

TEXT C

91. **解析：**答案为 **D**。事实细节题。从首段文章中可得知，智力考试考人们的想象（to envision）、推断（to deduce）一些图形或数字的能力，或进行文字和图像的类比，故答案为 D。

92. **解析**：答案为 **C**。由第三段第二句可知，智力测试目前主要有两种形式：斯坦福—比奈智力量表和威斯勒智力量表（而两者都有成人版考试和儿童版考试），由此我们可知成人考试和儿童考试的内容和形式有所不同，故答案为 C。

93. **解析**：答案为 **A**。由第三段倒数第二句可知，如今，得到像沃斯·萨文特这样的超高分数再也不可能了，因为现在的分数依据的是相同年龄者的统计学群体分布状况，而不是简单地将智力年龄除以生理年龄在乘以 100，由此可知答案为 A。

94. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。最后一段指出，罗博特 J. 斯顿伯格认为，这样的标准测试不可能评估在学校和生活中取得成功所需的所有重要因素，由此可知，现在的考试分数，依然不能反映出人们的实际能力，故答案为 A。

95. **解析**：答案为 **C**。观点态度题。作者只是客观描述了目前的智力测验的现状，以及一些人对智能测验的看法，但并没有明确表明自己是支持还是反对，因此 C（公正的，不偏不倚的）为答案。

全文翻译

过去几年，《星期日报》的增刊《检阅》开设了一个名叫“询问玛丽琳”的专栏。人们被邀请去询问玛丽琳·沃斯·萨文特——她在 10 岁时测试的智力水平达到一般人 23 岁时的水平，这使得她的智商高达 228（是有记录的最高水平）。(91) 进行智商测试时，你要做的题目有词语类比，图形类比，想象一张纸张被折叠，剪切后的形状，演绎数字序列，以及其他类似的项目。所以，当沃斯·萨文特面对普通人（其智商为 100）提出的像“爱与喜欢之间的区别是什么？”或者“运气与巧合的本质是什么？”这样的问题时，她感到有点儿困惑。设想物体，判断数字类型的能力如何使一个人能够回答难倒了一些最杰出的诗人和哲学家的问题，这种关系并不明显。

很明显，智力包含的不只是一次测试所得的分数，而聪明意味着什么？有多少智力可以界定？我们能够从神经学、遗传学、计算机科学以及其他领域了解多少智力？

即使人们并不像以前那样经常进行智商测试，确定一个人的智力似乎还是靠智商测试的结果。(92) 智商测试主要表现为两种形式：斯坦福—比奈智力量表和韦克斯勒智力量表（两种都有成人和儿童测试类型）。由于这些测试一般要花费几百美元，所以通常只有心理学家才进行这些测试，尽管这些测试的变体在书店和万维网上也随处可见。(93) 得到像沃斯·萨文特这样的超高分数再也不可能了，因为现在的分数依据的是相同年龄者的统计学群体分布状况，而不是简单地将智力年龄除以生理年龄在乘以 100。其他标准化测试，比如学术水平测验考试以及研究生入学考试，其实也包含了智商测试的主要方面。

（94）罗博特 J. 斯顿伯格认为，这样的标准测试不可能评估在学校和生活中取得成功所需的所有重要因素。在其名为《智商测试有多智能》这篇文章中，斯顿伯格指出，传统的测试最恰当地评估了分析能力和语言表达能力，（95）但没有测量创造力和实践能力，这些也是解决问题、在生活中取得成功的关键因素。而且，一旦统计对象和或环境发生变化，智商测试就不一定预测得那么准确。研究发现，如果在低压力状况下进行智商测试，那么这种测试就可以预测领导才能，（95）但是，在高压力状况下，智商测试所得的结果与领导才能的关系则为负相关，也就是说，它预测的结果与事实是相反的。任何经历过学术水平测验考试的人都会认为，应试技巧也很重要，无论是知道何时应该进行推测还是知道应该忽略什么题目。

TEXT D

96. **解析**：答案为 **A**。事实细节题。第一段提到，Walker 被开除的主要原因是他在网上发帖子时用了一些威胁性的词语，故 A 正确。文中只是说在网上攻击，并没有说打架，排除 B；C、D 文中未提及。
97. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第三段明确提到，这些服务网站制造出保护隐私的假象，但这实际上根本不能保护隐私。根据第二段尾句，可以排除 A；第三段首句提到只要有人肯花时间就有办法进入，排除 B；D 文章中没有提到。
98. **解析**：答案为 **B**。事实细节题。第四段提到了网页上可能贴出的内容，包括喝醉酒的聚会的照片、对性经验的回顾，或者一些威胁性的话语。在作者看来，这些轻率之举一旦贴到网上，被成人（包括家长、老师、学校、未来的雇主等）发现后将会对学生不利。
99. **解析**：答案为 **C**。事实细节题。第二段提到学生使用 Facebook 等的目的，其中提到了交友、安排自己的社交生活、表达自己的个性。第五段第二句再次提到学生利用网络表达自己的思想和情感，寻找与自己心灵相通的人。可见，这里始终强调的是学生思想和情感的表露，故选 C。
100. **解析**：答案为 **B**。主旨大意题。文章第一段举 Walker 的例子，说明无意间在网上发一个过于随意的帖子会产生什么样的后果，第二段提到了学生对 Facebook 等网站的喜爱，第三、四、五段提到了在 Facebook 等所谓保护隐私的网站上随意发表的东西对学生的现在和未来可能会产生的负面作用，故 B 最能概括文章大意。

全文翻译

Cameron Walker 的深刻教训是：在网上分享信息可能产生意想不到的后果。2005 年，在波士顿 Fisher 学院上二年级的他发起了一场学生请愿活动，目的是想让学校将一名校园警卫开除，他把请愿书贴在了学校最流行的社交网络

Facebook. com 上。(96) Walker 写到，这名警卫“喜欢与学生作对……需要被铲除”。他选用的词汇太烂了。另一名学生告诉了校方，校方的人登录到网上，看后把这种评价看作是一种威胁。虽然 Walker 声称他只是为了揭露警卫的行为，但他还是被开除了。他目前在另外一所大学读书，他承认自己犯了一个严重错误。他说：“我只是一个 21 岁的天真孩子。”

在某个社交网站创建个人网页，在世界各地的大学中已经成为一种受人喜爱的自我表达方式。Facebook，MySpace，TagWorld 和 Bebo 等都是广告支持的服务网站，学生们利用这些网站交友、安排自己的社交生活、表达自己的个性。大学生们最喜欢的网站是 Facebook，它拥有 800 多万名会员。在 Facebook 上创建的个人网页通常是学生们一览无余和充满活力的校园生活的真实写照——这些内容显然不是让家长、老师和其他 25 岁以上的人看的。但是，这些网页正在引起成人们的注意。像 Facebook 这样的网站，只要有人肯花时间就有办法进入，不管是老师还是学校管理人员，甚至是未来的雇主或警察。(97) 这些服务网站制造出保护隐私的假象，但这实际上根本不能保护隐私。Faccbook 的设计强调对隐私和隐秘信息的保护。只有本校的其他用户（拥有同一所学校的 E-mail 域名）和你加入的网络里的那些用户才能看得到你的网页。但是，顽固的校外访问者可以劝说学生或校友帮助他们登录学生的网页。

当你向朋友们显示的个性倾向突然冲破你向成人展示的外表，把自己和盘托出时，会发生什么问题呢？结果可能会令人尴尬——或可能更糟。(98) 喝醉酒的那些聚会照片，对性经验的一些回顾，或威胁举动，这些不审慎的行为一旦贴到网上，可能会导致学生被停课或开除，或者影响到学生的就业前景。二三十年之后，一位总统候选人可能会被问到学生时代的恶作剧，而当时，他或她也许仅仅是因一时冲动而在博客上发表的。

不是所有的学生都想收敛自己的行为。(99) 他们指出，互联网使得他们能表达自己的情感和思想，找到心灵相通的人。但是，家长们不可能会放弃他们爱打探的习惯。这意味着使用 Facebook 或 MySpace 的学生还有一个新添的负担。网站上的东西看起来似乎是瞬时即逝的，但是，你某个晚上偶然发的一个帖子可能会永久地保存在数字信息中。对于今天的学生来说，虽然社交网络代表一种功能强大的工具，但是他们还是需要谨慎从事——即使他们将来没有竞选总统的打算。